

Table 1. Model architectures. Blue and green denote the encoder and decoder parts of deep learning architectures, respectively. (Repository: <https://github.com/suyang93/Major-vessel-segmentation-on-X-ray-Angiography>)

SimpleUNet	ResNet101	DenseNet121	InceptionResNet-v2
Input shape = (512, 512, 3)			
Conv3, 32 Conv3, 32 (U-Conv1)	Conv7-A, 64, stride 2 (R-Conv1)	Conv7-A, 64, stride 2 (D-Conv1)	Stem block, 64 (I-Conv1)
MaxPool2, stride 2	MaxPool3, stride 2	MaxPool3, stride 2	Stem block, 192 (I-Conv2)
Conv3, 64 Conv3, 64 (U-Conv2)	$3 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, & 64 \\ 3 \times 3, & 64 \\ 1 \times 1, & 256 \end{bmatrix}$ (R-Conv2)	6 × Dense block Bottleneck, 128 (D-Conv2)	Inception block-A, 320
MaxPool2, stride 2		AvgPool2, stride 2	10 × InceptionResNet- A, 320 (I-Conv3)
Conv3, 128 Conv3, 128 (U-Conv3)	$4 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, & 128 \\ 3 \times 3, & 128 \\ 1 \times 1, & 512 \end{bmatrix}$ (R-Conv3)	12 × Dense block Bottleneck, 256 (D-Conv3)	Reduction-A, 1088
MaxPool2, stride 2		AvgPool2, stride 2	20 × InceptionResNet- B, 1088 (I-Conv4)
Conv3, 256 Conv3, 256 (U-Conv4)	$23 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, & 256 \\ 3 \times 3, & 256 \\ 1 \times 1, & 1024 \end{bmatrix}$ (R-Conv4)	24 × Dense block Bottleneck, 512 (D-Conv4)	Reduction-B, 2080
MaxPool2, stride 2		AvgPool2, stride 2	10 × InceptionResNet- C, 2080
Conv3, 512 Conv3, 512	$3 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, & 512 \\ 3 \times 3, & 512 \\ 1 \times 1, & 2048 \end{bmatrix}$	16 × Dense block Bottleneck, 1024	Conv1, 1536
Upsamp2, stride 2 (Up4)			
Concat [U-Conv4, Up4]	Concat [R-Conv4, Up4]	Concat [D-Conv4, Up4]	Concat [I-Conv4, Up4]
Conv3, 256 Conv3, 256			
Upsamp2, stride 2 (Up3)			
Concat [U-Conv3, Up3]	Concat [R-Conv3, Up3]	Concat [D-Conv3, Up3]	Concat [I-Conv3, Up3]
Conv3, 128 Conv3, 128			
Upsamp2, stride 2 (Up2)			
Concat [U-Conv2, Up2]	Concat [R-Conv2, Up2]	Concat [D-Conv2, Up2]	Concat [I-Conv2, Up2]
Conv3, 64 Conv3, 64			
Upsamp2, stride 2 (Up1)			
Concat [U-Conv1, Up1]	Concat [R-Conv1, Up1]	Concat [D-Conv1, Up1]	Concat [I-Conv1, Up1]
Conv3, 32 Conv3, 2	Conv3, 32 Conv3, 32		
	Upsamp2, stride 2		
	Conv3, 16 Conv3, 16		
	Conv3, 2		

Conv3, 3 × 3 convolution layer; Conv7, 7 × 7 convolution layer; Conv1, 1 × 1 convolution layer; MaxPool2, 2 × 2 max pooling layer; MaxPool3, 3 × 3 max pooling layer; AvgPool2, 2 × 2 average pooling layer; Upsamp2, 2 × 2 up-sampling layer; Concat, concatenation layer.

Table 2 Comparison of major vessel segmentation between deep learning networks for fold 5. The evaluation was performed with the same experiment setting as the ‘Hyperparameter’ test in Table 2.

	Recall	Precision	F1 score
SimpleUNet	0.872 ± 0.148	0.886 ± 0.118	0.873 ± 0.126
ResNet101	0.919 ± 0.106	0.916 ± 0.091	0.915 ± 0.092
DenseNet121	0.933 ± 0.085	0.916 ± 0.084	0.923 ± 0.078
InceptionResNet-v2	0.928 ± 0.095	0.924 ± 0.092	0.925 ± 0.088
PSPNet ¹	0.914 ± 0.098	0.906 ± 0.093	0.908 ± 0.088
DeepLab v3+ ²	0.914 ± 0.109	0.913 ± 0.098	0.911 ± 0.097

1. PSPNet: Pyramid Scene Parsing Network
 - a. <https://github.com/Vladkryvoruchko/PSPNet-Keras-tensorflow/blob/master/pspnet.py>
2. DeepLab v3+: Encoder-Decoder with Atrous Separable Convolution for Semantic Image Segmentation
 - a. <https://github.com/Golbstein/Keras-segmentation-deeplab-v3.1/blob/master/deeplabv3p.py>