

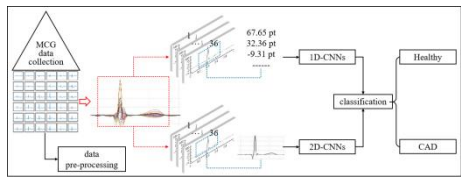
# Comparative Analysis of 1-D and 2-D Deep Convolutional Neural Networks in Magnetocardiogram Classification for Coronary Artery Disease

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Coronary artery disease (CAD) imposes a substantial burden on healthcare systems, necessitating accurate diagnosis and effective treatment. Magnetocardiography (MCG) emerges as a promising non-invasive diagnostic tool for CAD.

Nevertheless, the conventional approach to CAD diagnosis via one-dimensional (1-D) MCG is subjective and susceptible to inaccuracies. In response, a novel image-based MCG classification method has been introduced, leveraging a two-dimensional convolutional neural network (2-D-CNN) to distinguish MCG signals indicative of healthy cardiovascular function from those associated with CAD pathology.



Overview of the proposed structure for 1D-CNNs and 2D-CNNs

To further enhance the accuracy and robustness of CAD classification via MCG, we compared the classification performance of AlexNet, ResNet, and VGGNet networks using 1-D MCG and 2-D MCG images as inputs, respectively. Subsequently, to mitigate overfitting in 2-D

Results of different types of deep learning models

Model	AlexNet		VGGNet		ResNet	
	F1	AUC	F1	AUC	F1	AUC
Metrics						
Tanh-1D	0.802	0.895	0.812	0.900	0.804	0.896
ELU-1D	0.794	0.891	0.794	0.891	0.749	0.871
Swish-1D	0.827	0.895	0.804	0.901	0.852	0.917
SeLU-1D	0.756	0.832	0.868	0.914	0.859	0.930
ReLU-1D	0.787	0.853	0.766	0.858	0.811	0.873
Random-2D	0.843	0.908	0.854	0.928	0.843	0.941
ImageNet-2D	0.868	0.940	0.845	0.946	0.894	<b>0.952</b>

networks, we initialized AlexNet-like, ResNet-like, and VGGNet-like architectures with weights pretrained on ImageNet. Our evaluation on

the collected CAD dataset demonstrates that the proposed method achieves an accuracy of 95.2% and the 2-D-CNN outperforms the 1-D MCG, particularly in scenarios with limited data availability. Among the architectures under consideration, ResNet exhibited the most promising performance.