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## Revision Note

No	Reviewer Comments	Revision
1	Related work: better to include a comparison or summary table that shows the techniques used and accuracies obtained by each of the related studies	A comparison table has been added showing the technique used and the accuracy obtained from each of the related studies in table 1 on page 2.
2	Methodology: it would be better to include a process diagram that explains the followed methods step by step.	A model diagram explaining the proposed method in Figure 2 on page 3 has been added, followed by a step-by-step description in the Method sub-section on pages 3 to 5.
3	The authors have well explained the experimental results. However, include a sub-section under results, explaining the usefulness of these results and how the researchers and developers (stakeholders) can use these results to make decisions.	A results subsection on pages 5 to 8 has been added, which explains the usefulness of the results of this study and how other researchers can use these results.
4	Include a separate discussion section, that contains the main contributions of the research, comparison with the related studies, limitations, and future work.	A discussion sub-section on page 8 has been added, which contains the main contributions of the research, comparisons with related studies, limitations, and future work.
5	It is suggested to use more latest related references.	<p>The following 4 references have been added as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Triwijoyo, B. K., Budiharto, W., and Abdurachman, E. 2017. The classification of hypertensive retinopathy using convolutional neural network. Procedia Computer Science, 116, pp.166-173. DOI: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2017.10.066">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2017.10.066</a>.</li> <li>2. Akbar, S., Akram, M. U., Sharif, M., Tariq, A., and Khan, S. A. 2018. Decision support system for detection of hypertensive retinopathy using arteriovenous ratio. Artificial intelligence in medicine, 90, pp.15-24. DOI: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.artmed.2018.06.004">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.artmed.2018.06.004</a>.</li> <li>3. Syahputra, M. F., Amalia, C., Rahmat, R. F., Abdullah, D., Napitupulu, D., Setiawan, M. I., and Andayani, U. 2018. Hypertensive retinopathy identification through retinal fundus image using backpropagation neural network. In Journal of Physics: Conference Series 978(1), pp.012106. DOI: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/978/1/012106">https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/978/1/012106</a>.</li> </ol>

		<p>4. Arsalan, M., Owais, M., Mahmood, T., Cho, S. W., and Park, K. R. 2019. Aiding the diagnosis of diabetic and hypertensive retinopathy using artificial intelligence-based semantic segmentation. Journal of clinical medicine, 8(9), pp.1446-1474. DOI: <a href="https://doi.org/10.3390/jcm8091446">https://doi.org/10.3390/jcm8091446</a>.</p>
6	The introduction is relevant and theory-based. But not Sufficient information about the previous study findings is presented for readers to follow the present study rationale and procedures.	It has been added that Information about previous research findings is presented to the reader to follow the reasons and procedures for this research in the introduction to paragraphs 2 and 3, pages 2 to 3.
7	The authors need to add more recent papers in the references.	<p>The following 4 references have been added as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Triwijoyo, B. K., Budiharto, W., and Abdurachman, E. 2017. The classification of hypertensive retinopathy using convolutional neural network. Procedia Computer Science, 116, pp.166-173. DOI: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2017.10.066">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2017.10.066</a>.</li> <li>2. Akbar, S., Akram, M. U., Sharif, M., Tariq, A., and Khan, S. A. 2018. Decision support system for detection of hypertensive retinopathy using arteriovenous ratio. Artificial intelligence in medicine, 90, pp.15-24. DOI: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.artmed.2018.06.004">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.artmed.2018.06.004</a>.</li> <li>3. Syahputra, M. F., Amalia, C., Rahmat, R. F., Abdullah, D., Napitupulu, D., Setiawan, M. I., and Andayani, U. 2018. Hypertensive retinopathy identification through retinal fundus image using backpropagation neural network. In Journal of Physics: Conference Series 978(1), pp.012106. DOI: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/978/1/012106">https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/978/1/012106</a>.</li> <li>4. Arsalan, M., Owais, M., Mahmood, T., Cho, S. W., and Park, K. R. 2019. Aiding the diagnosis of diabetic and hypertensive retinopathy using artificial intelligence-based semantic segmentation. Journal of clinical medicine, 8(9), pp.1446-1474. DOI: <a href="https://doi.org/10.3390/jcm8091446">https://doi.org/10.3390/jcm8091446</a>.</li> </ol>





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This paper proposes a new model for the classification of hypertensive retinopathy using Restricted Boltzmann Machines. The proposed model uses 9 class categories of hypertensive retinopathy which is a development of 5 pre-existing class categories, with better accuracy than other methods.		
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# Restricted Boltzmann Machines for Fundus Image Reconstruction and Classification of Hypertension Retinopathy

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**Abstract:** Conventionally classification of hypertensive retinopathy through analysis of fundus images by experts, but this method the results are highly dependent on the accuracy of observations and expert experience. In this study, we propose a fundus image reconstruction and Hypertensive retinopathy classification model using Restricted Boltzmann Machines (RBM), as well as the Messidor database that has been labeled as a dataset. The experimental results show that the performance of the model produces an accuracy level of 99.05% where the model can generalize image input into one of the nine classes of the severity of hypertension retinopathy.

**Keywords:** Restricted Boltzmann Machines, Fundus Image, Reconstruction, Classification, Hypertensive Retinopathy.

## Introduction

Medical image classification is a challenging research topic, one of which is the retinal image classification which is an important factor in the screening process for eye diseases, including hypertension retinopathy [HR] with physical signs of changes in the retinal microvascular as a response to high blood pressure in patients (Wong and Mitchell, 2010). The physical symptoms of retinopathy are narrowing of the retinal vessels, retinal bleeding, and cotton white spots.

The conventional method used by ophthalmologists is to evaluate the fundus or retinal images of the eye, to determine the evolutionary phase of hypertensive retinopathy, but this method has a weakness of the traditional method has a weakness in the accuracy and consistency of observations, because it only relies on the eye doctor's vision, especially in the case of early stages of symptoms of hypertensive retinopathy will be difficult to do manually identification. (Khitran et al., 2014). Based on these

reasons, early diagnosis of hypertensive retinopathy through automatic analysis of retinal images is needed as an aid to the ophthalmologist in screening with accurate results for the prevention and treatment of hypertensive retinopathy.

This study aims to develop a classification model of hypertension retinopathy through in-depth learning methods, using Restricted Boltzmann Machines, and analyze the performance of hypertension retinopathy classification models with retinal image input data from the MESSIDOR database.

Restricted Boltzmann Machine (RBM) is a rule of learning using the Boltzmann Machine method (Hinton, and Geoffrey, 2010). RBM is a probabilistic generative model that can automatically extract data input features using an unsupervised learning algorithm (Hinton, 2002; Smolensky, 1986). RBM uses a recurrent network architecture. Technically, RBM is a stochastic neural network (a neural network which means it has neuron units in the form of binary activations that depend on interconnected neurons, whereas stochastic means activation which has

probabilistic elements) which consists of two binary units namely visible layer is stated to be observed and the hidden layer is feature detectors and unit bias. Furthermore, each visible unit is connected to all hidden units represented by an array of weights, so that each hidden unit is also connected to all visible units and bias units are connected to all visible units represents the number of hidden neurons. RBM is controlled by a series of weights and biases in all layers.

In general, the purpose of the RBM algorithm is to rebuild the input as accurately as possible. Then the input is changed based on weight and bias and then used to convert the input into an output. In the next stage, the output will be input in the next iteration. At this stage, the input layer tries to change the activation as an input reconstruction and then uses this input to compare with the original input (Ranzato et al., 2010).

In the case of computer vision, each visible unit corresponds to a pixel value from the image while the hidden units represent independent specific features of the image. The weights connecting the visible and the hidden units are usually trained using contrastive divergence learning which is an approximation of maximum likelihood learning (Xia et al., 2016). Methods using RBMs have become more popular in recent years and they are successfully applied to image recognition (Yamashita et al., 2014).

## Related Work

Previous research has used the learning algorithm in RBM as a feature extraction method, proposed by Hinton and Salakhutdinov (2006). RBM produces a high ability for feature extraction and representation; Empirical research has proven that using features extracted from the RBM algorithm instead of raw data results in significant improvements in different machine learning applications, such as the classification of color images (Larochelle and Bengio, 2008), speech and object recognition (Li et al., 2015). The learning algorithm in RBM is designed to extract discriminatory features from large and complex data sets by introducing hidden units in an unsupervised way.

Previous studies relating to the classification of hypertensive retinopathy used features of AVR with datasets DRIVE and VICAVER (Khitran et al., 2014). They used a hybrid classifier which is a combination of Naive Bayes and SVM with accuracy for the DRIVE dataset is 98% and for VICAVER dataset is 96.5%. The Preprocessing steps are still needed to detect AVR properly and eliminate noise (Abbasi and Akram, 2014), used features of the ratio of arterial and venous diameter (AVR). They used 100 images of hypertensive

retinopathy patients and used four methods, Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), Naive Bayes, Decision Tree (DT), Support Support Vector Machine (SVM) with an accuracy of 76%, 75%, 68%, and 81%, respectively. Agurto et al. (2014) used AVR features and the Tortuosity Index, local dataset, and they used Partial Least Squares (PLS) methods with 80% accuracy. This method needs additional features of AV nicking, vascular branching angles, and embolic plaque for vascular changes. Cavallari et al. (2015) used the AVR feature and Tortuosity Index, 16 Images of the retina from the local data set. They used the average fractal dimension (mean-D) method with Accuracy results is 68.8%.

The classification of hypertensive retinopathy using deep learning was conducted by Triwijoyo et al. (2017). The model and dataset used are Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) and DRIVE dataset, with an accuracy of 98.6%.

Table 1. Comparison of other related research results.

Researcher	Feature	Method	Dataset	Accuracy
Khitran et al., 2014	AVR	combination of Naif Bayes and SVM	DRIVE VICAVER	98% 96.5%
Abbasi and Akram, 2014	AVR	ANN Naïve Bayes Decision Tree SVM	Local dataset	76% 75% 68% 81%
Agurto et al., 2014	AVR, Tortuosity Index	Partial Least Squares	Local dataset	80%
Cavallari et al., 2015	AVR, Tortuosity Index	average fractal dimension	Local dataset	68.8%
Triwijoyo et al., 2017	AVR	CNN	DRIVE	98.6%
Akbar et al., 2018	AVR	2-D Gabor wavelet Canny Edge Detection	INSPIRE- AVR VICAVER AVRDB	95% 96.8% 98.8%
Syahputra et al., 2018	AVR	Back-propagation neural network	STARE	95%
Arsalan et al., 2019	AVR	Vess-Net	DRIVE CHASE-DB1 STARE	96.55% 97.16% 96.97%
Our method	AVR	RBM	Messidor	99.05%

While Akbar et al. (2018) proposed detection of hypertensive retinopathy using edge detection of arterial and venous vessels on retinal images from three datasets of INSPIRE-AVR, VICAVER, and AVRDB, with 95%,

96.8%, and 98.8%, respectively. The detection of hypertensive retinopathy using the Neural Network has also been proposed by Syahputra et al., (2018) and Arsalan et al., (2019). Syahputra et al., Used the Backpropagation Neural Network model and the STARE dataset with 95% accuracy, while Arsalan et al., Used the Vess-Net model and three datasets DRIVE, CHASE-DB1, and STARE with an accuracy of 96.55%, 97.16% respectively. and 96.97%. Table 1 shows that our proposed method of classification of hypertensive retinopathy using the RBM model and the Messidor dataset yields a better accuracy of 99.05%.

## Material And Methods

In this section, we will discuss dataset inputs, data balancing, architecture, and learning algorithms from classification models using RBM.

### Dataset

We used database MESSIDOR (Methods to evaluate segmentation and indexing techniques in the field of retinal ophthalmology) as a dataset (Messidor, 2010). Messidor is a research program funded by the French Ministry of Research and Defense within a 2004 TECHNO-VISION program. This database can be used, free of charge, only for research and educational purposes. Messidor database consists of 1200 eye fundus color digital images of the posterior pole, which were acquired by three ophthalmologic departments, using a color video 3CCD camera on a Topcon TRC NW6 non-mydratic retina graph with a 45 degrees field of view. Fig. 1 shows an example of fundus images from the Messidor database.



Fig. 1. An Example of Fundus Images from the Messidor Database (Messidor, 2010).

The images saved in uncompressed TIFF format were captured using 8 bits per color plane at 1440x960,

2240x1488, or 2304x1536 pixels resolution.

### Method

Figure 2 shows the diagram of the proposed method, in general, there are six steps. Starting with four steps of preprocessing the input image from the Messidor database, which consists of the cropping and resizing process, segmentation, measuring ARVs, and labeling to determine the class of hypertensive retinopathy to produce a new dataset of hypertensive retinopathy consisting of nine classes. Next is the training process of the RBM model, and the last is the testing of the training result model using test data to produce a classification of hypertensive retinopathy.

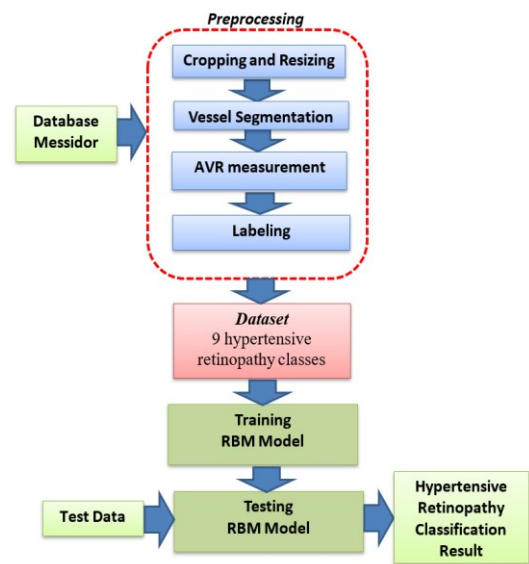


Fig. 2. The Diagram of RBM model for classification of hypertensive retinopathy.

Preprocessing includes cropping the original image to remove the left and right parts of the background image, focus more on the retina image, and reduce complexity. The cropping process changes the original image size from 1440x960 pixels to 900x900 pixels, from 2240x1488 pixels to 1380x1380 pixels, and from 2304x1536 pixels to 1452x1452 pixels. After the cropping process, then the three sizes of cropped images are resizing to one dimension of 256x256 pixels to be used as input to the classification model using the Restricted Boltzmann machines.

The sample data from the dataset divided into training datasets and validation datasets. Each category of the class is taken 60% as data training, and 40% used as data validation. We used a cross-validation training method, with leave-one-out. This method was adopted from Cawley and Talbot (2003). The leave-one-out cross-validation resulted in seven times faster training time as well as a relatively lower error rate than the k-



fold cross-validation. We calculated the ratio between arterial and venous width (AVR) of 89 retinal image samples by adopting Hubbard *et al.* (1999) and Bhuiyan *et al.* (2013) methods, The next is segmenting retinal blood vessels, measuring AVR, and labeling retinal images in nine classes based on AVR for training model by modifying the category of HR by Abbasi and Akram. (2014). Table 1 shows the proposed new categorization of hypertensive retinopathy based on AVR.

Table 1. The category of HR is based on AVR.

Category	AVR
Normal	0.67 – 0.74
Borderline 1	0.51 – 0.66
Stadium 1	0.40 – 0.50
Borderline 2	0.34 – 0.39
Stadium 2	0.31 – 0.33
Borderline 3	0.25 – 0.30
Stadium 3	0.23 – 0.24
Borderline 4	0.20 – 0.22
Stadium 4	0 – 0.19

Table 2 shows the results of the data labeling process, where the number of retinal images per class is not balanced so that the duplication and augmentation methods are used to add data for classes with less than 133 for class 0 to 5 labels, and less than 134 for class 6 to 8 labels. Whereas for classes whose data exceeds 133 for class 0 to 6 labels, and more than 134 for class 6 to 8 labels, the amount of data is reduced so that eventually balanced data is obtained and ready for the model training process.

Table 2. The Results of Labeling and Balancing Data.

Category	Class Labels	Number of Images	Used	Class Labels	Number of Images
Normal	0	23	23	110	133
Borderline 1	1	6	6	127	133
Stadium 1	2	5	5	128	133
Borderline 2	3	13	13	120	133
Stadium 2	4	11	11	122	133
Borderline 3	5	18	18	115	133
Stadium 3	6	4	4	130	134
Borderline 4	7	4	4	130	134
Stadium 4	8	5	5	129	134

In this study, we used RBM for the classification of hypertension retinopathy based on retinal images. Fig. 3 shows an illustration of the architecture of the RBM model for image classification.

$$v \in \{0,1\}^D \quad (1)$$

$$h \in \{0,1\}^P \quad (2)$$

where  $v$  is the visible layer,  $h$  is the hidden layer,  $D$  is the number of visible units, and  $P$  is the number of hidden units, as well as training datasets in vectors  $N$

$$\{v\}_{n=1}^N \quad (3)$$

The RBM model input in the form of a retinal color image, each value of the intensity of the image pixel is read and converted into a value between 0 to 1, then becomes the input for visible nodes, so the number of visible nodes corresponds to the number of pixels of the input image. Then the first iteration process is adjusting the connection weights between each visible node and each hidden node until we get the output of hidden nodes which then updates the value of the visible node. The process is repeated for the next iteration and until the last epoch.

The training model consists of setting model parameters and model architecture experiment scenarios. While testing is the stage of testing the model that has been carried out in the training phase. In this testing phase, the data test set from the MESSIDOR database was used, where the 30 samples of the data test set were not used in the model training process. The dataset consists of nine classes of hypertensive retinopathy that have been categorized and labeled. The number of epochs is 20, the batch size is 30, and the number of sample images for testing is 30 randomly selected.

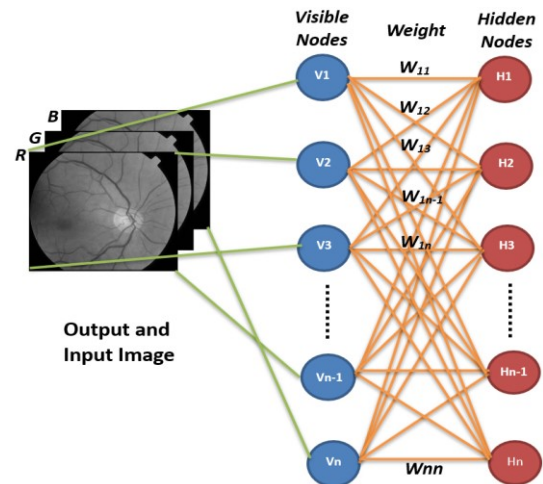


Fig. 3. The RBM Model Architecture for Image Classification

The algorithm of Restricted Boltzmann Machines is as follows (Salakhutdinov and Hinton, 2009):

Random initiation of parameters  $\theta^0$  and M particles  $\{v^{0,1}, h^{0,1}\}, \dots, \{v^{0,M}, h^{0,M}\}$

For t=0 to T (number of iterations)

For each training data  $v^n$ ,  $n = 1$  to  $N$

Initiate  $\mu$  by random and update mean-field until convergent, where:

$$\mu_j \leftarrow \sigma(\sum_i W_{ij} v_i + \sum_{m/j} J_{mj} \mu_m) \quad (4)$$

$$\text{Let } \mu^n = \mu \quad (5)$$

EndFor

For each particle m=1 to M

Get the new state  $(v^{t+1,m}, h^{t+1,m})$  by executing k-stages, initialized in the previous sample  $(v^{t,m}, h^{t,m})$ .

$$p(h_j = 1 | v, h_{-j}) = \sigma(\sum_{i=1}^D W_{ij} v_i + \sum_{m=1 \setminus j}^P J_{jm} h_j) \quad (6)$$

$$p(v_i = 1 | h, v_{-i}) = \sigma(\sum_{j=1}^P W_{ij} h_j + \sum_{k=1 \setminus i}^D L_{ik} v_j) \quad (7)$$

EndFor

Update Weight:

$$W^{t+1} = W^t + \alpha_t \left( \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N v^n (\mu^n)^T - \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M v^{t+1,m} (h^{t+1,m})^T \right) \quad (8)$$

Decrement Learning rate  $\alpha_t$

EndFor

This research was implemented four RBM models with different number of visible units each 2352, 12288, 49152, and 196608 units. The learning rate of the four models is 0.05 and the hidden number of the four models is the same as 1500 units. This research also was implemented four types of RBM models with a different number of hidden layers, each of 500, 1000, 1500, and 2000 units. The final part of this section will discuss the results of RBM model experiments with four kinds of learning rate values, each of them are 0.5, 0.05, 0.005, and 0.0005.

## Result

The experiments were carried out using specifications hardware and software environment specifications on laptops with Intel Core i7-7500U processor specifications, 12 GB RAM, GPU: NVIDIA GeForce GTX 960, Windows 10 operating system. Python 3.6 Programming Language with a Jupyter notebook.

### Experimental Results Using a Different Image Size

Table 3 shows the results of the training process experiments of four types of RBM models. The number of visible nodes in each RBM model is according to the input image size 28x28x3, 64x64x3, 128x128x3, and 256x256x3. The four RBM models use the same number

of hidden layer nodes as 1500 units and a learning rate of 0.05.

the training performance of the four RBM models is very good, with an accuracy level of both training and validation above 98%. The difference in accuracy from the four RBM models is not too significant or smaller than 0.19%. From these empirical facts, it can be concluded that the size of the input image does not significantly affect the accuracy of the RBM model training results.

Table 3. The Results of Training Model with Different Image Size

Image Size (Number of Visible Nodes)	Training Accuracy	Validation Accuracy	Training Time	Testing Accuracy
28x28x3 (2352)	99.05 %	99.04 %	51.72 seconds	99.10 %
64x64x3 (12288)	99.01 %	99.01 %	8.45 minutes	99.05 %
128x128x3 (49152)	98.88 %	98.90 %	39.68 minutes	98.96 %
256x256x3 (196608)	98.86 %	98.89 %	1.88 hours	98.94 %

As for the training time, there is a significant correlation between the size of the input image and the training time, where the greater the size of the input image, the greater the number of visible nodes of the RBM model, so that it has implications for the longer training time. The accuracy of the results of the testing model shows that the more the number of visible nodes, the less the accuracy of the testing model.

Fig. 4 shows a graph of the training results of the four RBM models with varying input image sizes. the blue line is the training error level from epoch 0 to epoch 19 or as many as 20 epochs. While the green line is the validation error level from epoch 0 to epoch 19. From the four graphs, it appears that at the beginning of epoch 0 to 3 the validation error rate is relatively lower than the error training level, this shows that there is overfitting, but after the third epoch, shows that the error rate training and validation have the same trend until the 20th epoch

The smaller the size of the input image or the smaller the number of visible nodes, the faster the rate of error reduction and error validation in the RBM model. Finally, the convergence of the error training level and the validation error level of the four types of RBM models occur after the fifth epoch. Based on the three facts above, then for the trial scenario, the next RBM model will use the second model, namely the RBM model with an input size of 64x64x3 pixels, each pixel

of the input image will be read by one visible node, so

the total number of visible nodes is 12288 nodes.

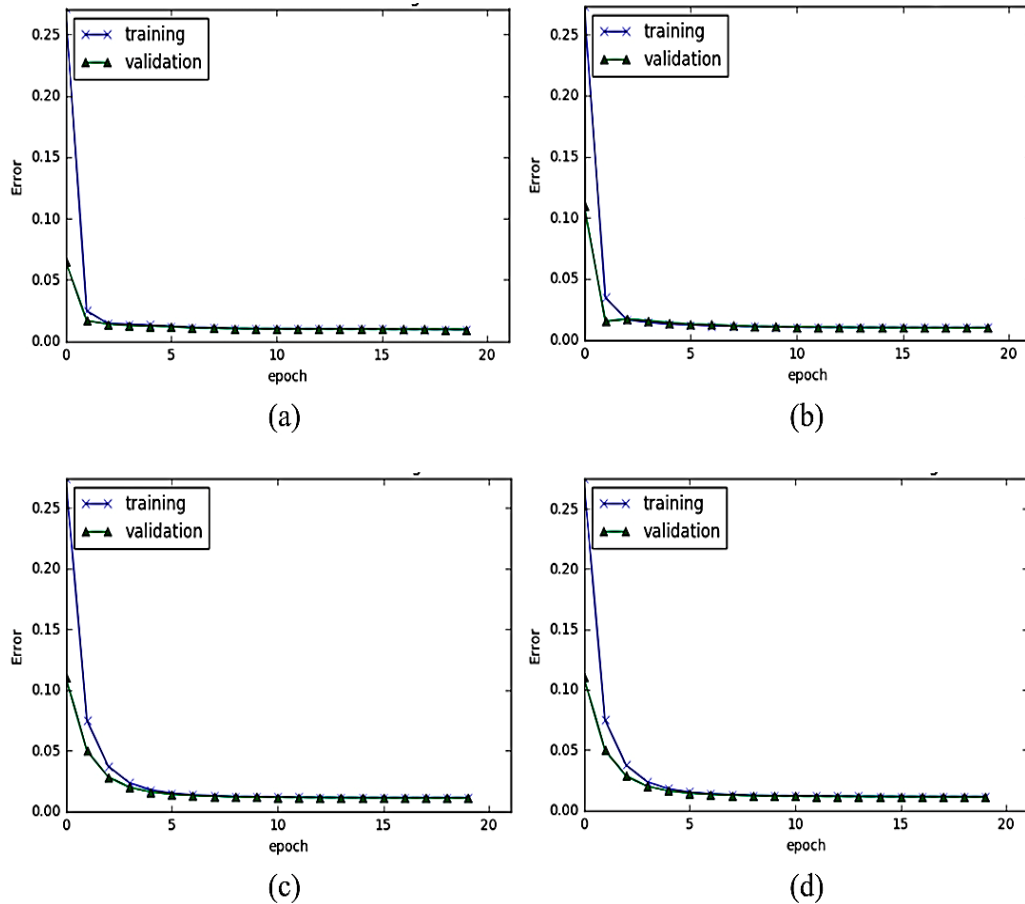


Fig. 4. Error Training and Validation of the RBM model with The Size of The Input Image (a) 28x28x3, (b) 64x64x3, (c) 128x128x3, and (d) 256x256x3 pixels.

### Experimental Results Using a Different Number of The Hidden Nodes

In this experiment, a comparative analysis of four RBM models with the different numbers of hidden nodes was performed, each of which is 500, 1000, 1500, and 2000 nodes. The RBM model is trained up to 20 epochs using the Messidor data set with a learning rate of 0.05. The number of training data sets is 1200 retinal images with dimensions of 64x64x3 pixels, 40% of the data or 480 images are used for validation, and a sample of 30 images is used for testing the RBM model. Table 4 shows the fact that first the more the number of hidden nodes the less the accuracy of training and the validation accuracy of the RBM model. Second, the more hidden nodes, the longer the training process.

Third, the more number of hidden nodes, the less testing accuracy of the RBM model, the difference is

very small or not too significant.

Table 4. The Results of Training Model with Different Number of Hidden Nodes

The Number of Hidden Nodes	Training Accuracy	Validation Accuracy	Training Time	Testing Accuracy
500	99.06 %	99.07%	3.69 minutes	99.11 %
1000	99.01 %	99.01 %	4.91 minutes	99.05 %
1500	99.01 %	99.01 %	8.45 minutes	99.05 %
2000	98.99 %	98.99 %	8.07 minutes	99.04 %

Fig. 5 shows a graph of the training results of the four RBM models with varying the number of hidden nodes. the blue line is the training error level from epoch 0 to epoch. While the green line is the validation error level from epoch 0 to epoch 19. From the four graphs, it

appears that the performance of the RBM model is almost the same as the results of the model trials using variations in the number of visible nodes, where at the beginning of epoch 0 to 5 the validation error rate is

relatively lower than the training error level, this shows that there is overfitting, but after the fifth epoch, showing that error and validation training had the same trend until the 19th epoch

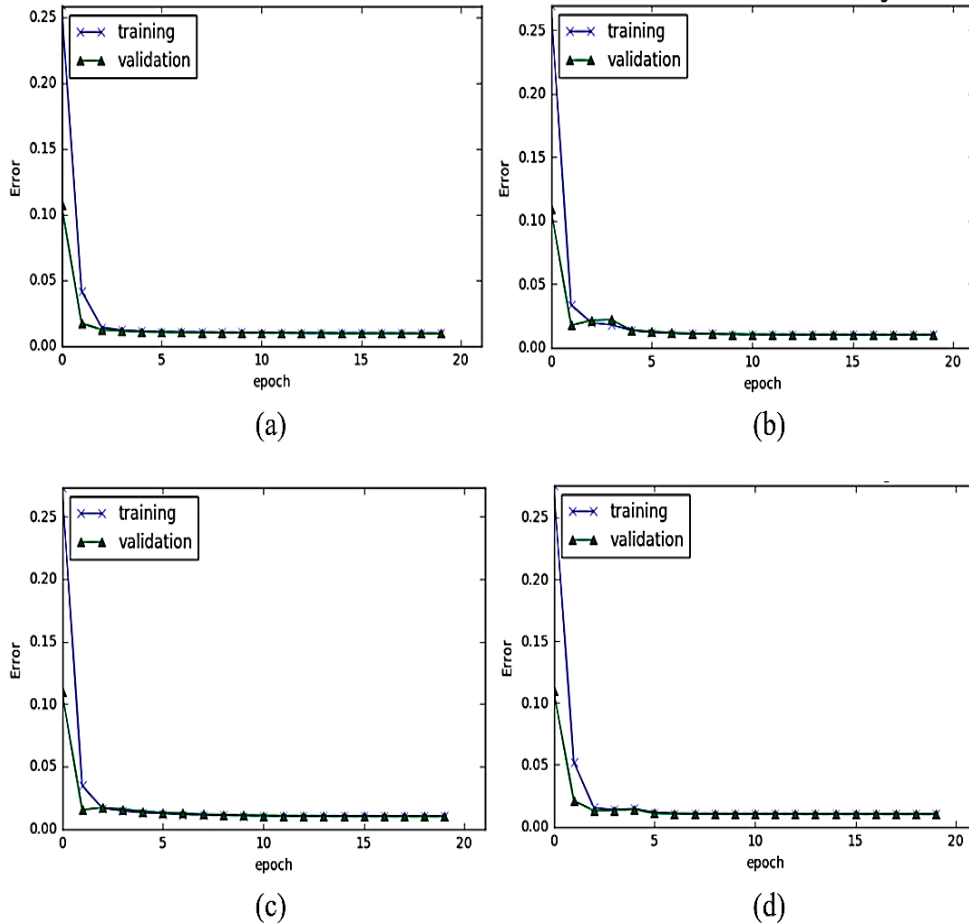


Fig. 5. Error Training and Validation of the RBM model with The Number of Hidden Nodes (a) 500, (b) 1000, (c) 1500, and (d) 2000 nodes.

The fewer the number of hidden nodes, the faster the rate of error reduction and error validation in the RBM model. Finally, the convergence of the training error rate and the validation error rate of the four types of RBM models occurred after the tenth epoch.

### Experimental Results Using a Different Learning Rate

This section describes the results of RBM model experiments that have model specifications with the number of visible nodes 12288 and the number of hidden nodes 1500. Then try using three kinds of learning rate

values, each of them is 0.5, 0.05, 0.005, and 0.0005. The RBM model is trained up to 20 epochs using the Messidor data set. The number of training data sets is 1200 retinal color images with dimensions of 64x64 pixels, 40% of the data or 480 images are used for validation, and a sample of 30 images is used for testing the RBM model.

Table 5 shows that first, up to a learning rate of 0.005 the level of training accuracy, validation accuracy, and the testing accuracy is relatively stable above 98%, but at a learning rate of 0.0005, the level of training accuracy, validation, and testing drastically drops to the range of 39%. This empirically proves that the learning rate of the ideal RBM model is greater than 0.005. While the training time for the four types of selective RBM models

is around 6 minutes, except for the RBM model with a learning rate value of 0.05, where the training time is 8.44 minutes, despite having the highest level of training accuracy, validation, and testing among the four types of RBM models that tested.

Table 5. The Results of Training Model with Different Learning Rate

Learning rate	Training Accuracy	Validation Accuracy	Training Time	Testing Accuracy
0.5	98.89 %	98.76 %	6.77 minutes	98.83 %
0.05	99.01 %	99.01 %	8.44 minutes	99.05 %
0.005	98.03 %	98.09 %	6.01 minutes	98.30 %
0.0005	39.19 %	38.59 %	6.12 minutes	38.97 %

Fig. 6 shows a graph of the training results of the four RBM models with varying the number of hidden nodes. the blue line is the training error level from epoch 0 to epoch. While the green line is the validation error level from epoch 0 to epoch 19. Based on the four graphs of the experimental results it can be concluded that the RBM model with a learning rate of 0.5 and 0.05 has a relatively similar trend in performance levels of training errors and validation. In the model with a learning rate value of 0.005, there are fluctuations in the level of training errors and validation in epochs 7 to 11, although at the end of the 20th epoch the three types of RBM models above have relatively similar levels of training and validation errors below 2%.

From the three experimental scenarios as well as the empirical data of the experimental results, the RBM model with the number of hidden nodes 1500 and learning rate 0.05 is the best performance RBM model. The analysis and discussion of the experimental results of the Retinopathy Hypertension Classification Model using RBM, it was concluded, first, the model could reconstruct the input image into one of the image classes with a relatively small error rate. Second, the RBM training time is relatively faster than the other model.

The model that we propose from the results of this study is still very open for further development. The usefulness of this result study are: First, a new dataset for classification of hypertensive retinopathy into nine classes, which can be used as a standard dataset for other researchers to test their proposed model. Second, the RBM classification model can be implemented for the classification of retinal images that experience noise, because the RBM model is capable of reconstructing images. Third, the model we propose can be

implemented for the classification of other medical images such as images of the prostate, lungs, and others. Fourth, the model that we propose can be developed as a tool for ophthalmologists in assisting the diagnosis and early detection of hypertensive retinopathy, based on the patient's retinal image.

## Discussion

The contributions of this study are: First, a new dataset of hypertensive retinopathy which consists of nine classes according to the degree of severity based on AVR as an indicator of class categorization and labeling, from retinal images taken from the Messidor database. Second, the experimental results of the Retinopathy Hypertension Classification Model using RBM prove that the model can reconstruct the input image into one of the image classes with a relatively small error rate.

Comparison of the results of the classification of hypertensive retinopathy between the previous research method and the method we proposed, as presented in table 1, the average previous research used the AVR feature extraction process through segmentation where the method depends on the feature extraction algorithm, while the method we use is the deep learning approach. with the RBM method, where input in the form of retinal images and feature extraction is carried out by the model in the image classification process, and our method is proven to produce better accuracy.

The limitations of this study are: First, the output is in the form of reconstructed images, not class labels so that it is still necessary to add layers for classification such as Softmax or Support Vector Machines (SVM) so that the output is in the form of classes. label as in the case of the classification of hypertensive retinopathy. Second, the accuracy of the model is strongly influenced by the amount of labeled training data, where the greater the amount of labeled training data, the higher the model accuracy results. In our study we only used a sample of 89 labeled training data, which were then developed using the duplication and augmentation technique to become 1200 images, taking into account the balancing of each training data class, as presented in table 2.

Our future work is to develop a hypertensive retinopathy classification model architecture by combining the RBM model with CNN and other machine learning, in addition to increasing the number of datasets for training and involving experts in image labeling, so that it is expected to improve model performance. The next stage is implementing the model by building an interface on a mobile application to support telemedicine

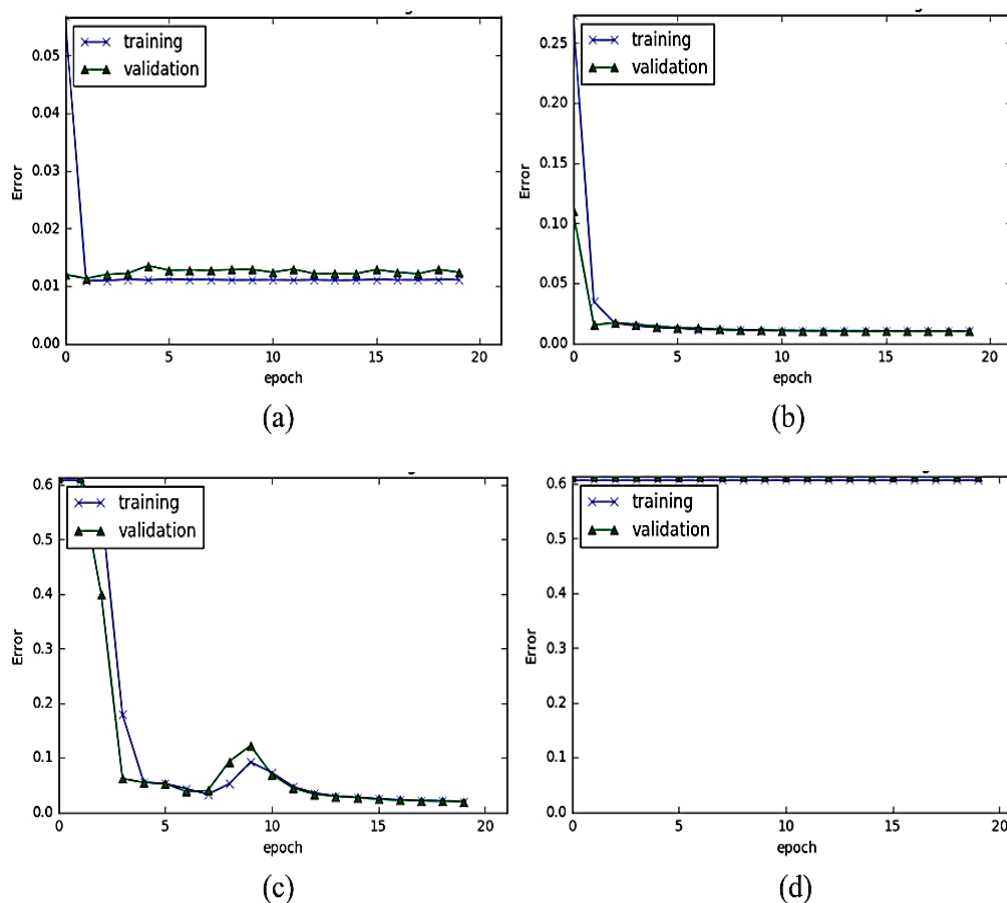


Fig. 6. Error Training and Validation of the RBM Model with Learning Rate (a) 0.5, (b) 0.05, (c) 0.005 and (d) 0.0005.

## Conclusion

This research is to develop a classification model of hypertension retinopathy using RBM, the experimental results show that the model's performance is very good at reconstructing images with an accuracy rate of 99.05%, meaning that the model has a good ability to generalize image input into one of nine output classes. But the output model is still an image so it needs to be combined with layers like SoftMax, to get the class label output. Our next research plan is to develop a Classification Model for Hypertension Retinopathy by combining Restricted Boltzmann machines with Convolutional Neural Networks to get better classification results in the form of class labels.

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Original Research Paper

# Restricted Boltzmann Machines for Fundus Image Reconstruction and Classification of Hypertension Retinopathy

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**Abstract:** Conventionally classification of hypertensive retinopathy through analysis of fundus images by experts, but this method the results are highly dependent on the accuracy of observations and expert experience. In this study, we propose a fundus image reconstruction and Hypertensive retinopathy classification model using Restricted Boltzmann Machines (RBM), as well as the Messidor database that has been labeled as a dataset. The experimental results show that the performance of the model produces an accuracy level of 99.05% where the model can generalize image input into one of the nine classes of the severity of hypertension retinopathy.

**Keywords:** Restricted Boltzmann Machines, Fundus Image, Reconstruction, Classification, Hypertensive Retinopathy

## Introduction

Medical image classification is a challenging research topic, one of which is the retinal image classification which is an important factor in the screening process for eye diseases, including Hypertension Retinopathy [HR] with physical signs of changes in the retinal microvascular as a response to high blood pressure in patients (Wong and Mitchell, 2004). The physical symptoms of retinopathy are narrowing of the retinal vessels, retinal bleeding and cotton white spots.

The conventional method used by ophthalmologists is to evaluate the fundus or retinal images of the eye, to determine the evolutionary phase of hypertensive retinopathy, but this method has a weakness of the traditional method has a weakness in the accuracy and consistency of observations, because it only relies on the eye doctor's vision, especially in the case of early stages of symptoms of hypertensive retinopathy will be difficult to do manually identification (Khitran *et al.*, 2014). Based on these reasons, early diagnosis of hypertensive retinopathy through automatic analysis of retinal images is needed as an aid to the ophthalmologist in screening with accurate results for the prevention and treatment of hypertensive retinopathy.

This study aims to develop a classification model of hypertension retinopathy through in-depth learning

methods, using Restricted Boltzmann Machines and analyze the performance of hypertension retinopathy classification models with retinal image input data from the MESSIDOR database.

Restricted Boltzmann Machine (RBM) is a rule of learning using the Boltzmann Machine method (Hinton, 2012). RBM is a probabilistic generative model that can automatically extract data input features using an unsupervised learning algorithm (Hinton, 2002; Smolensky, 1986). RBM uses a recurrent network architecture. Technically, RBM is a stochastic neural network (a neural network which means it has neuron units in the form of binary activations that depend on interconnected neurons, whereas stochastic means activation which has probabilistic elements) which consists of two binary units namely visible layer is stated to be observed and the hidden layer is feature detectors and unit bias. Furthermore, each visible unit is connected to all hidden units represented by an array of weights, so that each hidden unit is also connected to all visible units and bias units are connected to all visible units represents the number of hidden neurons. RBM is controlled by a series of weights and biases in all layers.

In general, the purpose of the RBM algorithm is to rebuild the input as accurately as possible. Then the input is changed based on weight and bias and then used



to convert the input into an output. In the next stage, the output will be input in the next iteration. At this stage, the input layer tries to change the activation as an input reconstruction and then uses this input to compare with the original input (Ranzato *et al.*, 2010).

In the case of computer vision, each visible unit corresponds to a pixel value from the image while the hidden units represent independent specific features of the image. The weights connecting the visible and the hidden units are usually trained using contrastive divergence learning which is an approximation of maximum likelihood learning (Xia *et al.*, 2016). Methods using RBMs have become more popular in recent years and they are successfully applied to image recognition (Yamashita *et al.*, 2014).

### Related Work

Previous research has used the learning algorithm in RBM as a feature extraction method, proposed by (Hinton and Salakhutdinov, 2006). RBM produces a high ability for feature extraction and representation; Empirical research has proven that using features extracted from the RBM algorithm instead of raw data results in significant improvements in different machine learning applications, such as the classification of color images (Larochelle and Bengio, 2008), speech and object recognition (Li *et al.*, 2015). The learning algorithm in RBM is designed to extract discriminatory features from large and complex data sets by introducing hidden units in an unsupervised way.

Previous studies relating to the classification of hypertensive retinopathy used features of AVR with datasets DRIVE and VICAVER (Khitran *et al.*, 2014). They used a hybrid classifier which is a combination of Naive Bayes and SVM with accuracy for the DRIVE dataset is 98% and for VICAVER dataset is 96.5%. The Preprocessing steps are still needed to detect AVR

properly and eliminate noise (Abbasi and Akram, 2014), used features of the ratio of Arterial and Venous diameter (AVR). They used 100 images of hypertensive retinopathy patients and used four methods, Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), Naive Bayes, Decision Tree (DT), Support Support Vector Machine (SVM) with an accuracy of 76, 75, 68 and 81%, respectively. Agurto *et al.* (2014) used AVR features and the Tortuosity Index, local dataset and they used Partial Least Squares (PLS) methods with 80% accuracy. This method needs additional features of AV nicking, vascular branching angles and embolic plaque for vascular changes. Cavallari *et al.* (2015) used the AVR feature and Tortuosity Index, 16 Images of the retina from the local data set. They used the average fractal dimension (mean-D) method with Accuracy results is 68.8%.

The classification of hypertensive retinopathy using deep learning was conducted by (Triwijoyo *et al.*, 2017). The model and dataset used are Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) and DRIVE dataset, with an accuracy of 98.6%.

While (Akbar *et al.*, 2018) proposed detection of hypertensive retinopathy using edge detection of arterial and venous vessels on retinal images from three datasets of INSPIRE-AVR, VICAVER and AVRDB, with 95, 96.8 and 98.8%, respectively. The detection of hypertensive retinopathy using the Neural Network has also been proposed by (Syahputra *et al.*, 2018; Arsalan *et al.*, 2019). Syahputra *et al.*, Used the Backpropagation Neural Network model and the STARE dataset with 95% accuracy, while Arsalan *et al.*, Used the Vess-Net model and three datasets DRIVE, CHASE-DB1 and STARE with an accuracy of 96.55, 97.16% respectively and 96.97%. Table 1 shows that our proposed method of classification of hypertensive retinopathy using the RBM model and the Messidor dataset yields a better accuracy of 99.05%.

**Table 1:** Comparison of other related research results

Researcher	Feature	Method	Dataset	Accuracy (%)
Khitran <i>et al.</i> (2014)	AVR	Combination of Naif Bayes and SVM	DRIVE	98.00
Abbasi and Akram (2014)	AVR	ANN	VICAVER	96.50
		Naïve Bayes	Local dataset	76.00
		Decision tree		75.00
		SVM		68.00
				81.00
Agurto <i>et al.</i> (2014)	AVR, Tortuosity Index	Partial Least Squares	Local dataset	80.00
Cavallari <i>et al.</i> (2015)	AVR, Tortuosity Index	average fractal dimension	Local dataset	68.80
Triwijoyo <i>et al.</i> (2017)	AVR	CNN	DRIVE	98.60
Akbar <i>et al.</i> (2018)	AVR	2-D Gabor wavelet	INSPIRE-AVR	95.00
		Canny Edge Detection	VICAVER	96.80
			AVRDB	98.80
			STARE	95.00
Syahputra <i>et al.</i> (2018)	AVR	Back-propagation neural network	DRIVE	96.55
Arsalan <i>et al.</i> (2019)	AVR	Vess-Net	CHASE-DB1	97.16
			STARE	96.97
			Messidor	99.05
Our method	AVR	RBM		

## Materials and Methods

In this section, we will discuss dataset inputs, data balancing, architecture and learning algorithms from classification models using RBM.

### Dataset

We used database Methods to Evaluate Segmentation and Indexing Techniques in the Field of Retinal Ophthalmology (MESSIDOR) as a dataset (Messidor, 2010). Messidor is a research program funded by the French Ministry of Research and Defense within a 2004 TECHNO-VISION program. This database can be used, free of charge, only for research and educational purposes. Messidor database consists of 1200 eye fundus color digital images of the posterior pole, which were acquired by three ophthalmologic departments, using a color video 3CCD camera on a Topcon TRC NW6 non-mydratic retina graph with a 45 degrees field of view. Figure 1 shows an example of fundus images from the Messidor database.

The images saved in uncompressed TIFF format were captured using 8 bits per color plane at 1440×960, 2240×1488, or 2304×1536 pixels resolution.

### Method

Figure 2 shows the diagram of the proposed method, in general, there are six steps. Starting with four steps of preprocessing the input image from the Messidor database, which consists of the cropping and resizing process, segmentation, measuring ARVs and labeling to determine the class of hypertensive retinopathy to

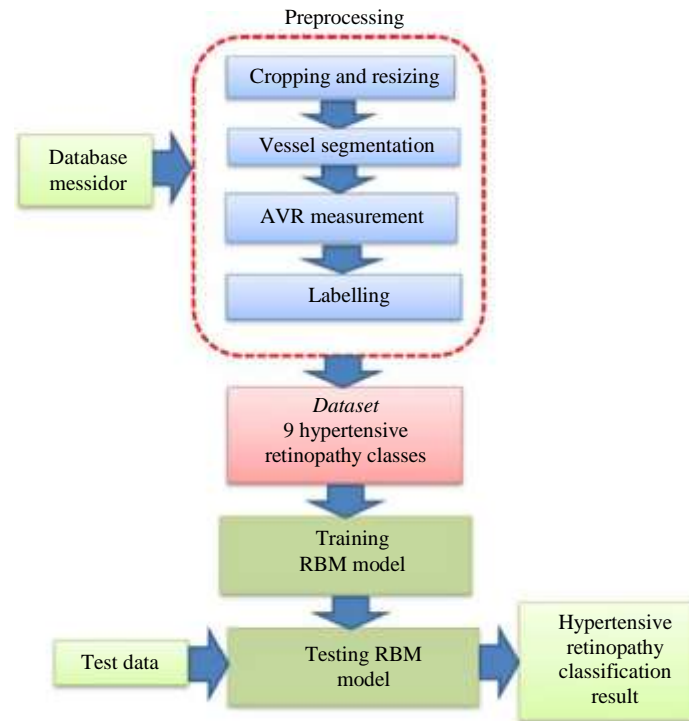
produce a new dataset of hypertensive retinopathy consisting of nine classes. Next is the training process of the RBM model and the last is the testing of the training result model using test data to produce a classification of hypertensive retinopathy.

Preprocessing includes cropping the original image to remove the left and right parts of the background image, focus more on the retina image and reduce complexity. The cropping process changes the original image size from 1440×960 to 900×900 pixels, from 2240×1488 to 1380×1380 pixels and from 2304×1536 to 1452×1452 pixels. After the cropping process, then the three sizes of cropped images are resizing to one dimension of 256×256 pixels to be used as input to the classification model using the Restricted Boltzmann machines.

The sample data from the dataset divided into training datasets and validation datasets. Each category of the class is taken 60% as data training and 40% used as data validation. We used a cross-validation training method, with leave-one-out. This method was adopted from (Cawley and Talbot, 2003). The leave-one-out cross-validation resulted in seven times faster training time as well as a relatively lower error rate than the k-fold cross-validation. We calculated the ratio between Arterial and Venous width (AVR) of 89 retinal image samples by adopting (Hubbard *et al.*, 1999; Bhuiyan *et al.*, 2013) methods, the next is segmenting retinal blood vessels, measuring AVR and labeling retinal images in nine classes based on AVR for training model by modifying the category of HR by (Abbasi and Akram, 2014). Table 1 shows the proposed new categorization of hypertensive retinopathy based on AVR.



**Fig. 1:** An example of fundus images from the Messidor database (Messidor, 2010)



**Fig. 2:** The Diagram of RBM model for classification of hypertensive retinopathy

**Table 1:** The category of HR is based on AVR

Category	AVR
Normal	0.67-0.74
Borderline 1	0.51-0.66
Stadium 1	0.40-0.50
Borderline 2	0.34-0.39
Stadium 2	0.31-0.33
Borderline 3	0.25-0.30
Stadium 3	0.23-0.24
Borderline 4	0.20-0.22
Stadium 4	0-0.19

**Table 2:** The results of labeling and balancing data

Category	Class labels	Number of images	Used	Class labels	Number of images
Normal	0	23	23	110	133
Borderline 1	1	6	6	127	133
Stadium 1	2	5	5	128	133
Borderline 2	3	13	13	120	133
Stadium 2	4	11	11	122	133
Borderline 3	5	18	18	115	133
Stadium 3	6	4	4	130	134
Borderline 4	7	4	4	130	134
Stadium 4	8	5	5	129	134

Table 2 shows the results of the data labeling process, where the number of retinal images per class is not balanced so that the duplication and augmentation methods are used to add data for classes with less than 133 for class 0 to 5 labels and less than 134 for class 6 to 8 labels. Whereas for classes whose data exceeds 133 for class 0 to 6 labels and more than 134 for class 6 to 8

labels, the amount of data is reduced so that eventually balanced data is obtained and ready for the model training process.

In this study, we used RBM for the classification of hypertension retinopathy based on retinal images. Figure 3 shows an illustration of the architecture of the RBM model for image classification:

$$v \in \{0,1\}^D \quad (1)$$

$$h \in \{0,1\}^P \quad (2)$$

where  $v$  is the visible layer,  $h$  is the hidden layer,  $D$  is the number of visible units and  $P$  is the number of hidden units, as well as training datasets in vectors  $N$ :

$$\{v\}_{n=1}^N \quad (3)$$

The RBM model input in the form of a retinal color image, each value of the intensity of the image pixel is read and converted into a value between 0 to 1, then becomes the input for visible nodes, so the number of visible nodes corresponds to the number of pixels of the input image. Then the first iteration process is adjusting the connection weights between each visible node and each hidden node until we get the output of hidden nodes which then updates the value of the visible node. The process is repeated for the next iteration and until the last epoch.

The training model consists of setting model parameters and model architecture experiment scenarios. While testing is the stage of testing the model that has been carried out in the training phase. In this testing phase, the data test set from the MESSIDOR database was used, where the 30 samples of the data test set were not used in the model training process. The dataset consists of nine classes of hypertensive retinopathy that have been categorized and labeled. The number of epochs is 20, the batch size is 30 and the number of sample images for testing is 30 randomly selected.

The algorithm of Restricted Boltzmann Machines is as follows (Salakhutdinov and Hinton, 2009):

Random initiation of parameters  $\theta^0$  and  $M$  particles  $\{v^{0,1}, h^{0,1}\}, \dots, \{v^{0,M}, h^{0,M}\}$

For  $t = 0$  to  $T$  (number of iterations)

For each training data  $v^n$ ,  $n = 1$  to  $N$

Initiate  $\mu$  by random and update mean-field until convergent, where:

$$\mu_j \leftarrow \sigma \left( \sum_i W_{ij} v_i + \sum_{m=1}^M J_{mj} \mu_m \right) \quad (4)$$

$$\text{Let } \mu^n = \mu \quad (5)$$

EndFor

For each particle  $m = 1$  to  $M$

Get the new state  $(v^{t+1,m}, h^{t+1,m})$  by executing  $k$ -stages, initialized in the previous sample  $(v^{t,m}, h^{t,m})$

$$p(h_j = 1 | v, h_{-j}) = \sigma \left( \sum_{i=1}^D W_{ij} v_i + \sum_{m=1 \neq j}^P J_{jm} h_j \right) \quad (6)$$

$$p(v_i = 1 | h, v_{-i}) = \sigma \left( \sum_{j=1}^P W_{ij} h_j + \sum_{k=1 \neq i}^D L_{ik} v_j \right) \quad (7)$$

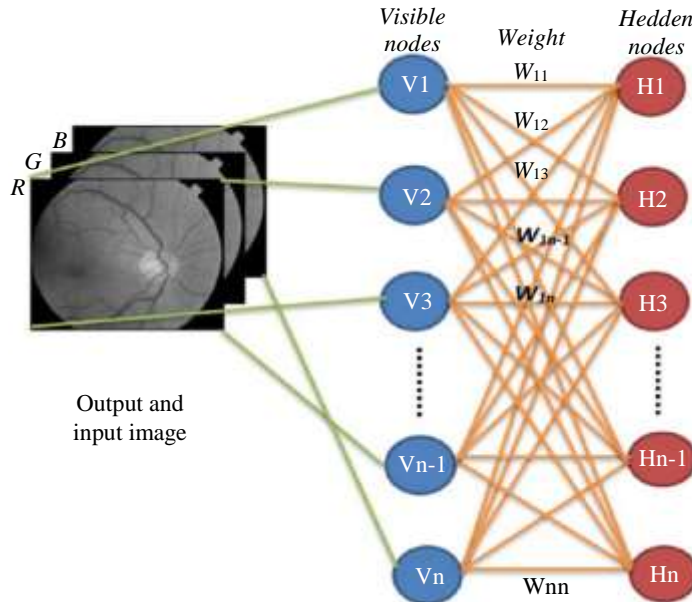
EndFor

Update Weight:

$$W^{t+1} = W^t + \alpha_t \left( \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N v^n (\mu^n)^T - \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M v^{t+1,m} (h^{t+1,m})^T \right) \quad (8)$$

Decrement Learning rate  $\alpha_t$

EndFor



**Fig. 3:** The RBM model architecture for image classification

This research was implemented four RBM models with different numbers of visible units each 2352, 12288, 49152 and 196608 units. The learning rate of the four models is 0.05 and the hidden number of the four models is the same as 1500 units. This research also was implemented four types of RBM models with a different number of hidden layers, each of 500, 1000, 1500 and 2000 units. The final part of this section will discuss the results of RBM model experiments with four kinds of learning rate values, each of them are 0.5, 0.05, 0.005 and 0.0005.

## Results

The experiments were carried out using specifications hardware and software environment specifications on laptops with Intel Core i7-7500U processor specifications, 12 GB RAM, GPU: NVIDIA GeForce GTX 960, Windows 10 operating system. Python 3.6 Programming Language with a Jupyter notebook.

### *Experimental Results Using a Different Image Size*

Table 3 shows the results of the training process experiments of four types of RBM models. The number of visible nodes in each RBM model is according to the input image size  $28 \times 28 \times 3$ ,  $64 \times 64 \times 3$ ,  $128 \times 128 \times 3$  and  $256 \times 256 \times 3$ . The four RBM models use the same number of hidden layer nodes as 1500 units and a learning rate of 0.05.

The training performance of the four RBM models is very good, with an accuracy level of both training and validation above 98%. The difference in accuracy from the four RBM models is not too significant or smaller than 0.19%. From these empirical facts, it can be concluded that the size of the input image does not significantly affect the accuracy of the RBM model training results.

As for the training time, there is a significant correlation between the size of the input image and the training time, where the greater the size of the input image, the greater the number of visible nodes of the RBM model, so that it has implications for the longer

training time. The accuracy of the results of the testing model shows that the more the number of visible nodes, the less the accuracy of the testing model.

Figure 4 shows a graph of the training results of the four RBM models with varying input image sizes. the blue line is the training error level from epoch 0 to epoch 19 or as many as 20 epochs. While the green line is the validation error level from epoch 0 to epoch 19. From the four graphs, it appears that at the beginning of epoch 0 to 3 the validation error rate is relatively lower than the error training level, this shows that there is overfitting, but after the third epoch, shows that the error rate training and validation have the same trend until the 20th epoch.

The smaller the size of the input image or the smaller the number of visible nodes, the faster the rate of error reduction and error validation in the RBM model. Finally, the convergence of the error training level and the validation error level of the four types of RBM models occur after the fifth epoch. Based on the three facts above, then for the trial scenario, the next RBM model will use the second model, namely the RBM model with an input size of  $64 \times 64 \times 3$  pixels, each pixel of the input image will be read by one visible node, so the total number of visible nodes is 12288 nodes.

### *Experimental Results Using a Different Number of the Hidden Nodes*

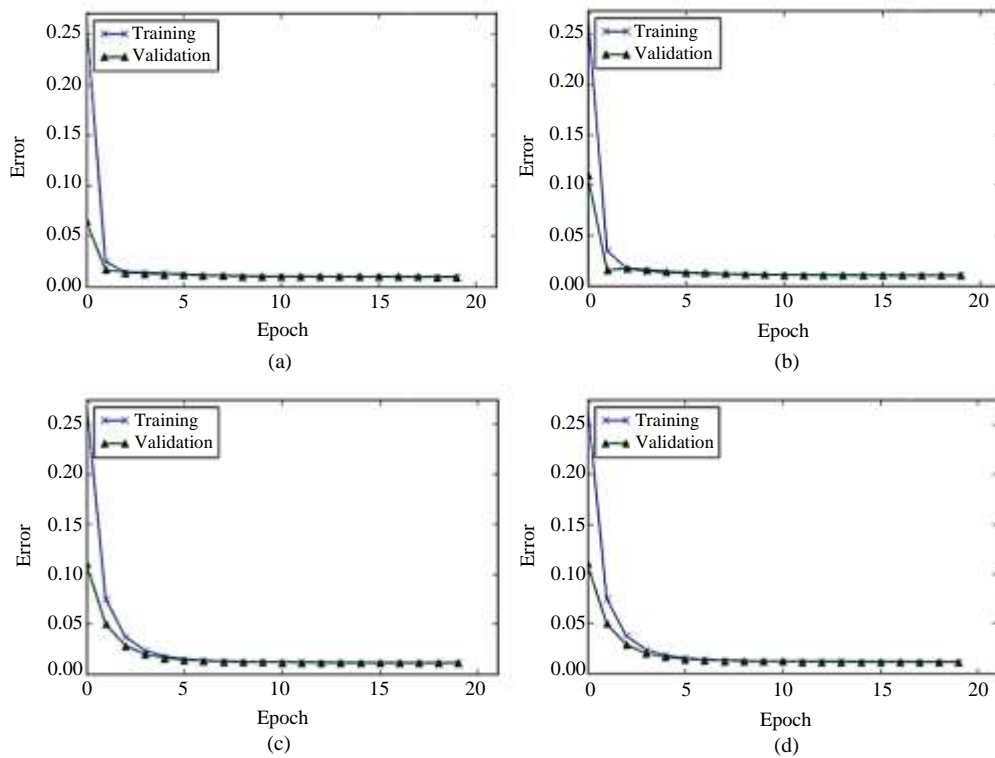
In this experiment, a comparative analysis of four RBM models with the different numbers of hidden nodes was performed, each of which is 500, 1000, 1500 and 2000 nodes. The RBM model is trained up to 20 epochs using the Messidor data set with a learning rate of 0.05. The number of training data sets is 1200 retinal images with dimensions of  $64 \times 64 \times 3$  pixels, 40% of the data or 480 images are used for validation and a sample of 30 images is used for testing the RBM model. Table 4 shows the fact that first the more the number of hidden nodes the less the accuracy of training and the validation accuracy of the RBM model. Second, the more hidden nodes, the longer the training process.

**Table 3:** The results of training model with different image size

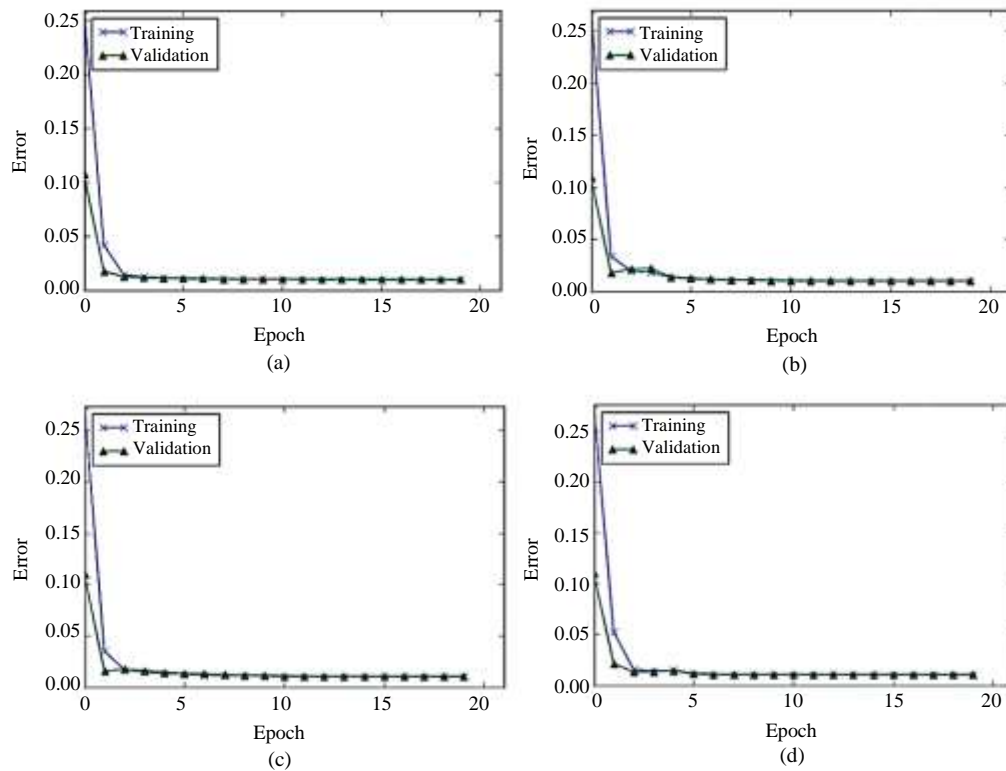
Image size (Number of Visible Nodes)	Training accuracy (%)	Validation accuracy	Training time	Testing accuracy (%)
$28 \times 28 \times 3$ (2352)	99.05	99.04	51.72 sec	99.10
$64 \times 64 \times 3$ (12288)	99.01	99.01	8.45 min	99.05
$128 \times 128 \times 3$ (49152)	98.88	98.90	39.68 min	98.96
$256 \times 256 \times 3$ (196608)	98.86	98.89	1.88 h	98.94

**Table 4:** The results of training model with different number of hidden nodes

The number of hidden nodes	Training accuracy (%)	Validation accuracy (%)	Training time	Testing accuracy (%)
500	99.06	99.07	3.69 min	99.11
1000	99.01	99.01	4.91 min	99.05
1500	99.01	99.01	8.45 min	99.05
2000	98.99	98.99	8.07 min	99.04



**Fig. 4:** Error Training and Validation of the RBM model with The Size of The Input Image (a) 28×28×3, (b) 64×64×3, (c) 128×128×3 and (d) 256×256×3 pixels



**Fig. 5:** Error training and validation of the RBM model with the number of hidden nodes (a) 500, (b) 1000, (c) 1500 and (d) 2000 nodes

Third, the more number of hidden nodes, the less testing accuracy of the RBM model, the difference is very small or not too significant.

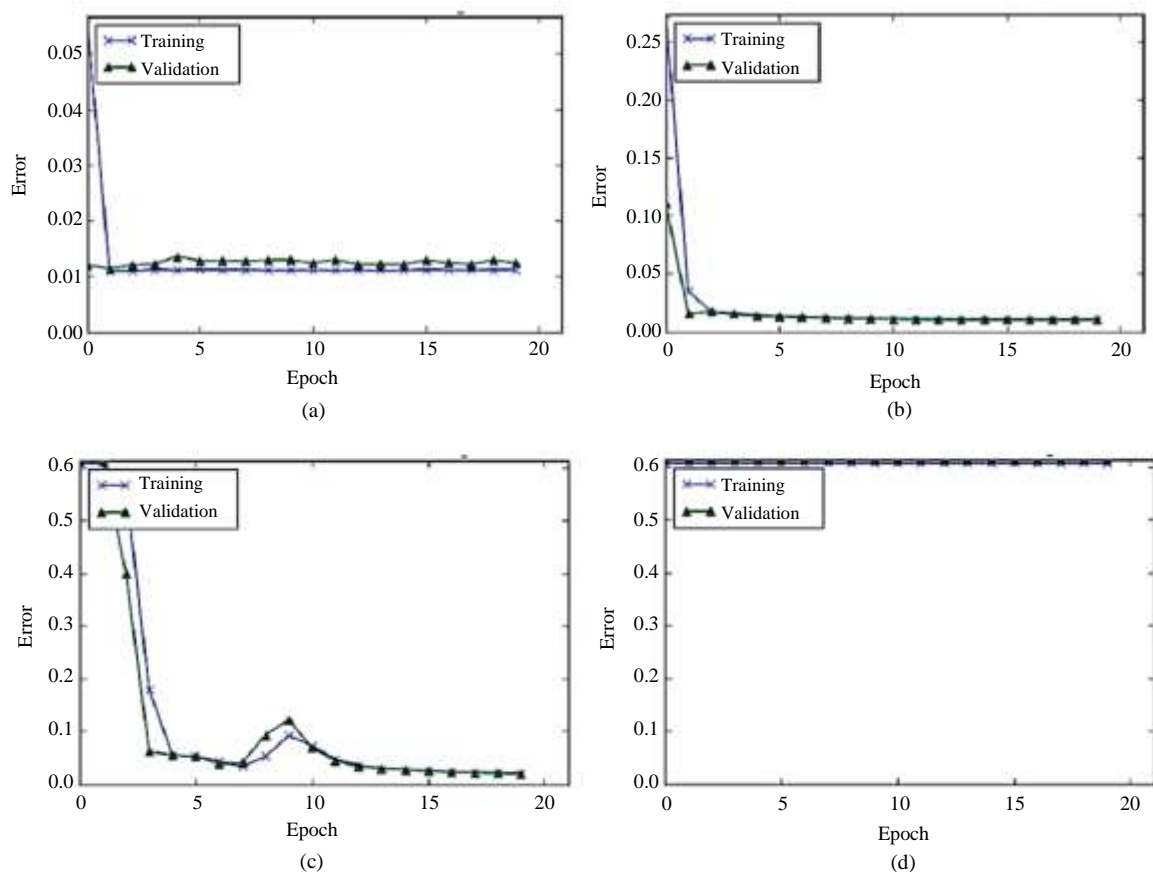
Figure 5 shows a graph of the training results of the four RBM models with varying the number of hidden nodes. the blue line is the training error level from epoch 0 to epoch 19. While the green line is the validation error level from epoch 0 to epoch 19. From the four graphs, it appears that the performance of the RBM model is almost the same as the results of the model trials using variations in the number of visible nodes, where at the beginning of epoch 0 to 5 the validation error rate is relatively lower than the training error level, this shows that there is overfitting, but after the fifth epoch, showing that error and validation training had the same trend until the 19th epoch

The fewer the number of hidden nodes, the faster the rate of error reduction and error validation in the RBM

model. Finally, the convergence of the training error training rate and the validation error rate of the four types of RBM models occurred after the tenth epoch.

### Experimental Results Using a Different Learning Rate

This section describes the results of RBM model experiments that have model specifications with the number of visible nodes 12288 and the number of hidden nodes 1500. Then try using three kinds of learning rate values, each of them is 0.5, 0.05, 0.005 and 0.0005. The RBM model is trained up to 20 epochs using the Messidor data set. The number of training data sets is 1200 retinal color images with dimensions of 64×64 pixels, 40% of the data or 480 images are used for validation and a sample of 30 images is used for testing the RBM model.



**Fig. 6:** Error training and validation of the RBM model with learning rate (a) 0.5, (b) 0.05, (c) 0.005 and (d) 0.0005

**Table 5:** The results of training model with different learning rate

Learning rate	Training accuracy (%)	Validation accuracy (%)	Training time	Testing accuracy (%)
0.5	98.89	98.76	6.77 min	98.83
0.05	99.01	99.01	8.44 min	99.05
0.005	98.03	98.09	6.01 min	98.30
0.0005	39.19	38.59	6.12 min	38.97



Table 5 shows that first, up to a learning rate of 0.005 the level of training accuracy, validation accuracy and the testing accuracy is relatively stable above 98%, but at a learning rate of 0.0005, the level of training accuracy, validation and testing drastically drops to the range of 39%. This empirically proves that the learning rate of the ideal RBM model is greater than 0.005. While the training time for the four types of selective RBM models is around 6 min, except for the RBM model with a learning rate value of 0.05, where the training time is 8.44 min, despite having the highest level of training accuracy, validation and testing among the four types of RBM models that tested.

Figure 6 shows a graph of the training results of the four RBM models with varying the number of hidden nodes. the blue line is the training error level from epoch 0 to epoch. While the green line is the validation error level from epoch 0 to epoch 19. Based on the four graphs of the experimental results it can be concluded that the RBM model with a learning rate of 0.5 and 0.05 has a relatively similar trend in performance levels of training errors and validation. In the model with a learning rate value of 0.005, there are fluctuations in the level of training errors and validation in epochs 7 to 11, although at the end of the 20th epoch the three types of RBM models above have relatively similar levels of training and validation errors below 2%.

From the three experimental scenarios as well as the empirical data of the experimental results, the RBM model with the number of hidden nodes 1500 and learning rate 0.05 is the best performance RBM model. The analysis and discussion of the experimental results of the Retinopathy Hypertension Classification Model using RBM were concluded, first, the model could reconstruct the input image into one of the image classes with a relatively small error rate. Second, the RBM training time is relatively faster than the other model.

The model that we propose from the results of this study is still very open for further development. The usefulness of this result study is: First, a new dataset for classification of hypertensive retinopathy into nine classes, which can be used as a standard dataset for other researchers to test their proposed model. Second, the RBM classification model can be implemented for the classification of retinal images that experience noise, because the RBM model is capable of reconstructing images. Third, the model we propose can be implemented for the classification of other medical images such as images of the prostate, lungs and others. Fourth, the model that we propose can be developed as a tool for ophthalmologists in assisting the diagnosis and early detection of hypertensive retinopathy, based on the patient's retinal image.

## Discussion

The contributions of this study are: First, a new dataset of hypertensive retinopathy which consists of

nine classes according to the degree of severity based on AVR as an indicator of class categorization and labeling, from retinal images taken from the Messidor database. Second, the experimental results of the Retinopathy Hypertension Classification Model using RBM prove that the model can reconstruct the input image into one of the image classes with a relatively small error rate.

Comparison of the results of the classification of hypertensive retinopathy between the previous research method and the method we proposed, as presented in Table 1, the average previous research used the AVR feature extraction process through segmentation where the method depends on the feature extraction algorithm, while the method we use is the deep learning approach. with the RBM method, where input in the form of retinal images and feature extraction is carried out by the model in the image classification process and our method is proven to produce better accuracy.

The limitations of this study are: First, the output is in the form of reconstructed images, not class labels so that it is still necessary to add layers for classification such as Softmax or Support Vector Machines (SVM) so that the output is in the form of classes. label as in the case of the classification of hypertensive retinopathy. Second, the accuracy of the model is strongly influenced by the amount of labeled training data, where the greater the amount of labeled training data, the higher the model accuracy results. In our study we only used a sample of 89 labeled training data, which were then developed using the duplication and augmentation technique to become 1200 images, taking into account the balancing of each training data class, as presented in Table 2.

Our future work is to develop a hypertensive retinopathy classification model architecture by combining the RBM model with CNN and other machine learning, in addition to increasing the number of datasets for training and involving experts in image labeling, so that it is expected to improve model performance. The next stage is implementing the model by building an interface on a mobile application to support telemedicine.

## Conclusion

This research is to develop a classification model of hypertension retinopathy using RBM, the experimental results show that the model's performance is very good at reconstructing images with an accuracy rate of 99.05%, meaning that the model has a good ability to generalize image input into one of nine output classes. But the output model is still an image so it needs to be combined with layers like SoftMax, to get the class label output. Our next research plan is to develop a Classification Model for Hypertension Retinopathy by combining Restricted Boltzmann machines with Convolutional Neural Networks to get better classification results in the form of class labels.



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## Author's Contributions

**Bambang Krismono Triwijoyo:** Preparing, formatting and writing a draft manuscript. He designs a research plan, collects the necessary data and develops the technical implementation of the proposed research.

**Boy Subirosa Sabarguna:** Provide input related to the medical aspects of this research. He guides and active in scientific discussions and reviews script writing.

**Widodo Budiharto:** Providing input on the method used in the research. He guides and active in scientific discussions and reviews script writing.

**Edi Abdurachman:** Coordinating all research work. He guides and critically reviews manuscripts to ensure significant intellectual content.

## Ethics

No ethical issues may arise after the publication of this manuscript. All fundus images presented in this study are publicly available without information about the patient's identity

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