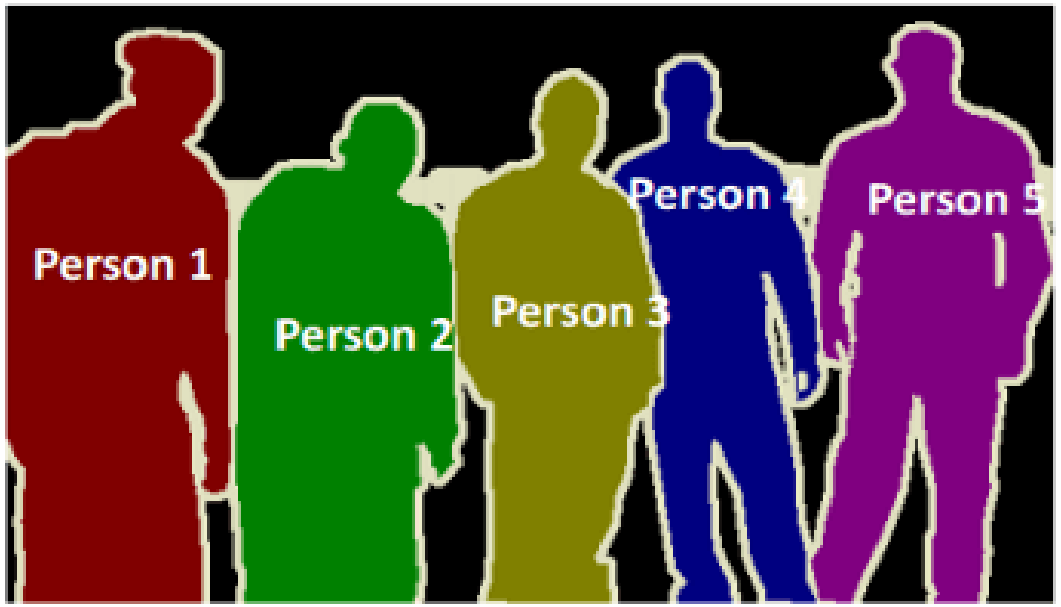
Unet for Semantic segmentation

. Architecture of Unet segmentation
. Difference between upsampling and transpose convolution

- by Ahmed *Ibrahim*

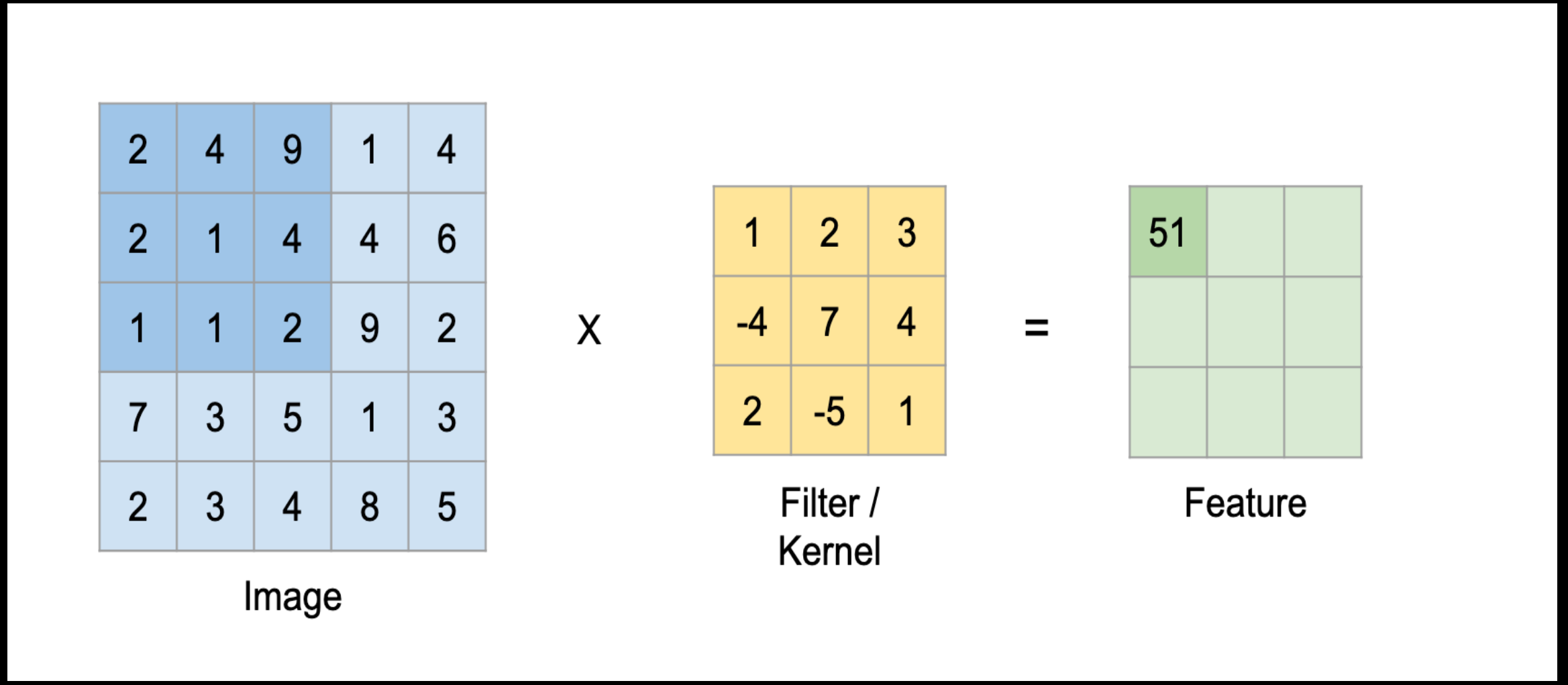
Difference between SS and IS

Semantic Segmentation



Instance Segmentation

Convolutional for downsampling



Transposed Convolutions

- Super Resolution -> Upscaling the input image to higher resolutions.
- Semantic Segmentation -> From RGB image input to class-based visualisation.

1. upsampling

- Repeats the rows and columns of the data by size[0] and size[1] respectively.

- No trainable parameters.

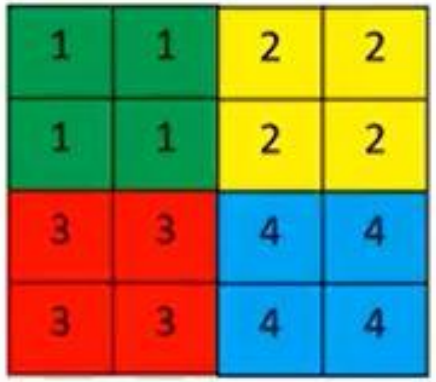
1. upsampling

1	2
3	4

1	2
1	2
3	4
3	4

1	1	2	2
1	1	2	2
3	3	4	4
3	3	4	4

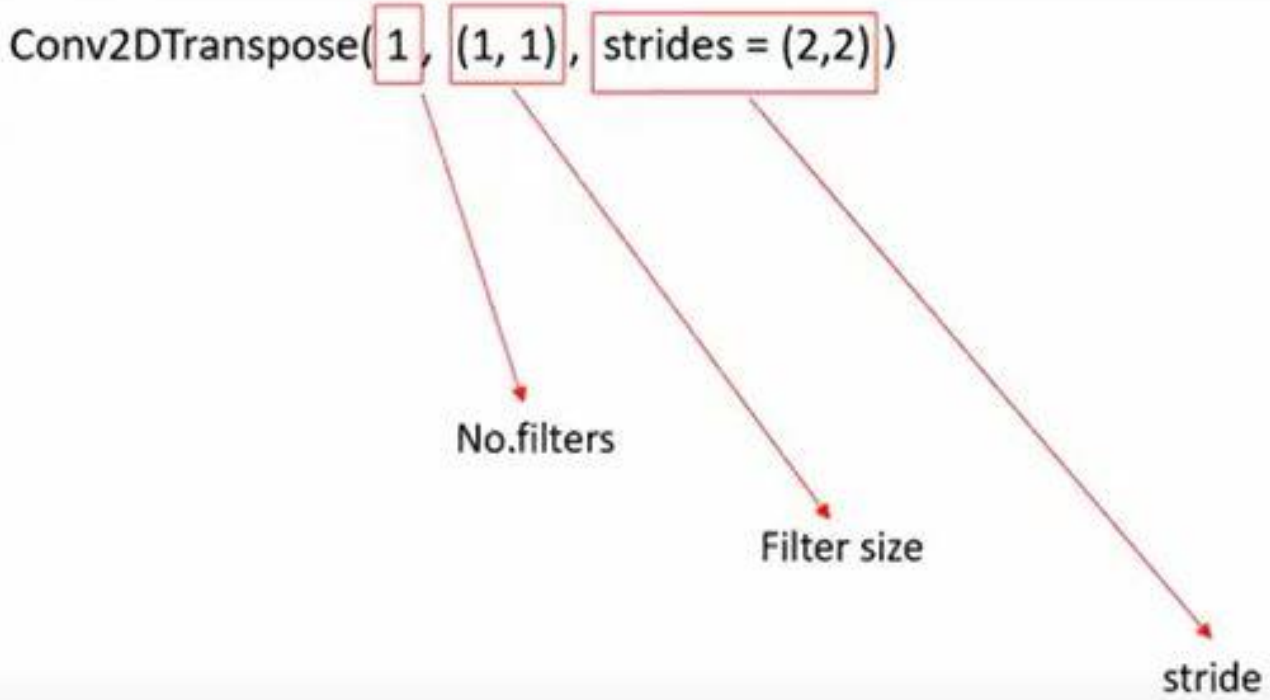
1. upsampling



2. transpose convolutional

- Convolution and upsampling.
- Trainable parameters.

2. transpose convolutional



2. transpose convolutional

Conv2DTranspose(1 , (1, 1) , strides = (2,2))

1	2
3	4

(w,b)

1x1 filter
W = 2
b = 0

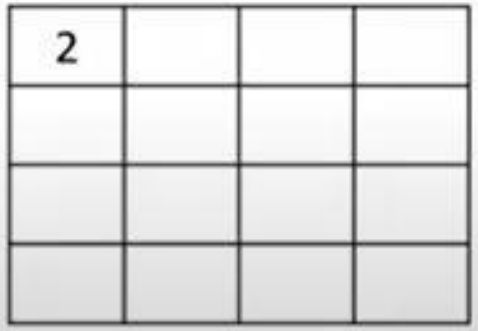
2. transpose convolutional

Conv2DTranspose(1 , (1, 1) , strides = (2,2))

1x1 filter
W = 2
b = 0

2. transpose convolutional

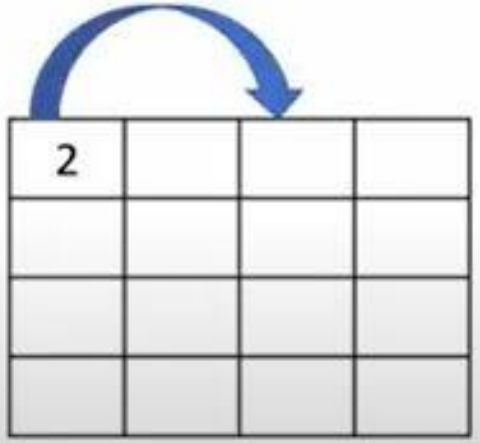
Conv2DTranspose(1 , (1, 1) , strides = (2,2))



2. transpose convolutional

Conv2DTranspose(1 , (1, 1) , strides = (2,2))

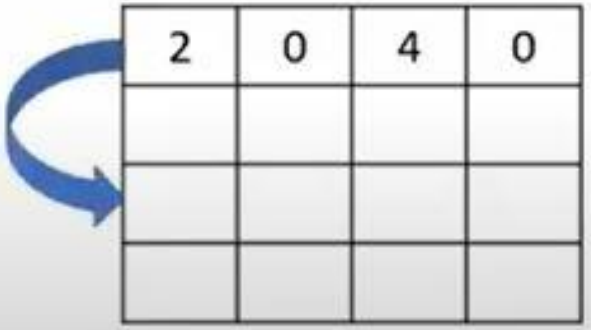
1	2^2
3	4



2. transpose convolutional

Conv2DTranspose(1 , (1, 1) , strides = (2,2))

1	2
32	4



2. transpose convolutional

Conv2DTranspose(1 , (1, 1) , strides = (2,2))

1	2
3	42

2	0	4	0
0	0	0	0
6	0	8	0
0	0	0	0

2. transpose convolutional

Conv2DTranspose(1 , (1, 1) , strides = (1,1))

1	2
3	4

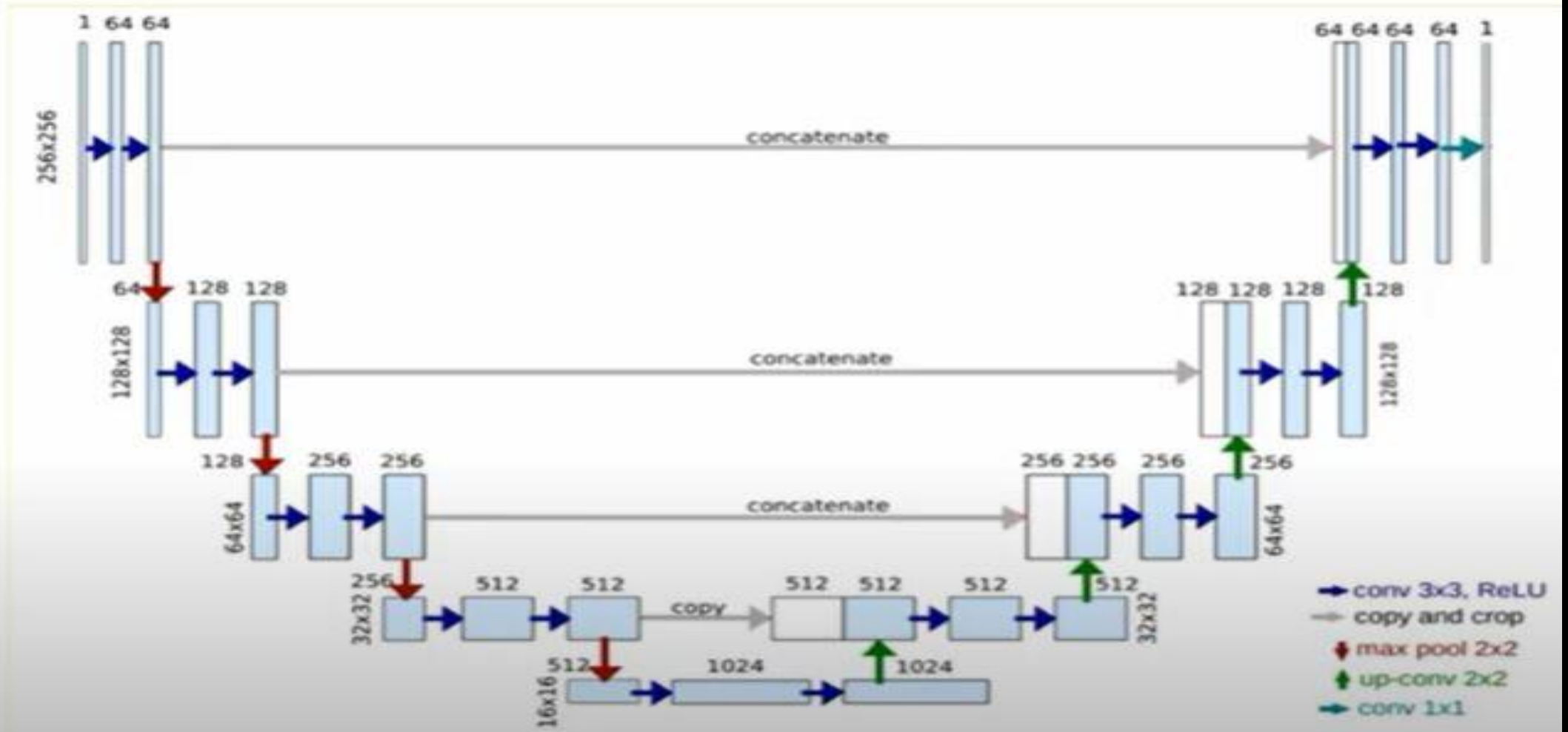
(w,b)

1x1 filter
W = 2
b = 0

2	4
6	8

transpose convolution with stride 1 = no upsampling

U-Net


1 64 64
256x256
concatenate
64 64 64 64 1
64
128 128
128x128
concatenate
128 128 128 128
128x128
128
256 256
64x64
concatenate
256 256 256 256
64x64
256
32x32
512 512
copy
512 512 512 512
32x32
512
16x16
1024
1024
conv 3x3, ReLU
copy and crop
max pool 2x2
up-conv 2x2
conv 1x1