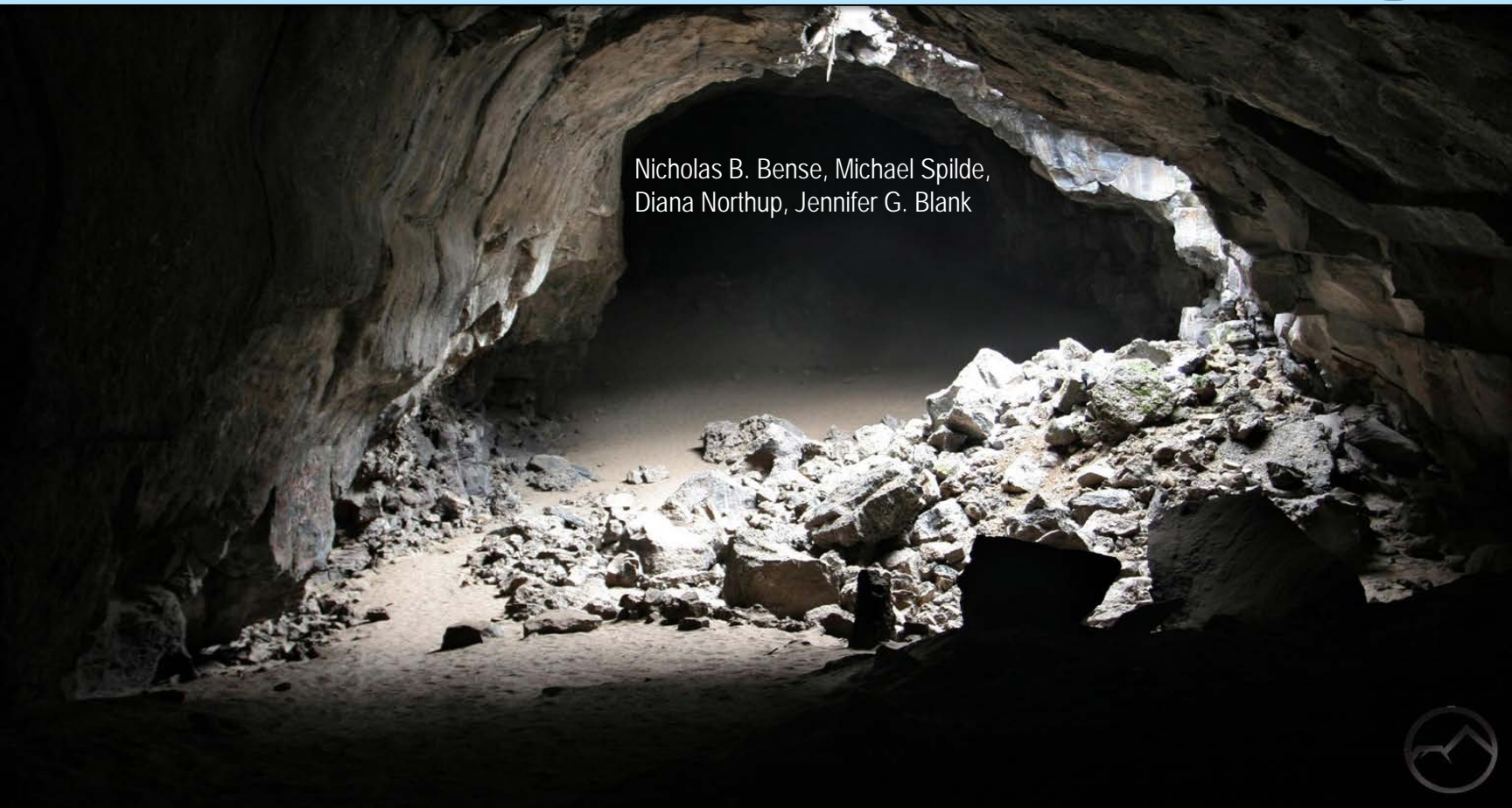
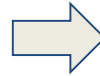


Probing Putative Biomarker Assignments in SEM Imagery from BRAILLE Investigations at Lava Beds National Monument (N. CA, USA) Using Machine Learning Tools

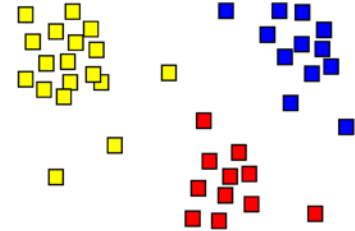


Nicholas B. Bense, Michael Spilde,
Diana Northup, Jennifer G. Blank

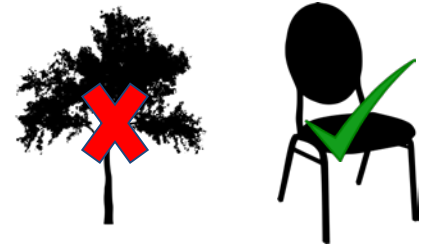




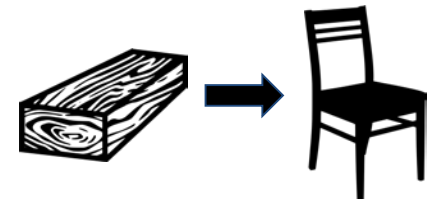
Unsupervised Learning



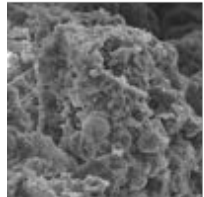
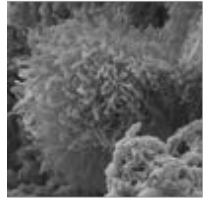
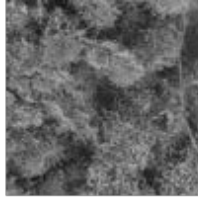
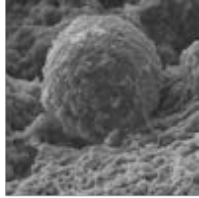
Supervised Learning



Reinforcement Learning



Mineral to Microbe Continuum (MMC) Correlations



Mineral-Microbe morphologies in SEM images of lava tubes, sampled from **Lava Beds National Monument (LBE)**, Northern CA, USA

Mineral to Microbe Continuum (MMC): gradient of life activity across mineral/bio-mineral features



Unsupervised Clustering Techniques



- **Principal Component Analysis (PCA)**

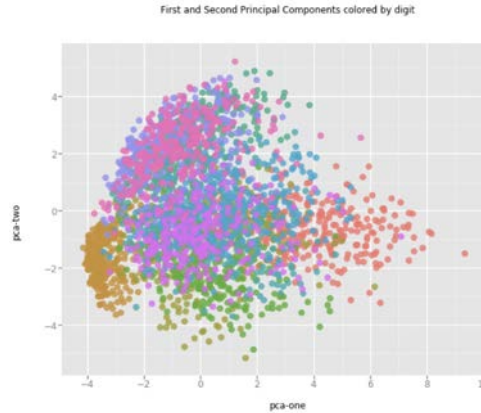
- Used to visualize low dimensionality representation of data variance
- Limited to linear projections

- **t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding (t-SNE)**

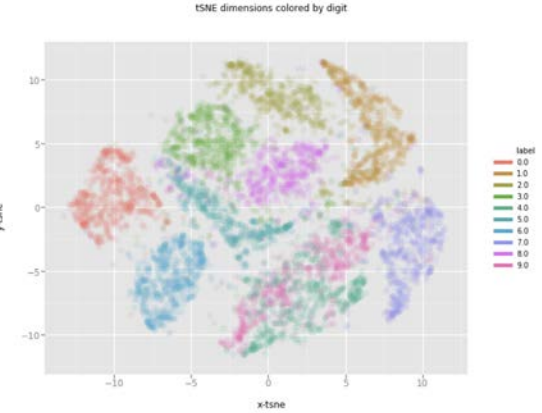
- Probabilistic characterization of local structure
- Prevents low dimensional “crowding problem”
- Well suited for visualization of high-dimensionality

- **K-Means Clustering**

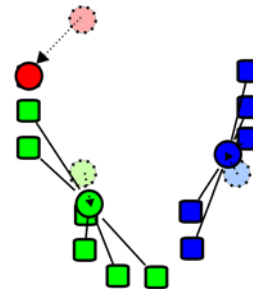
- Optimizes grouping of data into user specified number of groups (“K”)
- Reassigns data points to new group means with every round until no changes are made



PCA

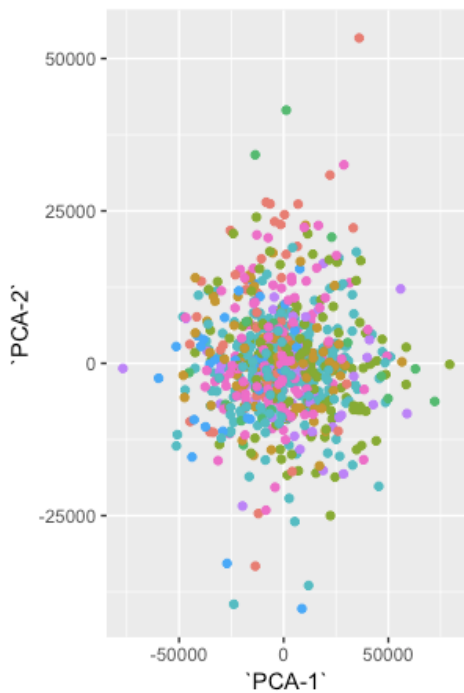


tSNE



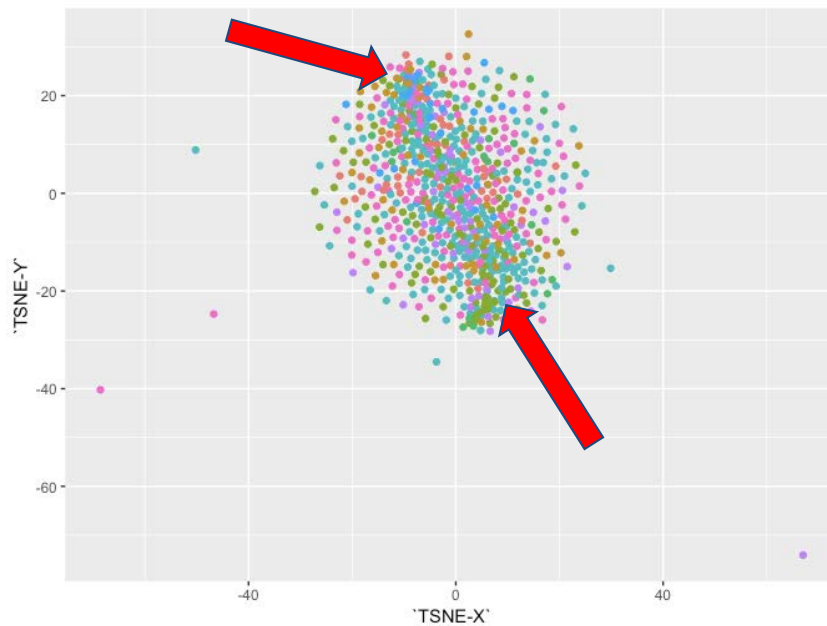
K-Means

PCA & tSNE – MMC Features (n = 770)



MMC_Feature

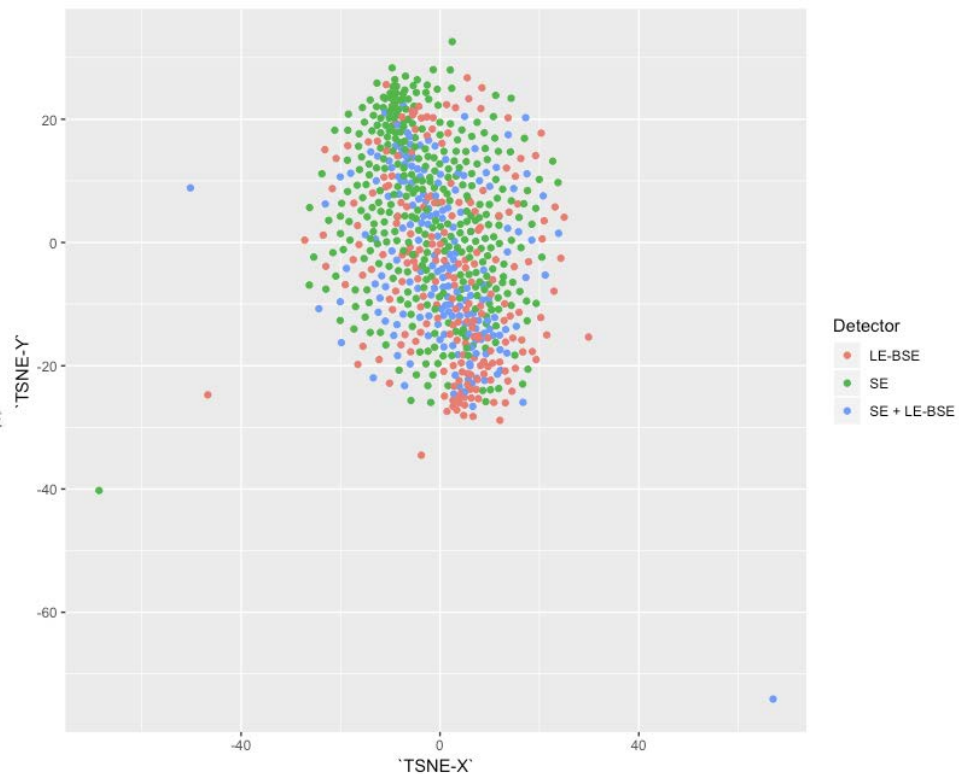
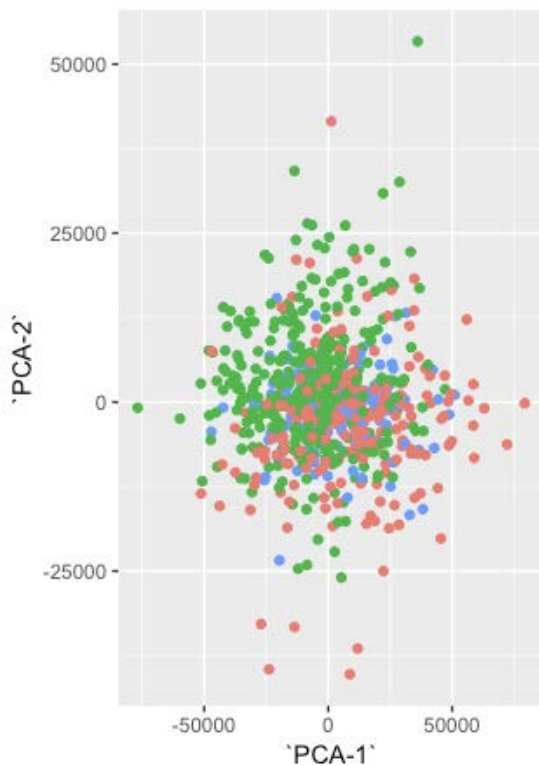
- Biovermiculation
- Cauliflower
- Coralloids
- Fingers
- Microbial Mat
- Mineral Crust
- Ooze
- Polyps



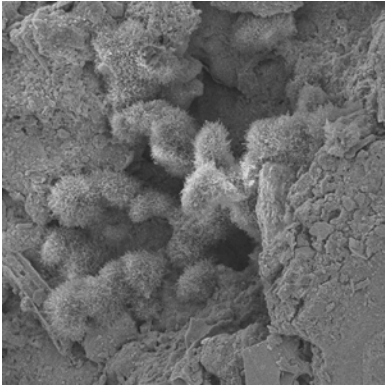
MMC_Feature

- Biovermiculation
- Cauliflower
- Coralloids
- Fingers
- Microbial Mat
- Mineral Crust
- Ooze
- Polyps

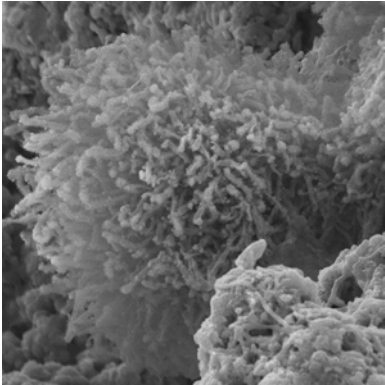
PCA & tSNE – Detector Bias



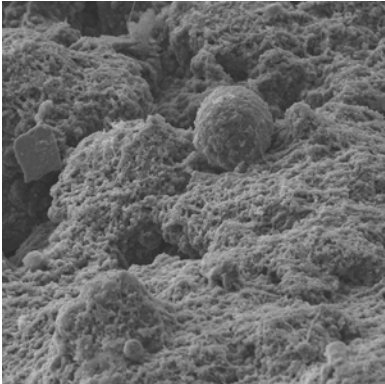
Magnification vs. Morphology



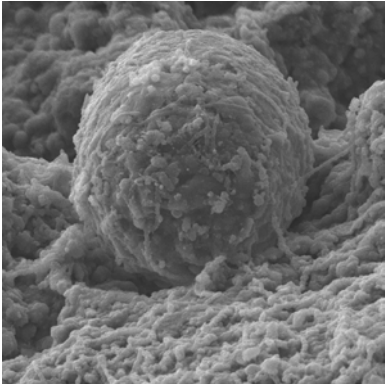
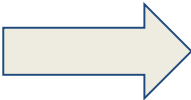
500x



4000x



1000x

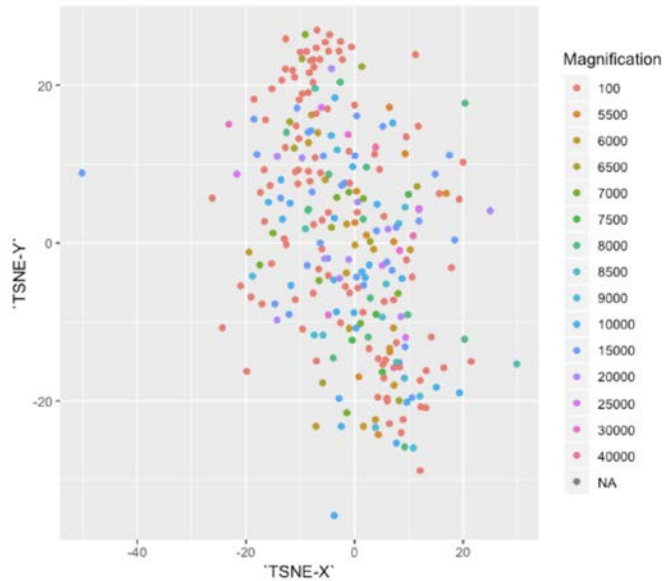


3000x

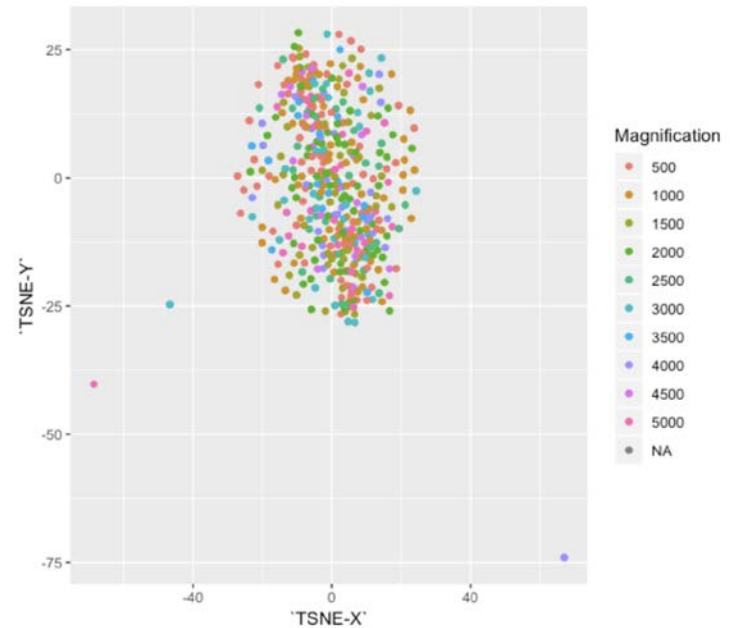
tSNE – Magnification Plots



Boundary Magnification Ranges (40% of Images)



Median Magnification Ranges (60% of Images)



Min.

3rd Qu.

1st Qu.

Median

Mean

100

Max.

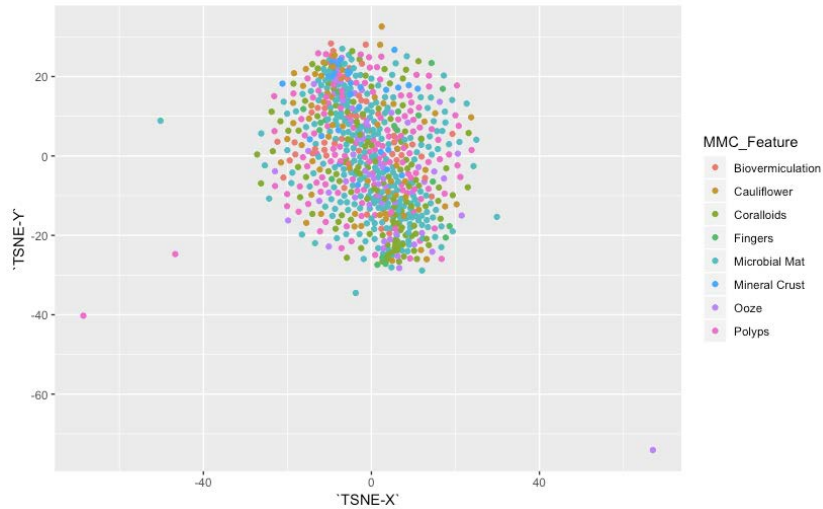
500

2000

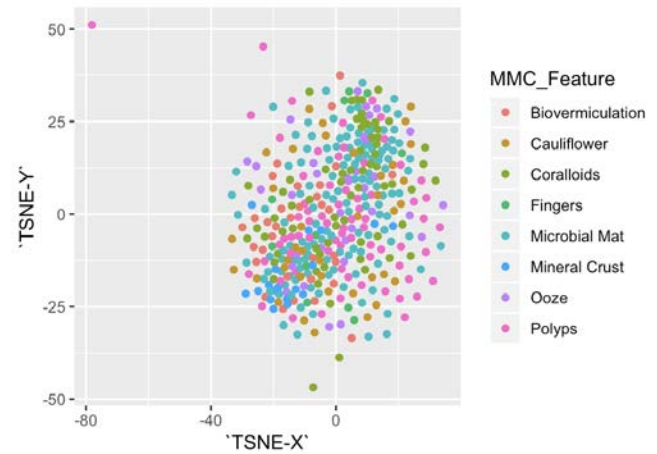
Magnification tSNE Comparison



All Images (n = 770)



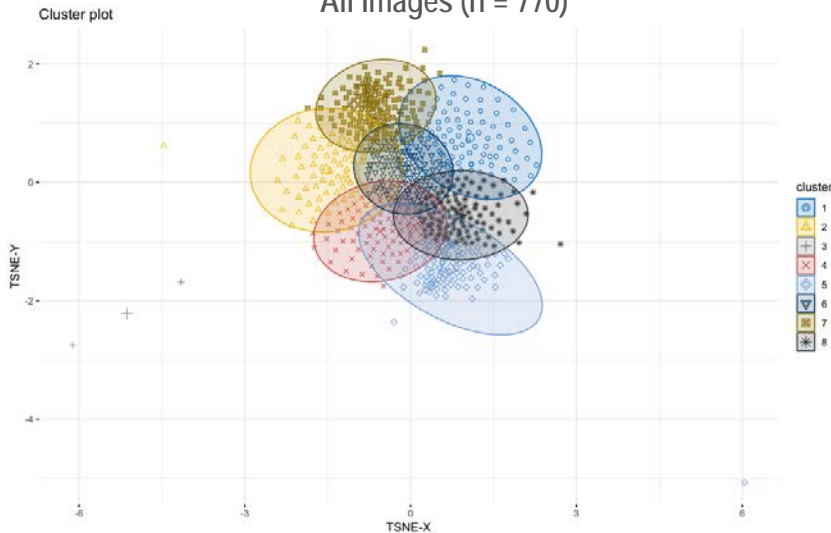
Magnification Subset (n = 401)



K-Means Clustering on TSNE



All Images (n = 770)



K-Means Cluster vs. MMC Category Corrected

Rand Index: **0.006367637**

K-Means Cluster vs. MMC Category Chi-Squared

P-Value: **2.721e-07**

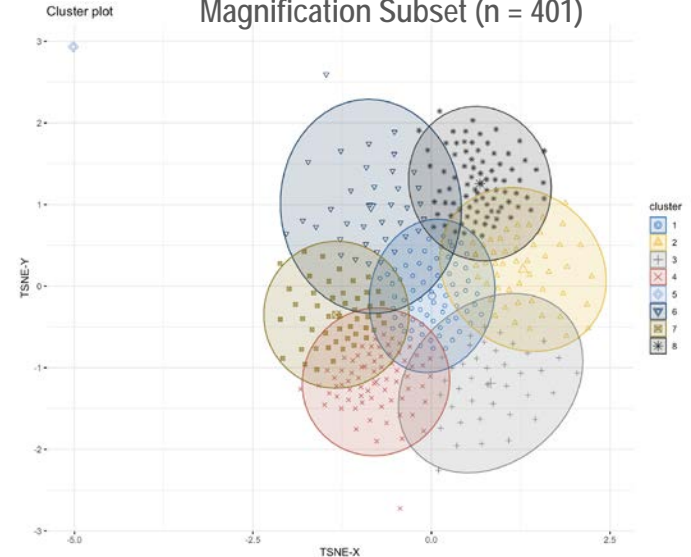
MMC vs. TSNE-X + TSNE-Y

MANOVA P-Value: **8.545e-08**

Response TSNE-X P-Value: **0.03237**

Response TSNE-Y P-Value: **1.421e-**

Magnification Subset (n = 401)



K-Means Cluster vs. MMC Category Corrected

Rand Index: **0.02526194**

K-Means Cluster vs. MMC Category Chi-Squared

P-Value: **7.529e-08**

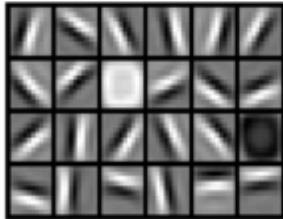
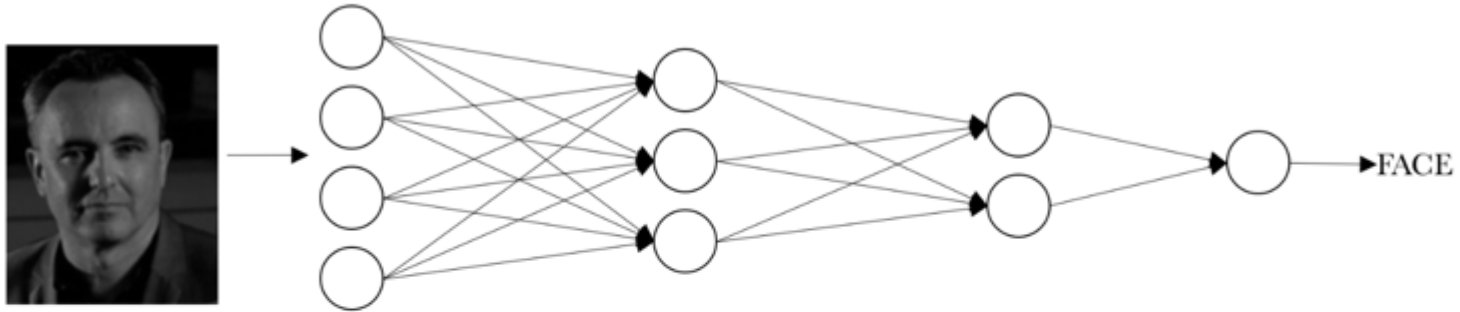
MMC vs. TSNE-X + TSNE-Y

MANOVA P-Value: **8.177e-07**

Response TSNE-X P-Value: **6.703e-**

06

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for Image Classification



Low-level features

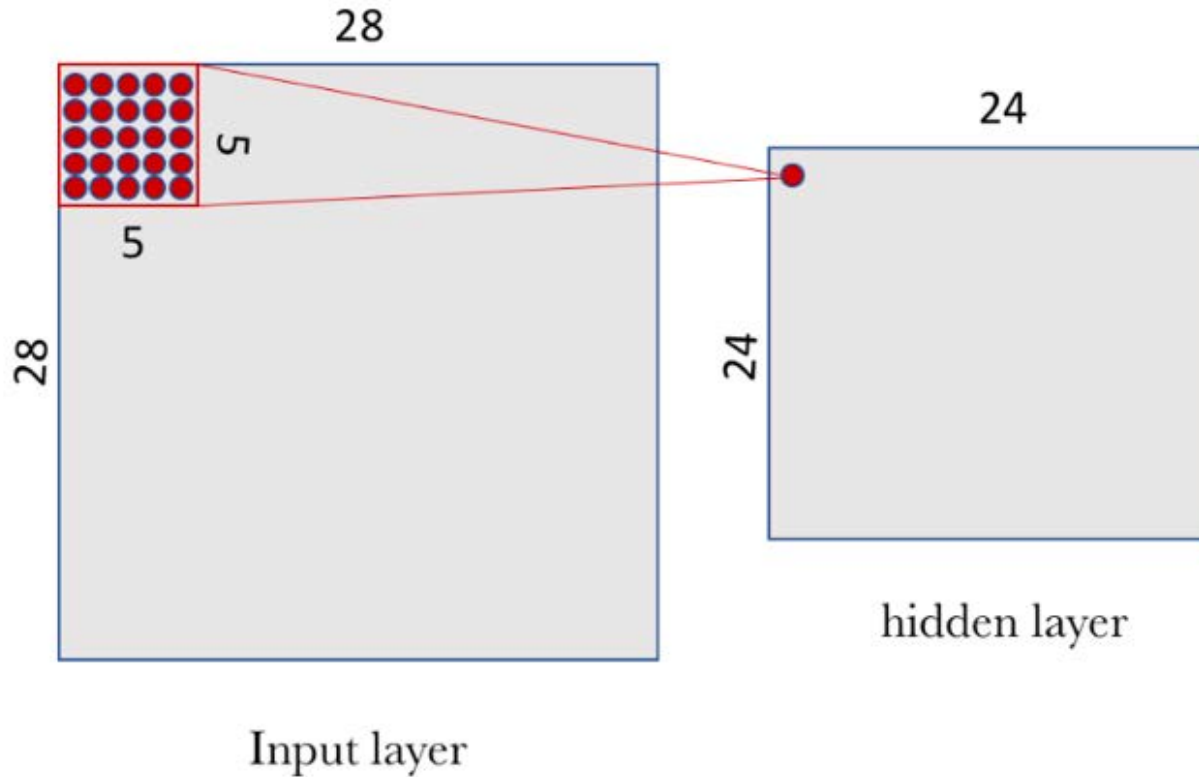


Mid-level features

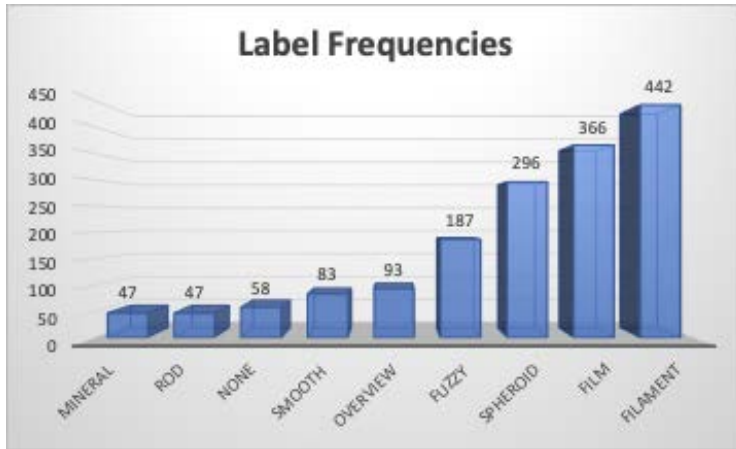


High-level features

Convolution Layers



CNN Results

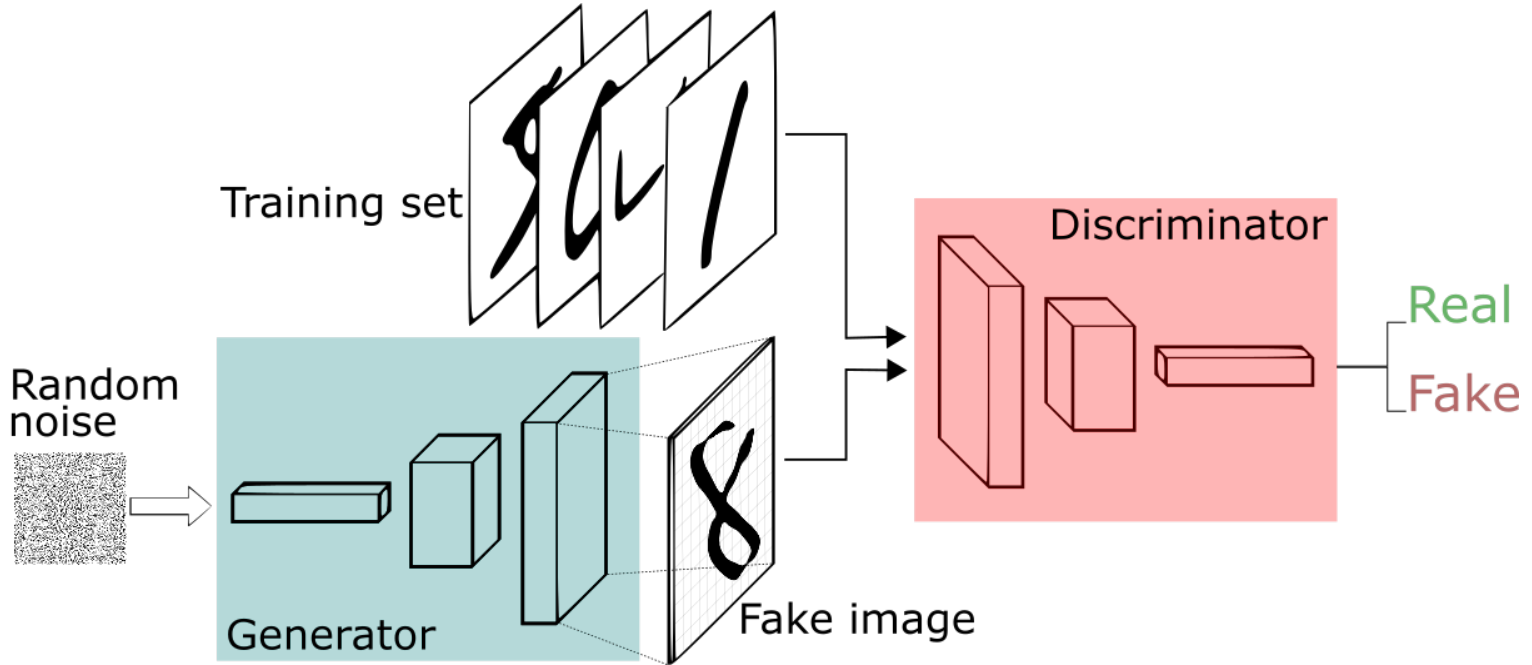


- Binary vs. multiclass vs. multilabel
- Overfitting/Biased Classes
- Possibly insufficient training data

Accuracy

	Binary	Multiclass
Cross-Validation	75%	80%
Hold-Out Testing	55%	50%

Generative Adversarial Networks



Next Steps



- Strengthen supervised classification
 - Generative Adversarial Networks
 - Leverage pre-built models
- Develop methodology for generating unbiased datasets
 - Raster scans
 - Random fields
- Applications
 - Automatically detect microscopic life
 - Correlate morphology with distinct taxonomies
 - Automatically detect biomineralization features/extinct life

Acknowledgements

