

Can Pre-Trained Convolutional Neural Networks be used as Feature Extractors for Video-based Neonatal Sleep and Wake Classification?

Muhammad Awais (✉ 17110720061@fudan.edu.cn)

Fudan University <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0379-0744>

Xi Long

Technische Universiteit Eindhoven Faculteit Electrical Engineering

Bin Yin

Connected care and personal health care department, Philips

Chen chen

Fudan University

Saeed Akbarzadeh

Fudan University

Saadullah Farooq Abbasi

Fudan University

Muhammad Irfan

Fudan University

Chunmei Lu (✉ luchunmei1975@163.com)

Children's Hospital of Fudan University

Xinhua Wang

Children's Hospital of Fudan University

Laishuan Wang

Children's Hospital of Fudan University

Wei Chen (✉ w_chen@fudan.edu.cn)

Fudan University

Research note

Keywords: Convolutional neural networks (CNN), Video electroencephalogram (VEEG), Neonatal sleep, sleep and wake classification, feature extraction

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-56693/v2>

License:   This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

[Read Full License](#)

Abstract

Objective: In this paper, we propose to evaluate the use of a pre-trained convolutional neural networks (CNNs) as a features extractor followed by the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) to find the best discriminant features to perform classification using support vector machine (SVM) algorithm for neonatal sleep and wake states using Fluke® facial video frames. Using pre-trained CNNs as feature extractor would hugely reduce the effort of collecting new neonatal data for training a neural network which could be computationally very expensive. The features are extracted after fully connected layers (FCL's), where we compare several pre-trained CNNs, e.g., VGG16, VGG19, InceptionV3, GoogLeNet, ResNet, and AlexNet.

Results: From around 2-h Fluke® video recording of seven neonate, we achieved a modest classification performance with an accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity of 65.3%, 69.8%, 61.0%, respectively with AlexNet using Fluke® (RGB) video frames. This indicates that using a pre-trained model as a feature extractor could not fully suffice for highly reliable sleep and wake classification in neonates. Therefore, in future a dedicated neural network trained on neonatal data or a transfer learning approach is required.

Introduction

Sleep is an essential behavior for the development of the nervous system in neonates [1-3]. Normally, newborn babies sleep between 16 to 18 hours per day. Continuous sleep tracking and assessment could potentially provide an indicator of brain development over time [4-5]. To achieve this, automatic sleep and wake analysis is required, which can offer valuable information on a neonate's mental and physical growth, not only for healthcare professionals but also for parents [6].

Currently, Video electroencephalogram (VEEG) is considered as a gold standard for neonatal sleep monitoring, which requires a number of sensors and electrodes attached to a neonate's skin to collect multiple-channel EEG signals [7-9]. In addition, the use of VEEG is labor-intensive, where the human effort on annotating sleep states is required [10]. Therefore, one would demand a contact-free sleep monitoring system for neonates. In recent years, unobtrusive or contact-free approaches have gained a lot of attention for sleep monitoring [11-16]. All these methods are more successful in adults [17] [18]. In contrast, video-based methods appear to be a promising approach since it is more comfortable and convenient to use both in the home or in the hospitals [19] [20]. With the advancements in deep learning algorithms and clinical research on neonatal facial patterns [21] [22], a new, unobtrusive approach of monitoring sleep patterns has been proposed [23] [24]. However, evaluation of the deep learning models demands big database to train the prediction model.

The main contributions of this work include: (a) extracting features from Well-known CNNs, e.g., VGG-16, VGG-19, InceptionV3, GoogLeNet, ResNet, and AlexNet, (b) comparing different color palette (amber, high contrast, red-blue, hot metal, and grayscale) from RGB and thermal video frames, and (c) evaluating the extracted features using PCA followed by SVM to classify neonatal sleep and wake classification. As this

was an explorative study, to evaluate the feasibility of a pre-trained model as features extractor to classify neonates' sleep and wake states using video frames, we started with a small pilot study population of neonate's video frames data by adopting a robust and less computational complex approach to classify sleep states.

Main Text

Subject Database

Video and VEEG data from seven neonates were collected retrospectively by a pediatrician at the Children's Hospital affiliated to Fudan University, Shanghai, China [25]. The detailed descriptions of the demographics and physical conditions of neonates are shown in Additional file 1: Table S1. Annotation of sleep and wake states was performed by a professional neurologist on each 30-sec VEEG epoch and video frames, respectively, according to the American Academy of Sleep Medicine (AASM) [26].

Intensity-Based Detection

To enable identifying sleep and wake states for neonates using video frames, it is required to have precise face detection in Fluke® video [27]. Detail description of Intensity-based detection has been discussed in our previous paper [25]. Figure 1 shows the input video frame, and the neonatal facial region is detected using an intensity-based method. After that, the detected RGB facial region is mapped on other color palettes(thermal) video frames to extract the facial region.

Pre-trained CNN models

Our proposed method is to classify neonatal sleep and wake states using pre-trained CNNs. Usually, initial layers of CNNs capture basic input images features like spots, boundaries, and colors pattern that are inattentive by the deeper hidden layers to form complex higher-level features pattern to present a better-off image illustration [28]. Each layer of the CNNs output act as an activation unit for the input images. Literature studies reveal that while using pre-trained CNNs for feature extraction, the features are usually extracted from the FC layers right before the final output classification layer [29] [30]. Considering this motivation, we extracted the features from fully-connected (FC) layers of a pre-trained network. The detailed descriptions of all the pre-trained models have been mentioned in Additional file 1: Table S2.

VGG16 and VGG19 Model: VGG model [31] contains a stack of convolutional layers followed by three fully-connected layers (FCL). In this work, we used both pre-trained VGG16 and VGG19 models, and features were extracted from the last three FCLs.

AlexNet Architecture: The architecture of AlexNet [32] that contains a total of eight layers. In this work, we extracted features from the last two FCL's of the pre-trained AlexNet.

ResNet-18: The baseline structure of the residual network (ResNet) [33] is the same as the other CNNs, except that a shortcut link is added to each pair of 3×3 filters. To classify neonate's sleep and wake

states, we extract 1000 features from the last FCL of the pre-trained ResNet-18 model.

GoogLeNet: GoogLeNet [34] has unique features that help them to achieve state-of-the-art results and outperform other previous networks, e.g., 1×1 convolution is used as a dimension reduction to reduce computation usage. In this work, we have used the pre-trained GoogLeNet network, and features are extracted from the last “FC1000” layer.

InceptionV3: Inception-v3 is the factorization idea in the third iteration of GoogLeNet [35]. The last FCL is used to extract the features from the pre-trained Inception–V3 model to perform neonate’s sleep and wake classification.

Principal Component Analysis (PCA): PCA is a method to differentiate the discriminant features in the dataset by suppressing variations [36]. In this paper, once the features are extracted from FCL’s of CNNs, we input these features to PCA to find the best-discriminated features, to help SVM to classify neonates sleep and wake states at the next stage.

Support Vector Machine (SVM): Based on features extracted from the pre-trained CNNs, we employed an SVM classifier to classify neonatal sleep and wake states [37-38]. We have used the “classificationLearner” app in Matlab R2018b with the SVM default setting (kernel function=‘linear,’ box constraint=1)to perform the classification.

Results And Discussion

Twenty-two experiments were conducted on RGB and thermal videos, respectively. For evaluation purposes, all the results are expressed in terms of sensitivity(Se), specificity(Sp), precision(p), and accuracy(Ac), obtained using five-fold cross-validation. The result are validated with the VEEG annotations.

Table 1 shows the sleep and wake classification results obtained by the SVM classifier after feature extraction using different pre-trained CNNs. We observed that the overall performance of using FCL6-7-8 in VGG-16 and VGG19, FCL8 in AlexNet, and FCL layer in inceptionV3, ResNet-18, and GoogLeNet was low when used to classify neonatal sleep and wake states. Multifarious statistical results obtained via SVM to classify neonatal sleep and wake states show a disproportionate pattern. However, RGB-InceptionV3 (FCL) shows the best values for Se is 97.4%, but Ac drop to 55.1%, similarly RGB-VGG16 (FCL8) and RGB-VGG19 (FCL8) shows Se of 90.0%, but overall accuracy is drop to 66.2% and 65.2% respectively. However, features extracted from AlexNet (FCL7) trained via SVM shows the best optimal results with an Ac of 65.3%, Se 69.8%, and Sp of 61.0% to classify neonate’s sleep and wake states. In contract to the other features extracted values from pre-trained networks, features extracted from AlexNet (FCL7) contains discriminant features that assist SVM to classify neonate’s sleep and wake stage. One of the main reason to achieved higher statistical results using pre-trained AlexNet is that as pre-trained, AlexNet was originally trained on just over a million images as compared to other CNNs that were trained on more the 15 million images, depicts more complex features architecture values at different fully connected layer

[39] [31]. It is observed that in AlexNet, the first layer has a filter of size 11x11, and the second layer has a 5x5 filter, and so on, there is no standard about filter sizes and max pooling. The convolutions for each layer are decided purely experimentally. In contrary to that, other CNN have standard protocol such as in VGG-Net, all the convolution kernels are of size 3x3, max-pooling is done after 2 or 3 layers of convolutions. GoogLeNet works on a parallel combination of 1x1, 3x3, and 5x5 convolutional filters. The overall complex nature of pre-trained CNNs distinguished AlexNet to obtained better performance to classify neonate's sleep and wake stages. Figure 2a shows the standard deviation of all the sleep and wake features extracted from AlexNet FCL7. It is observed that most of the sleep and wake extracted features from FCL7 are lies almost in the same region. However, AlexNet shows slightly better performance than other extracted features using SVM; one of the main reasons is that the corresponding trained features are quite separated from each other. Figure 2b depicts the standard deviation of discriminant corresponding features extracted after PCA from pre-trained AlexNet (FCL7). These discriminant AlexNet (FCL7) features help to achieve better neonate's sleep and wake classification accuracy as compared to other pre-trained CNNs.

Table1. Neonatal sleep and wake classification results (five-fold cross-validation) using different pre-trained CNNs combined with an SVM classifier.

Video Frame			<i>Se%</i>	<i>Sp%</i>	<i>Ac%</i>	<i>P%</i>
			SVM			
RGB	VGG16	FCL6	52.4	64.05	58.3	57.7
		FCL7	52.6	75.1	64.3	66.5
		FCL8	40.9	90.0	66.2	40.2
Thermal		FCL6	73.1	40.16	58.4	60.2
		FCL7	72.4	40.3	58.1	60.0
		FCL8	71.2	41.5	58.0	60.1
RGB	AlexNet	FCL7	69.8	61.0	65.3	62.7
Thermal		FCL7	61.0	40.4	49.9	55.0
RGB		FCL8	59.5	71.2	65.7	64.7
Thermal		FCL8	56.5	60.0	58.4	52.7
RGB		VGG19	FCL6	81.9	36.4	52.6
Thermal		FCL7	81.0	36.1	51.9	54.5
		FCL8	40.9	90.0	65.2	79.4
		FCL6	63.6	54.2	57.1	63.2
		FCL7	67.6	45.0	54.6	60.3
		FCL8	62.1	52.4	58.1	61.8
RGB	InceptionV3	FCL	97.4	30.0	55.1	52.5
Thermal		FCL	67.3	47.6	58.7	61.4
RGB	ResNet-18	FCL	73.2	50.8	61.2	58.2
Thermal		FCL	66.7	46.7	58.3	60.8
RGB	GoogLeNet	FCL	77.7	41.8	55.3	55.5
Thermal		FCL	66.6	46.7	57.83	60.8
<p>✱true positive (TP) = VEEG depict sleep and correctly identified as sleep by our feature extraction approach, false positive (FP) = VEEG depict awake and incorrectly identified as sleep by our feature extraction approach, true negative (TN) = VEEG depict awake and correctly as awake identified our feature extraction approach, false negative (FN) = VEEG depict sleep and incorrectly identified as awake by our feature extraction approach.</p>						

As proof of study, we have analyzed other neonatal facial color palettes extracted from Fluke® SmartView. Additional file 1: Table S3 shows the statistical results achieved using multiple color palettes

such as amber, high contrast, red-blue, hot metal, and grayscale. In contrast to the results shown in Table 1 Fluke® multiple colors palette depict disproportionate results such as high contrast-AlexNet (FCL8), InceptionV3-Hot-metal (FCL), GoogLeNet-Grayscale(FCL), and VGG19-Red-Blue (FCL6) achieved the best values for Se are 84.8%, 76.3%, 73.0%, and 81.1% respectively. Similarly, VGG-19-Amber (FCL) shows the best values for Sp is 87.8%. However, overall, Ac obtained from these color palates are quite low; VGG19-High Contrast (FCL7) shows the best Ac of 65.6%. One of the main reason is that the range of these Fluke® color palettes are quite narrow, as shown in Additional file 1: Figure S1.

In general, the statistical results of the pre-trained CNNs model as a feature extractor to classify neonatal sleep and wake states are quite modest [20]. One of the main reasons for attaining such modest accuracy is that all the existing pre-trained CNNs network were trained on natural images such as animals, flowers, sceneries, and automobiles, etc. The feature patterns of pre-trained CNNs networks classes are quite different from our neonate's database, that makes it difficult for existing CNNs to classify neonate's sleep and wake states [40] [41]. The motivation for using pre-trained CNNs as feature extraction is that it doesn't demand a lot of computational capacity, and it is quite robust as we do not need to retain the network; these attributes compel us to start with feature extraction approach to classifying neonatal sleep and wake states. However, experimental analysis depicts that this approach doesn't offer the promising results to act as an aided tool for clinicians to classify neonates' sleep and wake states unobtrusively. Nevertheless, as there are no such studies has been reported in the literature by analyzing the neonatal facial videos to classify sleep and wake states using CNNs as feature extractor. This research could be helpful for future studies to adopt other techniques (e.g., transfer learning or dedicated CNNs) to classify neonatal sleep and wake states using video frames to achieve better accuracy.

Conclusions

This work experimentally verifies the achievability of unobtrusive neonate's sleep and wake states via automatic classification using a video frame from fluke® camera. Five-fold cross-validation depicts the modest accuracy of 65.3% from pre-trained AlexNet at FCL7, compared with VEEG annotated data by a neurologist for sleep and wake states. In the future, the transfer learning approach/dedicated CNNs and more datasets collection with different ethnic groups will be the next step of our research work.

Limitations of the study

It is also important to note that this is a preliminary study, where video data collection took place in a controlled environment with fixed camera placement, stable lighting conditions, and under the supervision of neonatal nurses and pediatricians. Furthermore, as for this proof-of-point study, we analyze the variations in neonatal facial pattern with no sleep-related issues. The accuracy concerning to those with sleep syndromes have remained unclear. This article focus only on two-state (sleep and wake) states, the dedicated design of neonatal deep learning architecture to classify neonate's sleep staging is on the foremost next step of this research work.

Declarations

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, approach, software, justification, formal analysis, imagining, script—inventive manuscript preparation, M.A.; examination, resources, database curation, writing—inventive manuscript preparation, review and editing, C.C and C.W.; writing—inventive manuscript preparation, review and editing, X.L.; writing—inventive manuscript preparation, review and editing, B.Y; VEEG data collection and subject management, C. L; data annotation, X.W, clinical database and subject health condition, L. W.

Author Informations: ¹Center for Intelligent Medical Electronics, Department of Electronic Engineering, School of Information Science and Technology, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, China. ²Department of Electrical Engineering, Eindhoven University of Technology, Den Dolech 2, 5612 AZ Eindhoven, Netherlands. ³Connected Care and Personal Health Department, Philips Research, Shanghai, China. ⁴Department of Neonatology, Children’s Hospital of Fudan University, Shanghai 200032, China. ⁵Department of Neurology, Children’s Hospital of Fudan University, Shanghai 200032, China. ⁶China, and Human Phenome Institute Fudan University. ⁷Department of Family Care Solutions, Philips Research, Eindhoven, 5656 AE, The Netherlands

Acknowledgments: The authors would like to thank pediatrician nurses at Children’s Hospital affiliated to Fudan University for their insightful inspirations and discussions

Competing interests: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Availability of data and material: At this point the data used in this paper cannot be shared or released to a third party.

Consent for publication: Written informed consent to publishing is obtained from parents of all the subjects by the pediatrician at Children’s Hospital of Fudan University, Shanghai, China.

Ethics approval and consent to participate: The study protocol was designed according to the hospital’s clinical study regulation and approved by the Internal Ethics Committee for Neonatal experiments of Children’s Hospital of Fudan University, Shanghai, China. All participants were consent to participate in the data collection process. Written informed consent was obtained from the involve for publication of this research article and any accompanying images and videos. A copy of the written consent is available for review by the Editor of this journal.

Funding: This work is supported by National Key R&D Program of China (Grant No. 2017YFE0112000), Shanghai Municipal Science and Technology Major Project (Grant No. 2017SHZDZX01), and China Postdoctoral Science Foundation Grant (Grant No.2018T110346 and No.2018M632019).

Abbreviations

Fully-connected layers(FCL's), Video electroencephalogram (VEEG), convolutional neural networks (CNNs), Principal Component Analysis (PCA), support vector machine (SVM)

References

- [1] S. M. Ludington-Hoe, M. W. Johnson, K. Morgan, T. Lewis, J. Gutman, P. D. Wilson, and M. S. Scher, "Neurophysiologic assessment of neonatal sleep organization: Preliminary results of a randomized, controlled trial of skin contact with preterm infants," *Pediatrics*, vol. 117, no. 5, 2006.
- [2] M. M, "Insomnia in the elderly," *J Clin Psychiatry*, vol. 53, 1992.
- [3] D. W. Roffwarg HP, Muzio JN, "Ontogenetic development of the human sleep-dream cycle," *Science (80-)*, vol. 152, no. 3722, p. 604-619, 1966.
- [4] J. P. Shaffery, "Sleep and Brain Development," in *Handbook of Behavioral Neuroscience*, vol. 30, 2019, pp. 413–424.
- [5] J. K. Bayer, H. Hiscock, A. Hampton, and M. Wake, "Sleep problems in young infants and maternal mental and physical health," *J. Paediatr. Child Health*, vol. 43, no. 1–2, pp. 66–73, 2007.
- [6] H. L. Ball, *Reasons to bed-share: Why parents sleep with their infants*, vol. 20, no. 4. 2002.
- [7] Grigg-Damberger M, Gozal D, Marcus CL et al., "The visual scoring of sleep and arousal in infants and children," *J Clin Sleep Med*, vol. 3, no. 2, p. 201-240., 2007.
- [8] Atallah L, Serteyn A, Meftah M et al., "Unobtrusive ECG monitoring in the NICU using a capacitive sensing array," *Physiol Meas*, vol. 35, no. 5, pp. 895–913, 2014.
- [9] A. Gruetzmänn, S. Hansen, and J. Müller, "Novel dry electrodes for ECG monitoring," *Physiol. Meas.*, vol. 28, no. 11, pp. 1375–1390, 2007.
- [10] A. Sadeh, P. Lavie, A. Scher, E. Tirosh, and R. Epstein, "Actigraphic home-monitoring sleep-disturbed and control infants and young children: A new method for pediatric assessment of sleep-wake patterns," *Pediatrics*, vol. 87, no. 4, pp. 494–499, 1991.
- [11] M. A. Lopez-Gordo, D. Sanchez Morillo, and F. Pelayo Valle, "Dry EEG electrodes," *Sensors*, vol. 14, no. 7, pp. 12847–12870, 2014.
- [12] G. Ruffini, S. Dunne, L. Fuentemilla, C. Grau, E. Farrés, J. Marco-Pallarés, P. C. P. Watts, and S. R. P. Silva, "First human trials of a dry electrophysiology sensor using a carbon nanotube array interface," *Sensors and Actuators*, vol. 144, no. 2, pp. 275–279, 2008.
- [13] Feng wang, "Development of a PVDF Piezopolymer Sensor for Unconstrained In-sleep Cardiorespiratory Monitoring," *J. Intell. Mater. Syst. Struct.*, pp. 1–7, 2003.

- [14] S. C. Brink M, Müller CH, "Contact-free measurement of heart rate, respiration rate, and body movements during sleep," *Behav Res Methods*, vol. 38, no. 3, pp. 511–521, 2006.
- [15] R. Cardiac and M. Using, "Remote cardiac monitoring using radar," *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*, 2009.
- [16] M. Sekine and K. Maeno, "Non-contact heart rate detection using periodic variation in Doppler frequency," *IEEE Sensors Appl. Symp. Proc.*, pp. 318–322, 2011.
- [17] S. Nukaya, M. Sugie, and Y. Kurihara, "A noninvasive heartbeat , respiration , and body movement monitoring system for neonates," *Artif Life Robot*, vol. 19, pp. 414–419, 2014.
- [18] J. Werth, L. Atallah, P. Andriessen, X. Long, E. Zwartkruis-Pelgrim, and R. M. Aarts, "Unobtrusive sleep state measurements in preterm infants – A review," *Sleep Med. Rev.*, vol. 32, pp. 109–122, 2017.
- [19] L. J. Meltzer, H. E. Montgomery-Downs, S. P. Insana, and C. M. Walsh, "Use of actigraphy for assessment in pediatric sleep research," *Sleep Med. Rev.*, vol. 16, no. 5, pp. 463–475, 2012.
- [20] X. Long, E. Van Der Sanden, J. Werth, and T. Tan, "Video-Based Actigraphy for Monitoring Wake and Sleep in Healthy Infants: A Laboratory Study," *sensors*, pp. 1–10, 2019.
- [21] G. Zamzmi, R. Kasturi, D. Goldgof, R. Zhi, T. Ashmeade, and Y. Sun, "A Review of Automated Pain Assessment in Infants: Features, Classification Tasks, and Databases," *IEEE Rev. Biomed. Eng.*, vol. 11, no. c, pp. 77–96, 2018.
- [22] X. Lu, X. Duan, X. Mao, Y. Li, and X. Zhang, "Feature Extraction and Fusion Using Deep Convolutional Neural Networks for Face Detection," *Math. Probl. Eng.*, vol. 2017, 2017.
- [23] A. Heinrich, X. Aubert, and G. De Haan, "Body movement analysis during sleep based on video motion estimation," *IEEE 15th Int. Conf. e-Health Networking, Appl. Serv. Heal. 2013*, no. Healthcom, pp. 539–543, 2013.
- [24] Y. Zhang, Y. Chen, L. Hu, X. Jiang, and J. Shen, "An effective deep learning approach for unobtrusive sleep stage detection using microphone sensor," *Proc. - Int. Conf. Tools with Artif. Intell. ICTAI*, vol. 2017-Novem, pp. 37–44, 2018.
- [25] M. Awais, C. Chen, X. Long, B. Yin, A. Nawaz, S. F. Abbasi, S. Akbarzadeh, L. Tao, C. Lu, L. Wang, R. M. Aarts, and W. Chen, "Novel Framework: Face Feature Selection Algorithm for Neonatal Facial and Related Attributes Recognition," *IEEE Access*, vol. 8, pp. 59100–59113, 2020.
- [26] M. M. Grigg-damberger, "The Visual Scoring of Sleep in Infants 0 to 2 Months of Age," *J. Clin. Sleep Med.*, vol. 12, no. 3, 2016.
- [27] F. TiX580, "Expert Series Thermal Imagers," *Fluke Corp*, 2016.

- [28] M. D. Zeiler and R. Fergus, "Visualizing and understanding convolutional networks," *Comput. Vis. Pattern Recognit.*, pp. 818–833, 2014.
- [29] S. Rajaraman, S. K. Antani, M. Poostchi, K. Silamut, A. Hossain, R. J. Maude, S. Jaeger, and G. R. Thoma, "Pre-trained convolutional neural networks as feature extractors toward improved malaria parasite detection in thin blood smear images," *PeerJ*, pp. 1–17, 2018.
- [30] A. S. Razavian, H. Azizpour, J. Sullivan, and S. Carlsson, "CNN features off-the-shelf: An astounding baseline for recognition," *IEEE Comput. Soc. Conf. Comput. Vis. Pattern Recognit. Work.*, pp. 512–519, 2014.
- [31] K. Simonyan and A. Zisserman, "Very deep convolutional networks for large-scale image recognition," *3rd Int. Conf. Learn. Represent. ICLR 2015 - Conf. Track Proc.*, pp. 1–14, 2015.
- [32] A. K. and G. E. Hinton, "ImageNet Classification with Deep Convolutional Neural Networks," *NIPS'12 Proc. 25th Int. Conf. Neural Inf. Process. Syst*, vol. 1, pp. 1097–1105, 2012.
- [33] K. He and J. Sun, "Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition," *Comput. Vis. Pattern Recognit.*, pp. 1–9, 2016.
- [34] C. Szegedy, S. Reed, P. Sermanet, V. Vanhoucke, and A. Rabinovich, "Going deeper with convolutions," *Comput. Vis. Pattern Recognit.*, pp. 1–12, 2014.
- [35] C. Szegedy, V. Vanhoucke, and J. Shlens, "Rethinking the Inception Architecture for Computer Vision," *Comput. Vis. Found.*, 2014.
- [36] H. Abdi and L. J. Williams, "Principal component analysis," *Wiley Interdisciplinary Rev. Comput. Stat.*, pp. 1–47, 2010.
- [37] T. Evgeniou and M. Pontil, "Support Vector Machines: Theory and Applications," *Mach. Learn. Its Appl.*, 1999.
- [38] Jun qin, "An SVM face recognition method based on Gabor-featured key points," *Int. Conf. Mach. Learn. Cybern. Guangzhou, China*, vol. 8, pp. 5144–5149, 2005.
- [39] O. Russakovsky, J. Deng, H. Su, J. Krause, S. Satheesh, S. Ma, Z. Huang, A. Karpathy, A. Khosla, M. Bernstein, A. C. Berg, and L. Fei-Fei, "ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge," *Int. J. Comput. Vis.*, vol. 115, no. 3, pp. 211–252, 2015.
- [40] L. Hulstaert, "Transfer Learning: Leverage Insights from Big Data," 2018. [Online]. Available: <https://www.datacamp.com/community/tutorials/transfer-learning>. [Accessed: 17-Jun-2020].
- [41] Olga Russakovsky*, Jia Deng*, Hao Su, Jonathan Krause, Sanjeev Satheesh, Sean Ma, Zhiheng Huang, Andrej Karpathy, Aditya Khosla, Michael Bernstein, "ImageNet Large Scale Visual

Figures

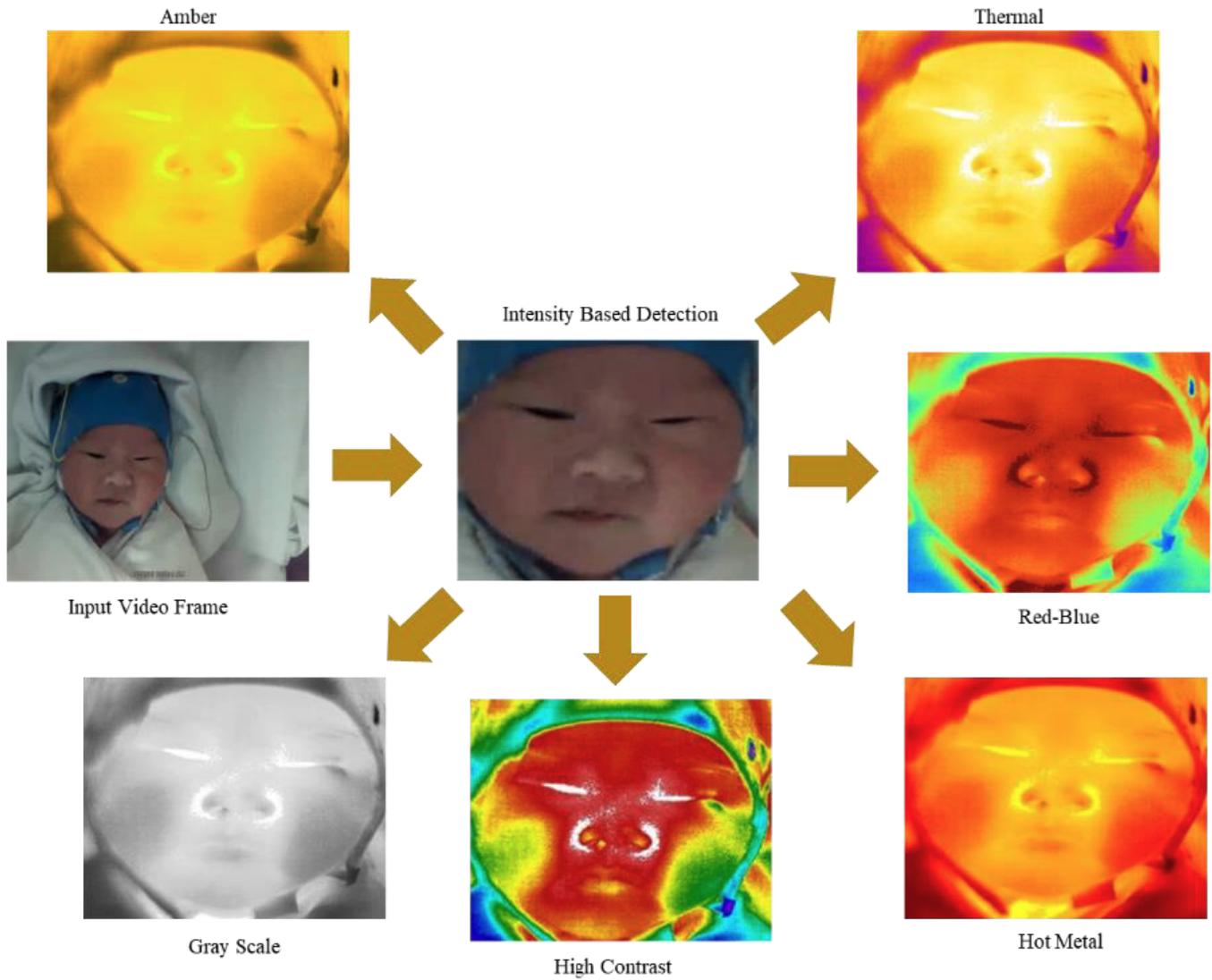


Figure 1

Neonatal face detection using the intensity-based detection method.

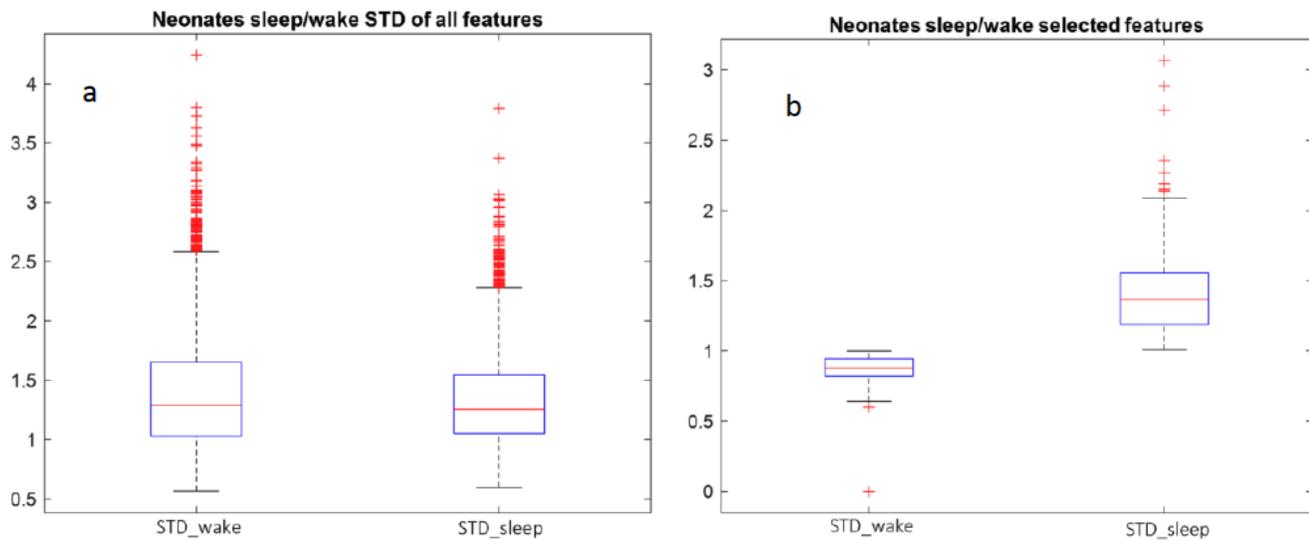


Figure 2

a) Overall features extract from pre-trained AlexNet (FCL7). b) Discriminant corresponding features extracted (STD) from pre-trained AlexNet (FCL7). The central redline (inside the blue boxes) indicates the median, and the bottom and top edges of the blue-box indicate the 25th and 75th percentiles of data points, respectively. The whiskers extend to the most extreme data points not considered outliers, and the outliers are plotted individually using the '+' symbol.

Supplementary Files

This is a list of supplementary files associated with this preprint. Click to download.

- [Additionalfile1TableS1update.pdf](#)
- [Additionalfile1TableS2.pdf](#)
- [Additionalfile1TableS3.pdf](#)
- [Additionalfile1FigureS1.pdf](#)