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0,85,

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8,

23,8 %.

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(10.04.2015).

[1]; [2]; [3];
 W- [4]; [5];
 [6]; [7, 9, 10];
 23,8% [8];
 [11];
 [12].

: V International Conference on Optoelectronic
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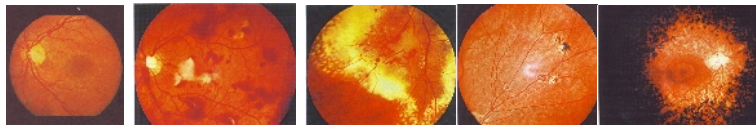
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1 - ; - -

W -

W-

(W- ,)

W ()

$m_x m_y$

$$W_{\Sigma_{x,y}} = \sum_{i,j}^8 \sum_{i,j}^{m_x m_y} a_{ij}, \quad (1)$$

a_{ij} - ()

i, j ,

20°

-20 - +20.
1/8

$\frac{\pi}{4}$.

$$\alpha = H \cdot \frac{C}{C_{max}}, \quad (2)$$

α - ; H - ; C_{max} - ; C -

$$W_{\Sigma_{x,y}} = 4 \cdot 3 + 2[(m_x + m_y) - 4] \cdot 5 + (m_x - 2)(m_y - 2) \cdot 8, \\ m_x m_y \geq 2, \quad I_{x+1,y} \geq I_{x,y}, \quad |\alpha_{x+1,y} - \alpha_{x,y}| \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad (3)$$

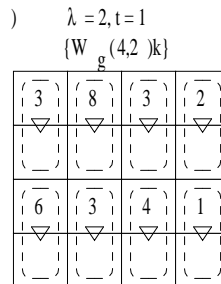
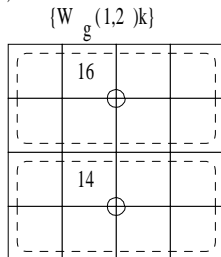
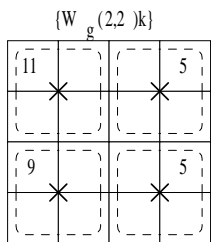
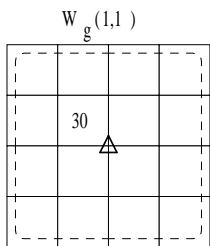
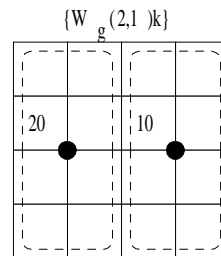
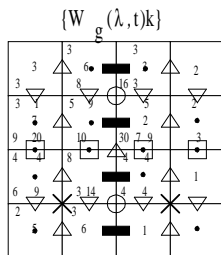
$$I_{x+1,y} - \alpha_{x+1,y} - \alpha_{x,y} ; I_{x,y} - \alpha_{x,y} .$$

a)

	G(ij)			
j	0	1	1	0
4	1	1	0	1
3	1	0	1	0
2	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0	1
	1	2	3	4
	i			

)

	W(ij)			
	3 ·	3 ·		
	3 ·	5 ·		2 ·
	4 ·		4 ·	
	2 ·	3 ·		1 ·

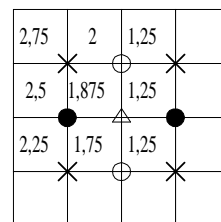
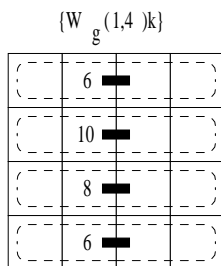
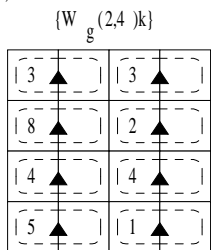
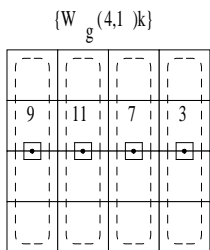


$\lambda = t = 1$

$\lambda = 2, t = 2$

$\lambda = 1, t = 2$

$\lambda = 4, t = 2$



$\lambda = 4, t = 1$

$\lambda = 2, t = 4$

$\lambda = 1, t = 4$

)

2 -

W -

i:

$$\sqrt{2} .$$

$$M_i = \sum_{k=1}^n S_k, \quad (4)$$

$n - i - k$, $n = 3$ (, ,); $S_k -$

correlation). POC (Phase-only

$$\rho_i = \max(\rho_i), \rho_i \geq 0,85, \quad (5)$$

$\rho_i -$

$$\rho_i \geq 0,85$$

c-means.

c-means.

(\dots), $M = (m_j)_{j=1}^c$, $d = \dots$, A .

1. $2 \leq c \leq d$.

2.

3. δ .

4. $w \in (1, \infty)$.

5. U .

6.

$$c_i^{(i)} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^d (u_{ij}^{(l-1)})^w \cdot m_j}{\sum_{j=1}^d (u_{ij}^{(l-1)})^w}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq c. \quad (6)$$

7.

$$d_A^2(m_j, c^{(i)}) = (m_j - c^{(i)})^t \cdot A(m_j - c^{(i)}). \quad (7)$$

8.

$$u_{ij}^{(l)} = \frac{1}{\sum_{k=1}^c \left(\frac{d_A^2(m_j, c^{(i)})}{d_A^2(m_j, c^{(k)})} \right)^{\frac{1}{w-1}}}, \quad (8)$$

$$1 \leq i \leq c, 1 \leq j \leq d.$$

9. :

$$\|U^{(l)} - U^{(l-1)}\| < \delta. \quad (9)$$

(10)

6

$$l = l + 1.$$

$$J(M, U, C) = \sum_{i=1}^c \sum_{j=1}^d u_{ij} d_A^2(m_j, c^{(i)}), \quad (10)$$

$$u_{ij} \in (0, 1); \quad \sum_{i=1}^c u_{ij} = 1; \quad 0 < \sum_{i=1}^d u_{ij} < d. \quad (11)$$

$$c = 8,$$

$$\delta = 0,5.$$

w

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()

W -

(FOM);

(RMS).

FOM (Figure of Merit)

$$FOM(f, g) = \frac{1}{\max\{card(f), card(g)\}} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{card(g)} \frac{1}{1+d^2(i)}, \quad (12)$$

$card(f)$ - g ; $d(i)$ - i - f ; $card(g)$ - f ; g :

g.

RMS (Root mean squared error)

$$RMS(f, g) = \left[\frac{1}{card(X)} \cdot \sum_{x \in X} (f(x) - g(x))^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (13)$$

$f(x), g(x)$ - x f_i g_i, X -

Delphi.

500

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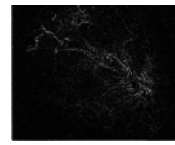
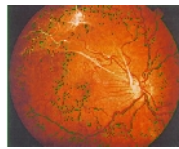
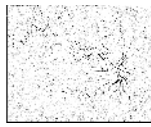
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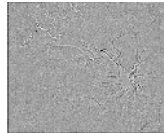
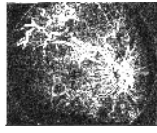
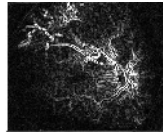
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FOM=0,46;
RMS=0,095

FOM=0,32
RMS=0,12



)

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FOM=0,25;
RMS=0,14

FOM=0,25;
RMS=0,14

FOM=0,11
RMS=0,25

3 -

. 3

FOM RMS .

FOM RMS,

500

2 -

FOM RMS

FOM	0,2504	0,2380	0,2073	0,1902	0,2071
RMS	0,2465	0,2225	0,2459	0,3385	0,2451

FOM

5-25%,

RMS -

(. 4)

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(), () .

1. : , $k=500$, $k_1=70$, $k_2=430$

2. $N=100$. $y_{i,j}^*$, $(y_{i,j}^* = 1)$,

$$y_i^* = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^N y_{i,j}^*}{N} \tag{15}$$

3. 500

$$y^* = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k y_i^*}{k} \tag{16}$$

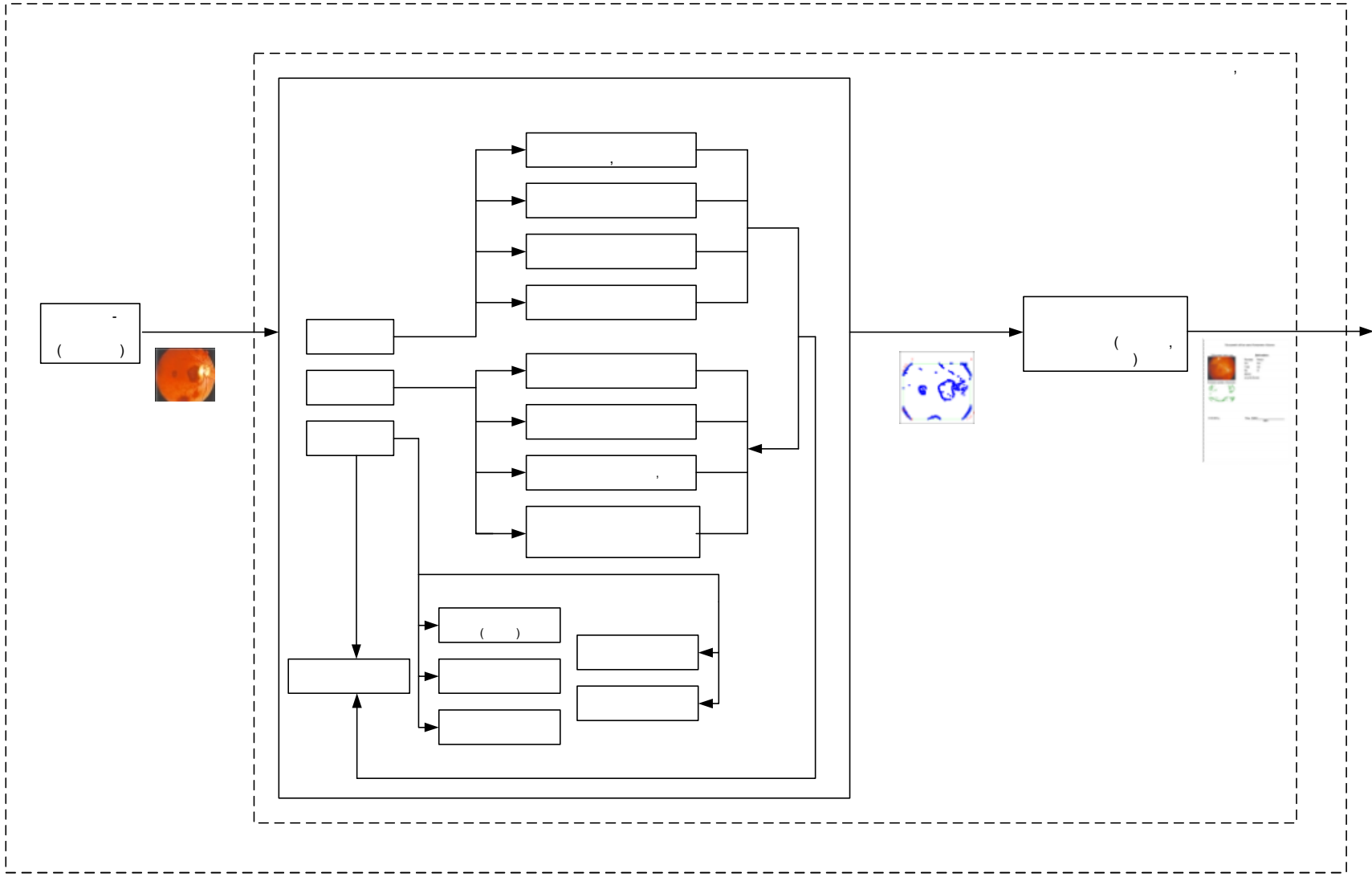
4. 1, 2 3

5. , 499 , (15).

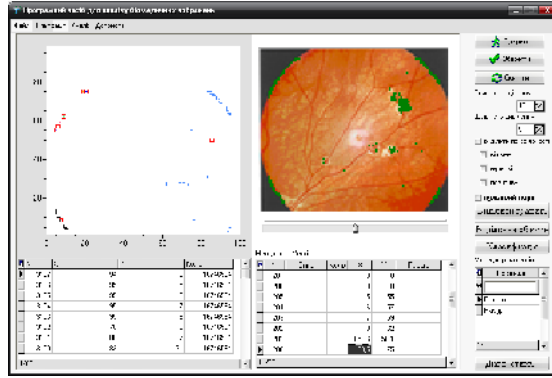
16.

0,729, 0,967. 23,8 %.

ZEISS () . VISUCAM LITE 500 DELPHI Borland. (. 5)



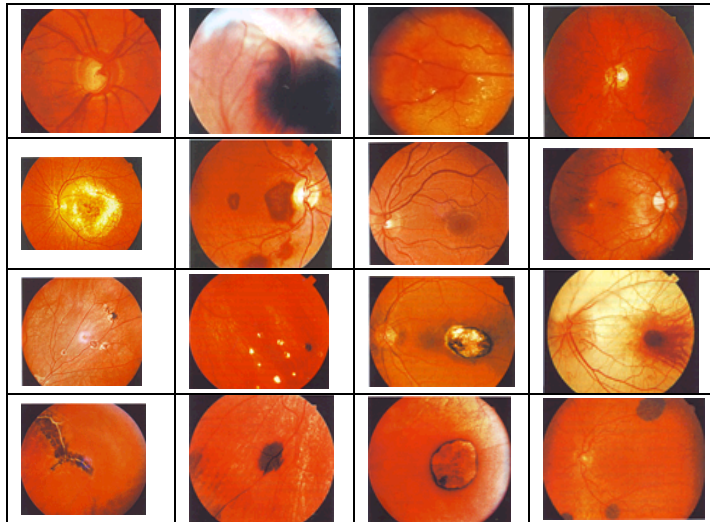
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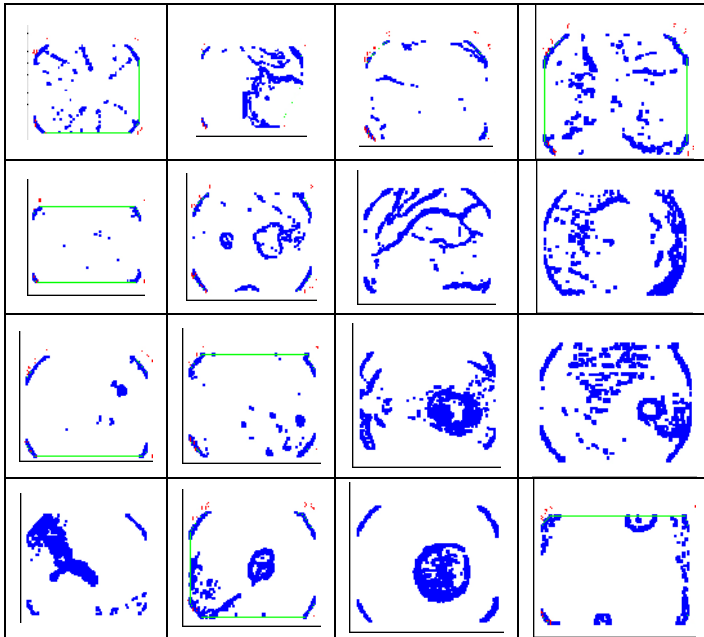
.5.

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(,);
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4 –

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	X	Y	Σ
1	2	3	4
1	46	25	28,4
2	48	15	5,5
3	63	7	10,7
4	66	22	19,3
5	72	13	19,6
6	77	9	3,1
7	87	23	26,4
Σ			113,0

. 5

(. 6).

6 –

1			6,0
2			2,6
3			3,7
4			4,9
5			4,9
6			1,9
7			5,8

(. 7).

7 –

1	1	0,39	1
2	0,6	0,01	0,43
3	0,28	0,01	0,62
4	0,88	0,01	0,82
5	0,52	0,01	0,82
6	0,36	0,01	0,32
7	0,92	0,99	0,97

: (.8) .
 ,
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8 -

1	2		
1	2	3	4
2	6	8	0,2640
3	5	9	0,3124
9	8	10	0,4014
1	4	11	0,4373
11	10	12	0,6915
12	7	13	0,9942

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 , 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 (7
);
 (8,
 . 9).

, b, c, d.

12

:
 - : $\frac{100 \cdot a}{a+b} = \frac{100 \cdot 442}{448} = 98,7\%$;
 - : $\frac{100 \cdot d}{c+d} = \frac{100 \cdot 50}{52} = 96,2\%$;
 - : $\frac{100 \cdot (a+d)}{a+b+c+d} = \frac{100 \cdot (442+50)}{500} = 98,8\%$;

- (): $\frac{100 \cdot b}{a+b} = \frac{100 \cdot 6}{448} = 1,3\%$;
 - (): $\frac{100 \cdot c}{c+d} = \frac{100 \cdot 2}{52} = 3,8\%$.

9 – (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; - (8)

	. (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)			(8)		
(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)		442	b	6	a+b	448
(8)	c	2	d	50	c+d	52
	+ c	444	b + d	56	+b+c+d	500

() (98,7%.

1,3%, - 3,8%. , 8- 98,8%. 1,2% , .

$$J = \sum_{i=1}^c \sum_{j=1}^n (m_{ij})^w \text{dist}(v_i, d_j), \quad (16)$$

$\text{dist}(v_i, d_j) =$ j- , $d_j = (d_{j1}, d_{j2}, \dots, d_{jm})$ i-
 $v_i = (v_{i1}, v_{i2}, \dots, v_{ic})$; $w \in (1, \infty)$ –

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} v_{11} & v_{12} & \dots & v_{1m} \\ v_{21} & v_{22} & \dots & v_{2m} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ v_{c1} & v_{c2} & \dots & v_{cm} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (18)$$

[xm] –

$$v_{ik} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n (m_{ij})^w d_{jk}}{\sum_{j=1}^n (m_{ij})^w}, \quad k = \overline{1, m}. \quad (19)$$

$M,$

$J.$

. 10.

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1.

0,967,

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10 –

		()	()	
	0,639	0,831	0,841	0,770
k-means	0,645	0,742	0,802	0,729
c-means ()	0,964	0,969	0,967	0,967

1.

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2.

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5-25%,

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3.

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$k-$

,

$\rho \geq 0,85.$

4.

c-means.

$c = 8,$

$\delta = 0,5.$

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5. (
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- 256 7. (64
- 13,88 %.
- (0,967 %)
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5 – 25 %,

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$k-$

$\rho \geq 0,85$.

23,8%.

(64 256)

8, 0,5

13,88%. (0,967%)

THE SUMMARY

Martyanova TA Method and System for Determining the Fundus Vascular Lesions in Diabetes. - The manuscript.

The thesis for the degree of candidate of technical sciences, specialty 05.11.17 – Biological and Medical Devices and Systems. – Vinnitsa National Technical University, Vinnitsa, 2015.

The thesis is devoted to the actual today's problem - the improvement of methods and computer tools to identification fundus pathologies under the diabetes.

There had been improved the method of processing of biomedical images, which based on the range of spatial coherence. This bring us an opportunity to reduce susceptibility to deformation, which included the formation of an image and its noise.

Also, there had been developed the model of calculations pathology zone, using selection for optimal geometric shapes of outline object. In such model we use normalized defined criteria as well as algorithm of optimization geometric shapes that define the zone area of pathology.

There had been developed algorithms and software and hardware to detect pathologies of biomedical images of the fundus, which is based on the spatial spectrum of connectivity that can effectively recognize and clustering images.

On the basis of the developed techniques of experimental studies there had been chosen hardware architecture for developed system of recognition as well as there had been formed the methodology of experimental studies of fundus pathologies.

Keywords: image recognition, fundus pathology, identification of ocular pathologies, binarization image, clustering of eye pathologies, multiprocessor solutions.

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