



# 10张图带你认识图像分割的前世今生

汇报人

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迈微AI研习社

Maiwei AI Lab

TERM, TERM POWER



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**AI+农业**，下一场“工业革命”即将爆发

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# 发展历程

## PART ONE

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# 传统分割方法

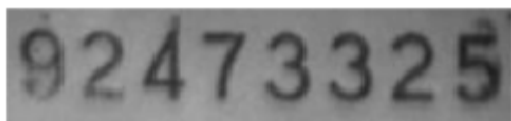


图 4. 原始图像

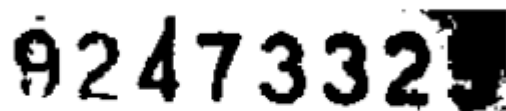


图 5. 阈值低，对亮区效果好，则暗区差

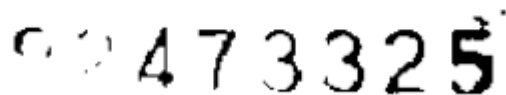
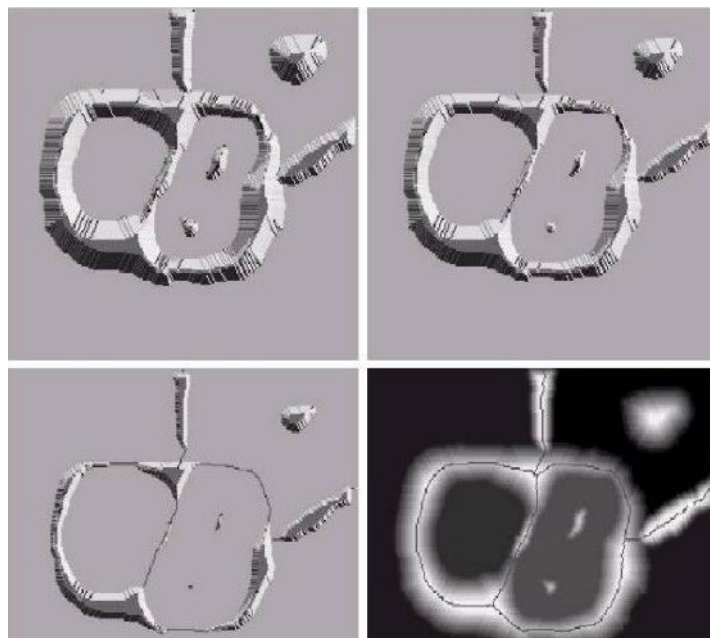


图 6. 阈值高，对暗区效果好，则亮区差



e f  
g h  
**FIGURE 10.44**  
(Continued)  
(e) Result of further flooding.  
(f) Beginning of merging of water from two catchment basins (a short dam was built between them). (g) Longer dams. (h) Final watershed (segmentation) lines. (Courtesy of Dr. S. Beucher, CMM/Ecole des Mines de Paris.)



# 传统分割方法



(a) 梯度算法处理的结果

(b) Roberts 算法

(c) Sobel 算法



(d) Prewitt 算法

(e) Kirsch 算法

(f) Laplacian 算法

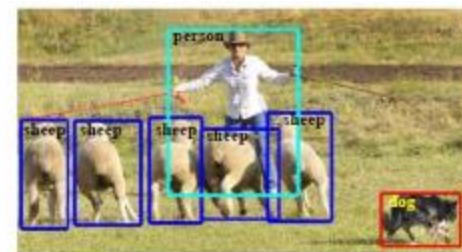


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(a) Object Classification




(b) Generic Object Detection  
(Bounding Box)



(c) Semantic Segmentation



(d) Object Instance Segmentation

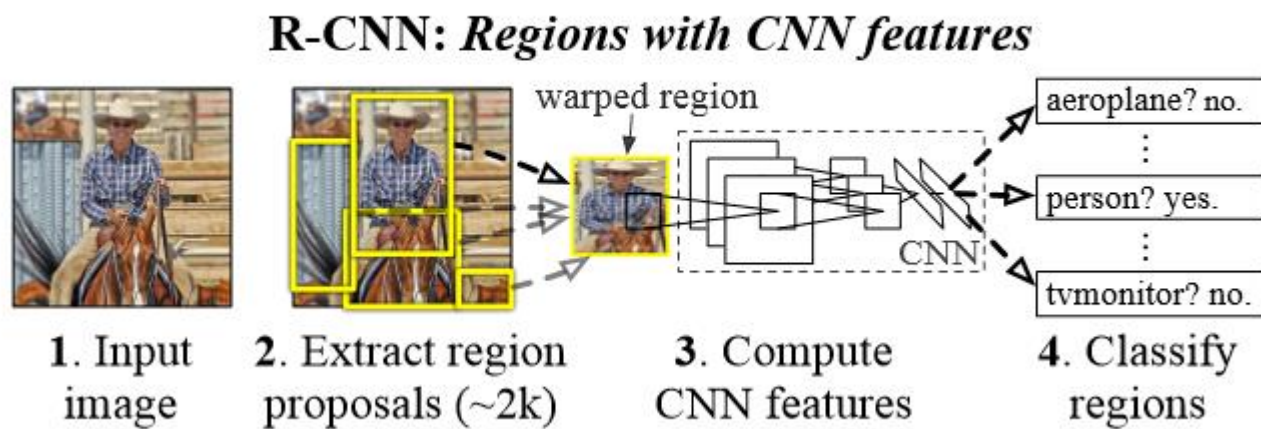


# 研究现状

## PART TWO

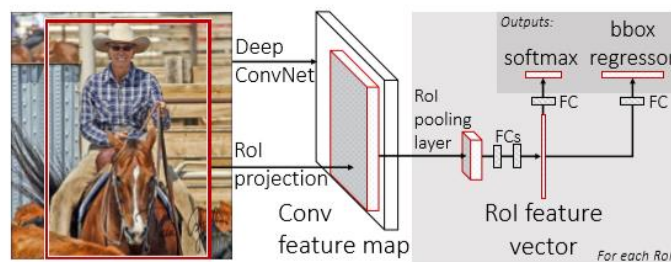
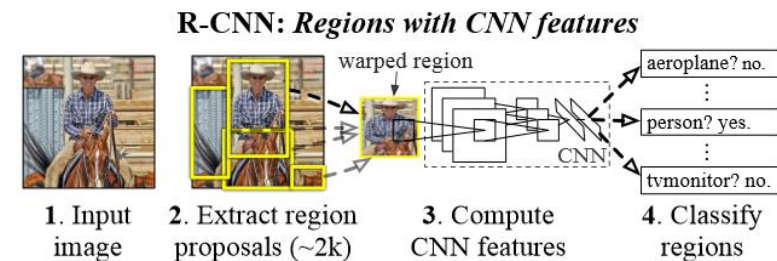
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# 传统分割方法



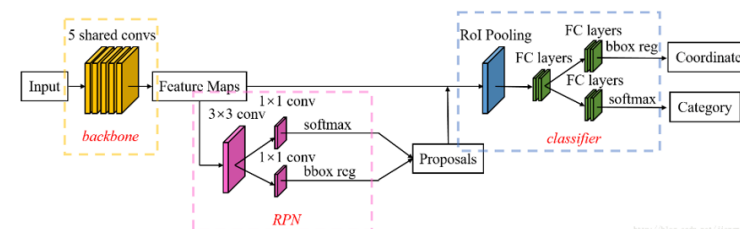


R-CNN  
2013.11

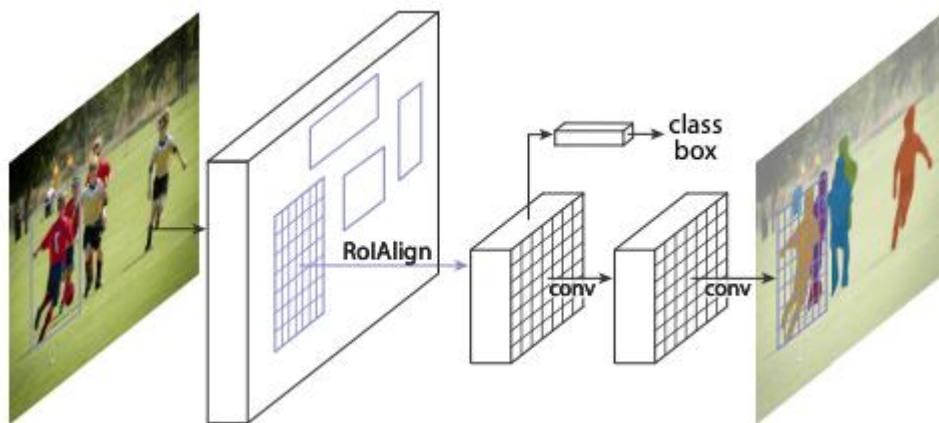


Fast-RCNN  
ICCV15

Faster-RCNN  
NIPS15



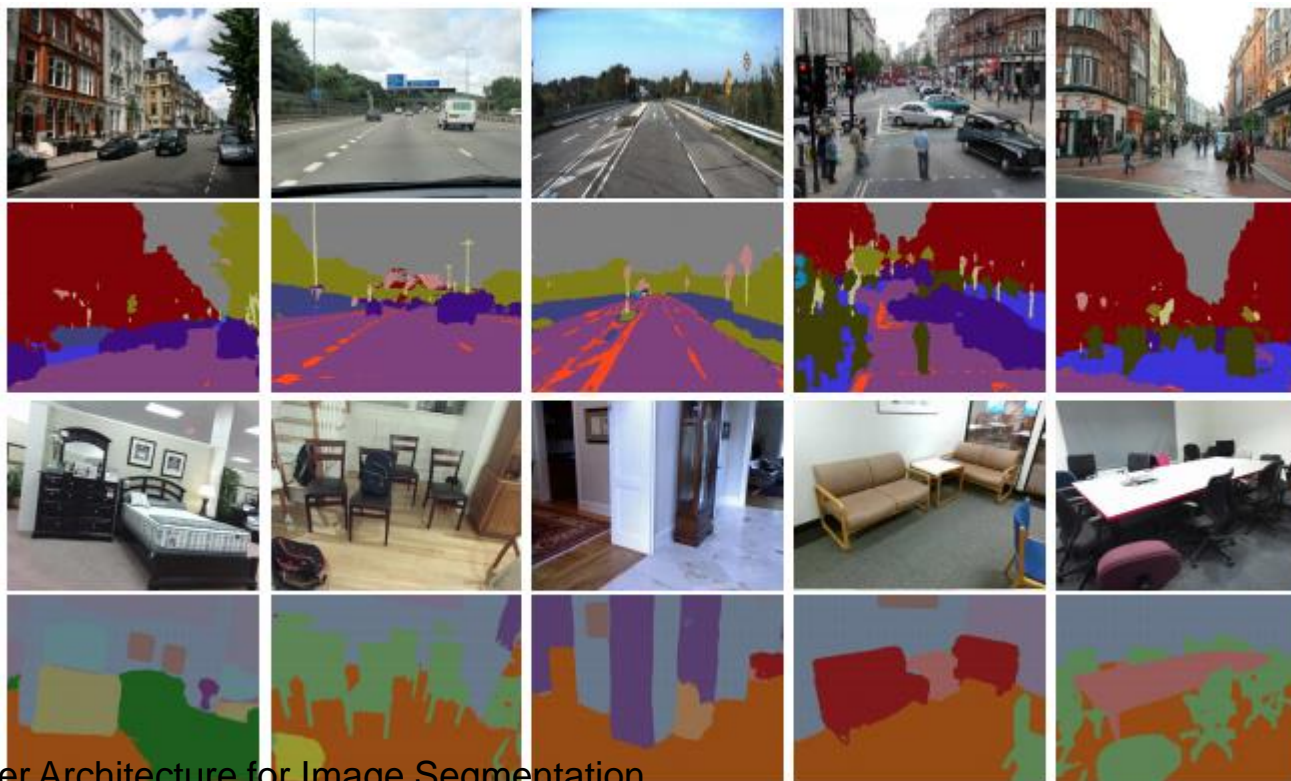
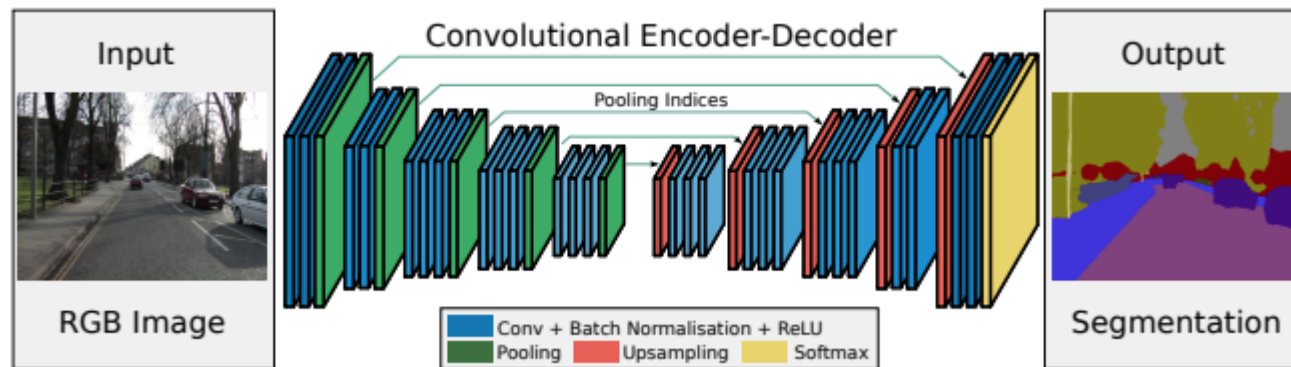
# 传统分割方法



## PART TWO 研究现状 ●

### SegNet

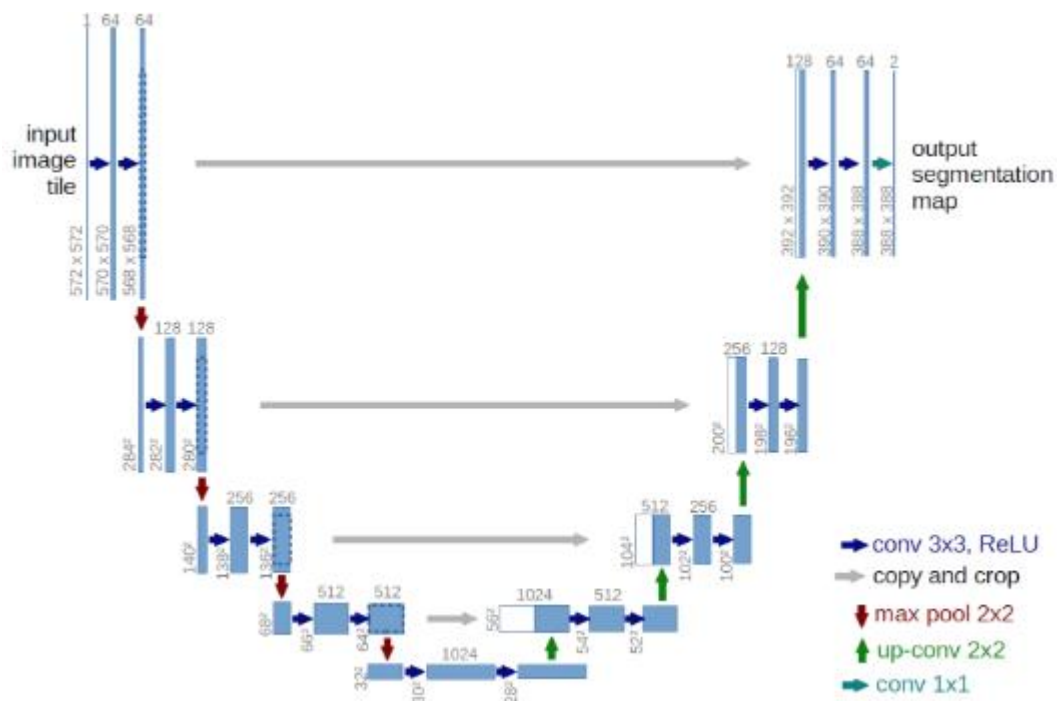
## 传统分割方法



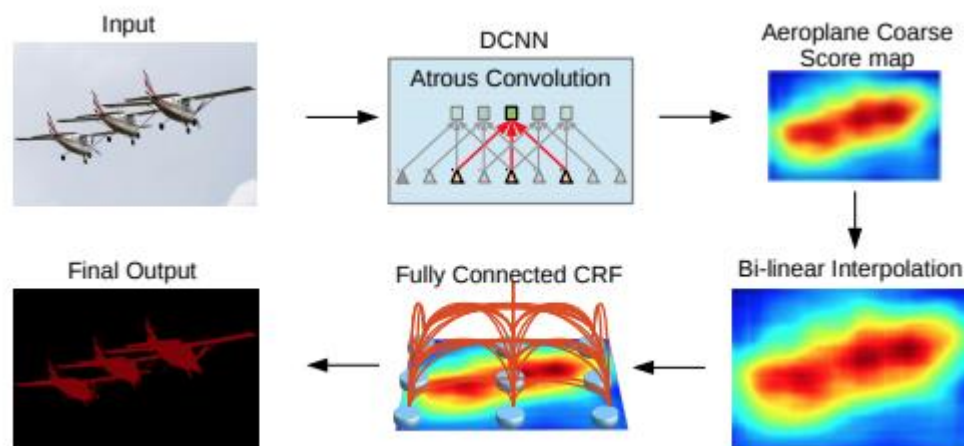
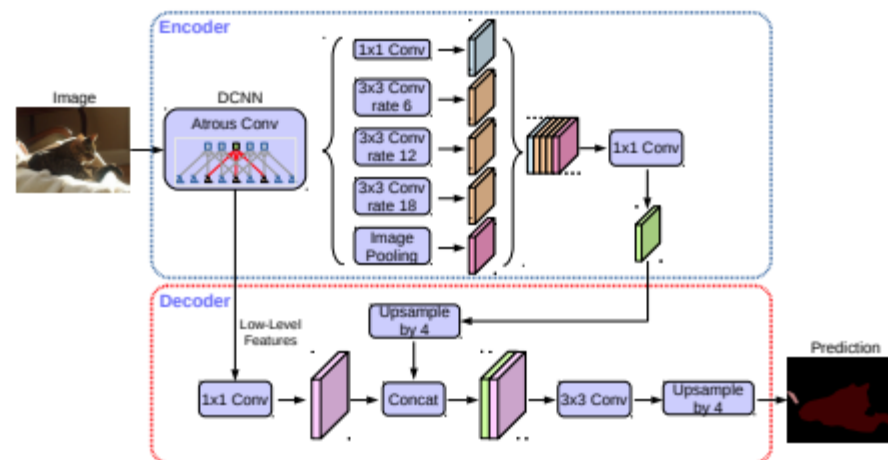
SegNet: A Deep Convolutional Encoder-Decoder Architecture for Image Segmentation



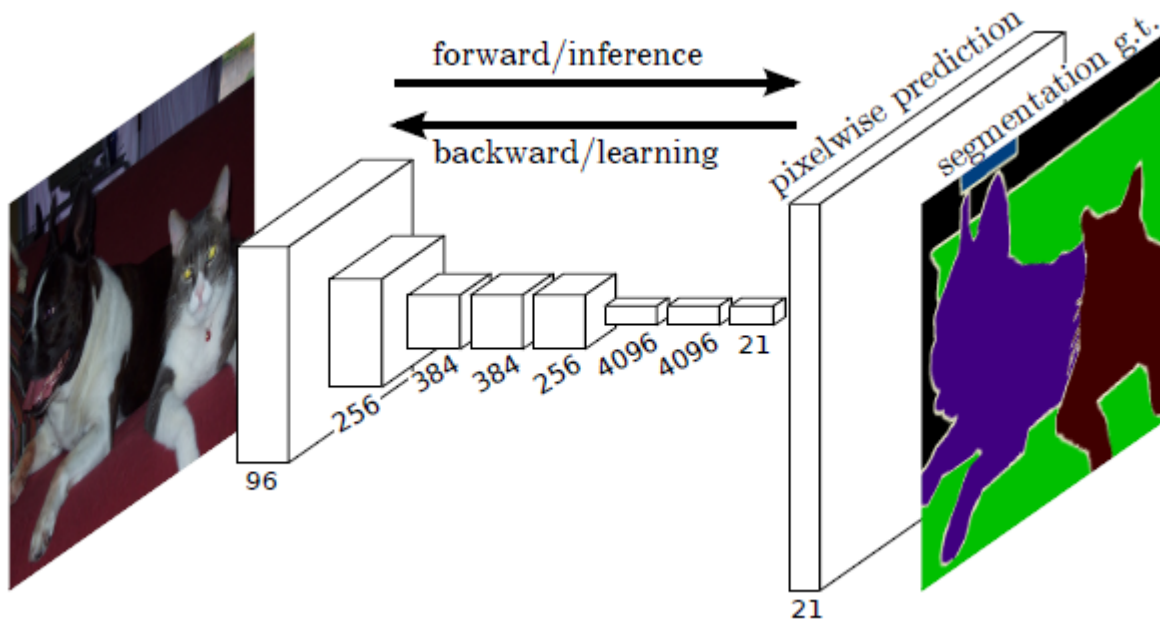
# 传统分割方法







# 传统分割方法



\* J. Long, E. Shelhamer, and T. Darrell, "Fully convolutional networks for semantic segmentation," in CVPR, pp. 3431–3440, 2015.

# 传统分割方法

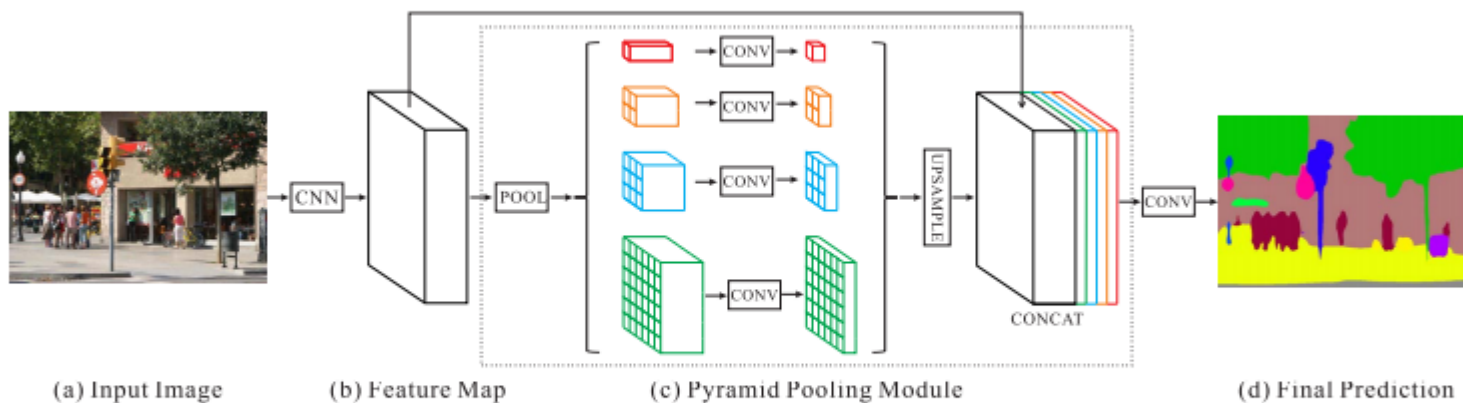


Figure 3. Overview of our proposed PSPNet. Given an input image (a), we first use CNN to get the feature map of the last convolutional layer (b), then a pyramid parsing module is applied to harvest different sub-region representations, followed by upsampling and concatenation layers to form the final feature representation, which carries both local and global context information in (c). Finally, the representation is fed into a convolution layer to get the final per-pixel prediction (d).

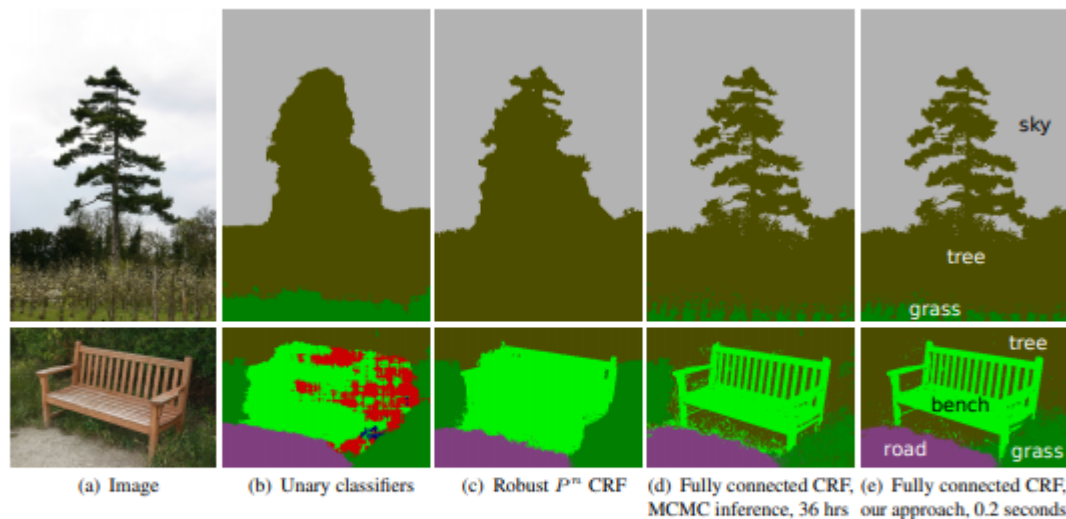


Figure 1: Pixel-level classification with a fully connected CRF. (a) Input image from the MSRC-21 dataset. (b) The response of unary classifiers used by our models. (c) Classification produced by the Robust  $P^n$  CRF [9]. (d) Classification produced by MCMC inference [17] in a fully connected pixel-level CRF model; the algorithm was run for 36 hours and only partially converged for the bottom image. (e) Classification produced by our inference algorithm in the fully connected model in 0.2 seconds.





# 项目推荐

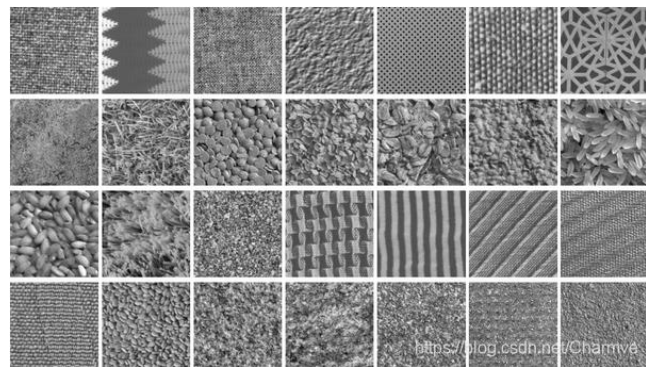
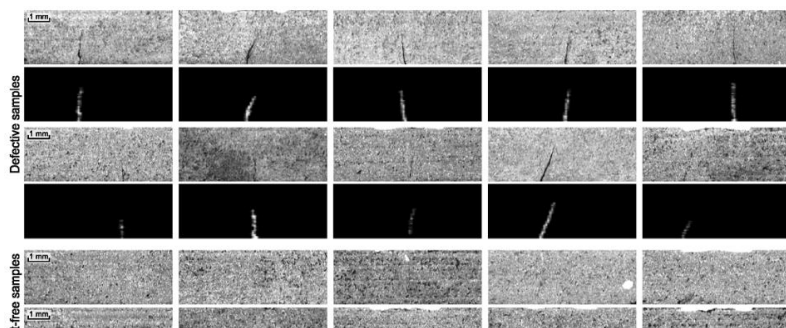
## PART THREE

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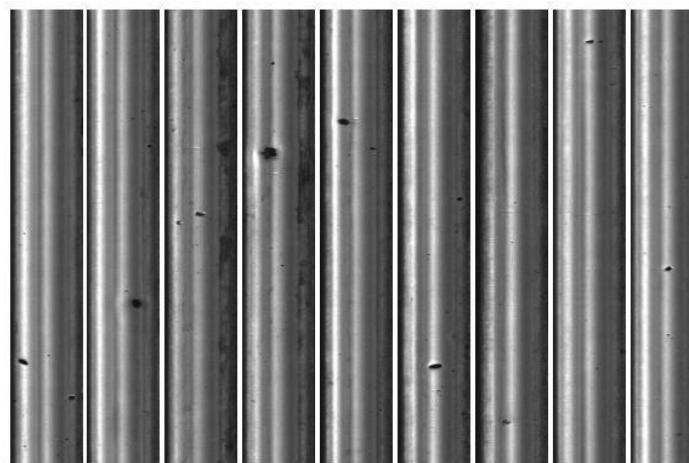
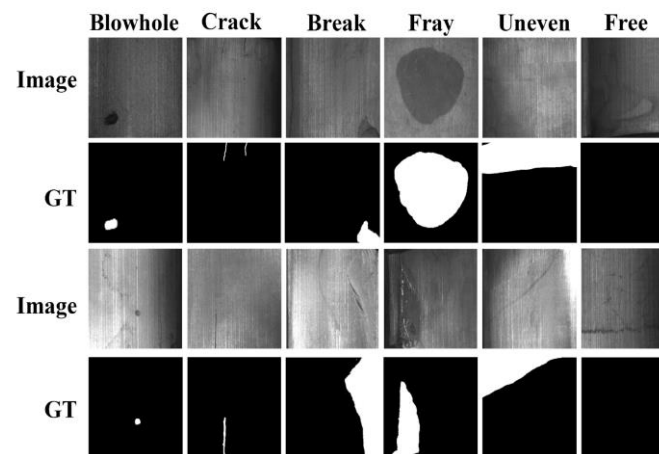
## Surface Defect Detection: Dataset & Papers

🐼📝 Constantly summarizing open source data sets in the field of surface defect research is very important. Important critical papers from year 2017 have been collected and compiled, which can be viewed in the 📁 [Papers] folder. 🗨️

language English language Chinese



<https://blog.csdn.net/Charmve>



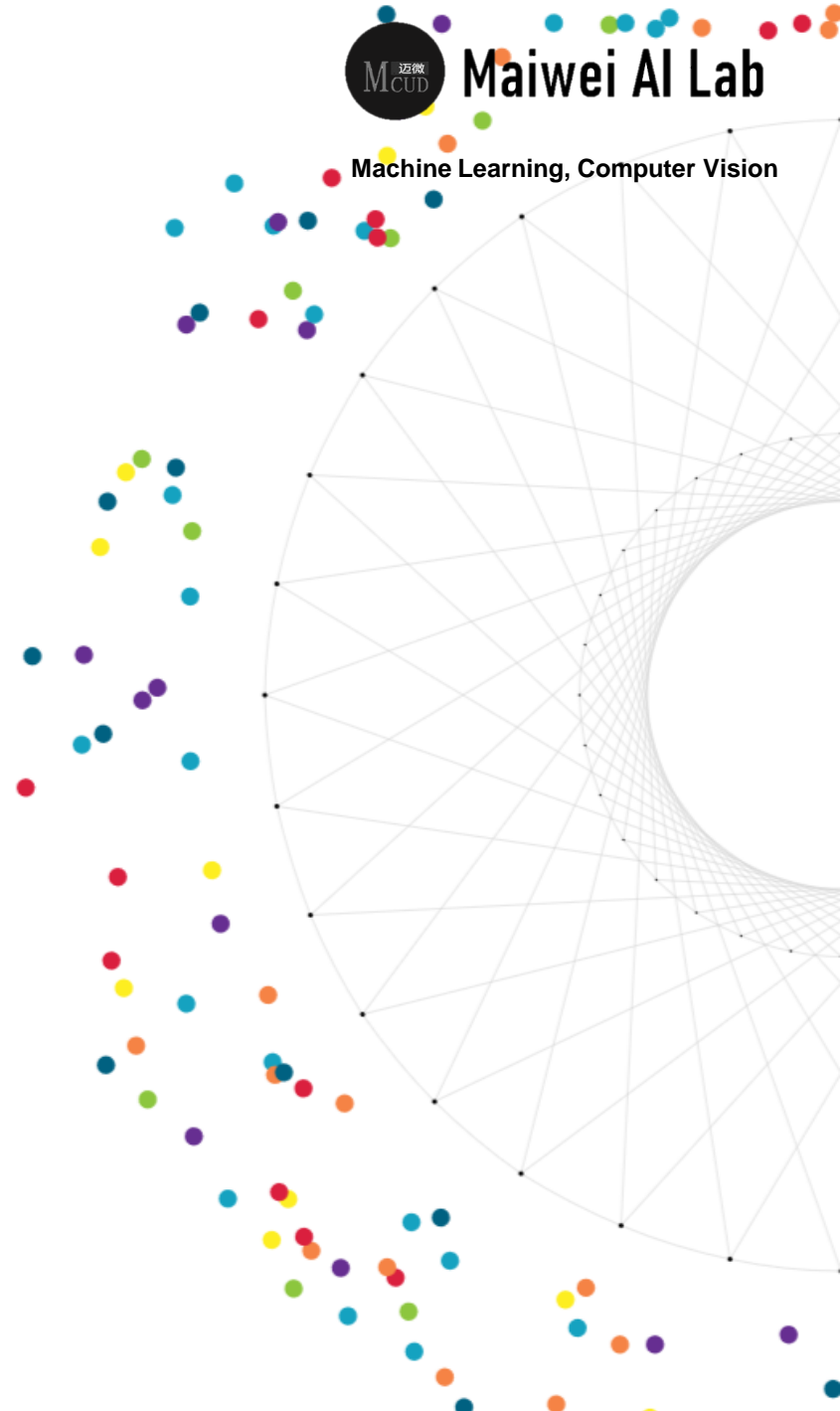
# Mirror & Glass Detection in Real-world Scenes

Charmve | English | Chinese



[Github](#) [Charmve](#) [Glass Detect](#) [doc](#) [Related Work](#) [Repo](#) [Transparent Object Segmentation](#)

Mirror and Glass Detection/Segmentation



## PyTorch for Semantic Segmentation

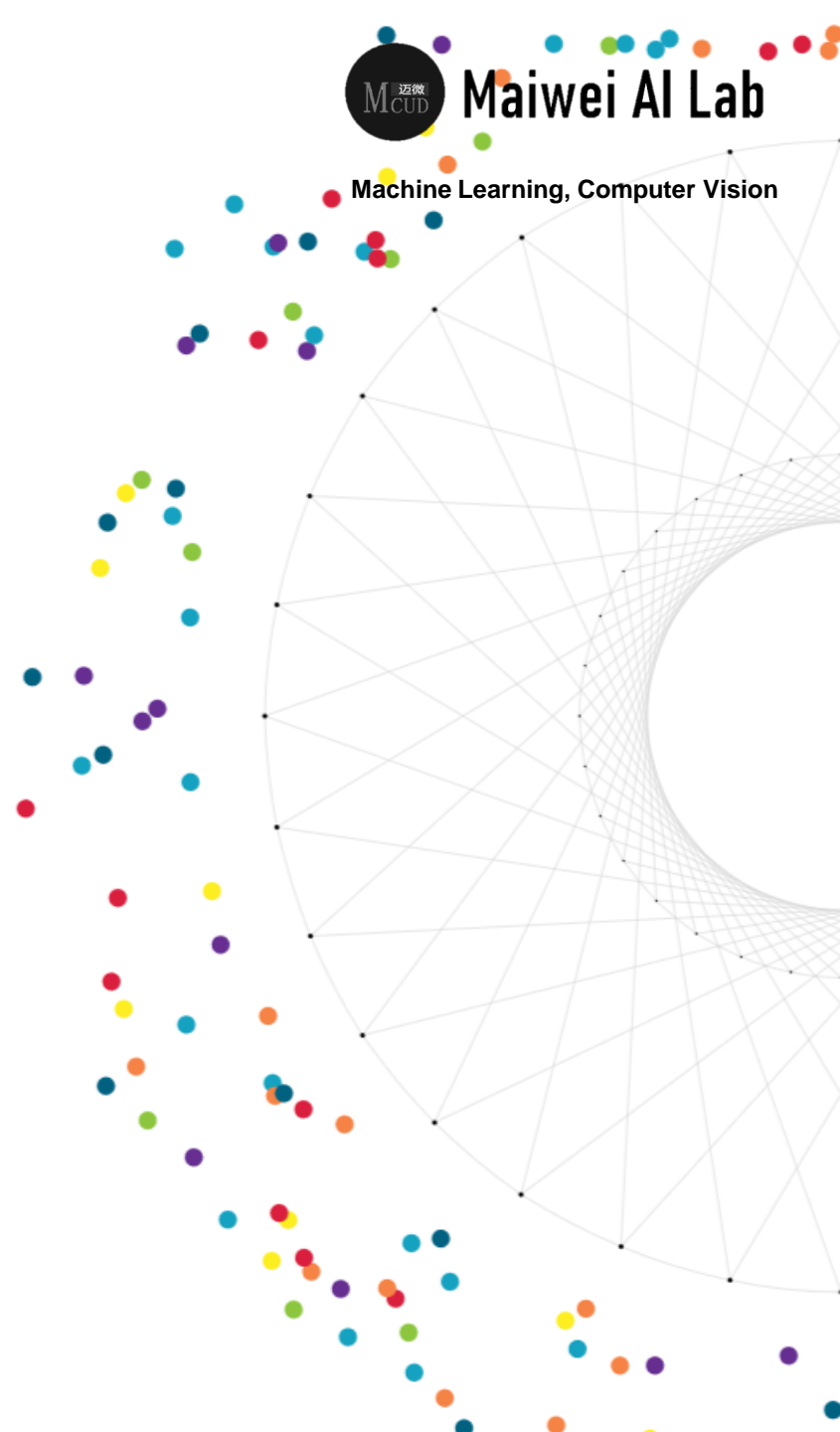
This repository contains some models for semantic segmentation and the pipeline of training and testing models, implemented in PyTorch

### Models

1. Vanilla FCN: FCN32, FCN16, FCN8, in the versions of VGG, ResNet and DenseNet respectively ([Fully convolutional networks for semantic segmentation](#))
2. U-Net ([U-net: Convolutional networks for biomedical image segmentation](#))
3. SegNet ([Segnet: A deep convolutional encoder-decoder architecture for image segmentation](#))
4. PSPNet ([Pyramid scene parsing network](#))
5. GCN ([Large Kernel Matters](#))
6. DUC, HDC ([understanding convolution for semantic segmentation](#))
7. Mask-RCNN ([paper](#), [code from FAIR](#), [code PyTorch](#))



GitHub <https://github.com/Charmve/Semantic-Segmentation-PyTorch>





## Scene-Text-Detection

Tracking the latest progress in Scene Text Detection and Recognition: Must-read papers well organized with code and dataset.

Author: Wei ZHANG

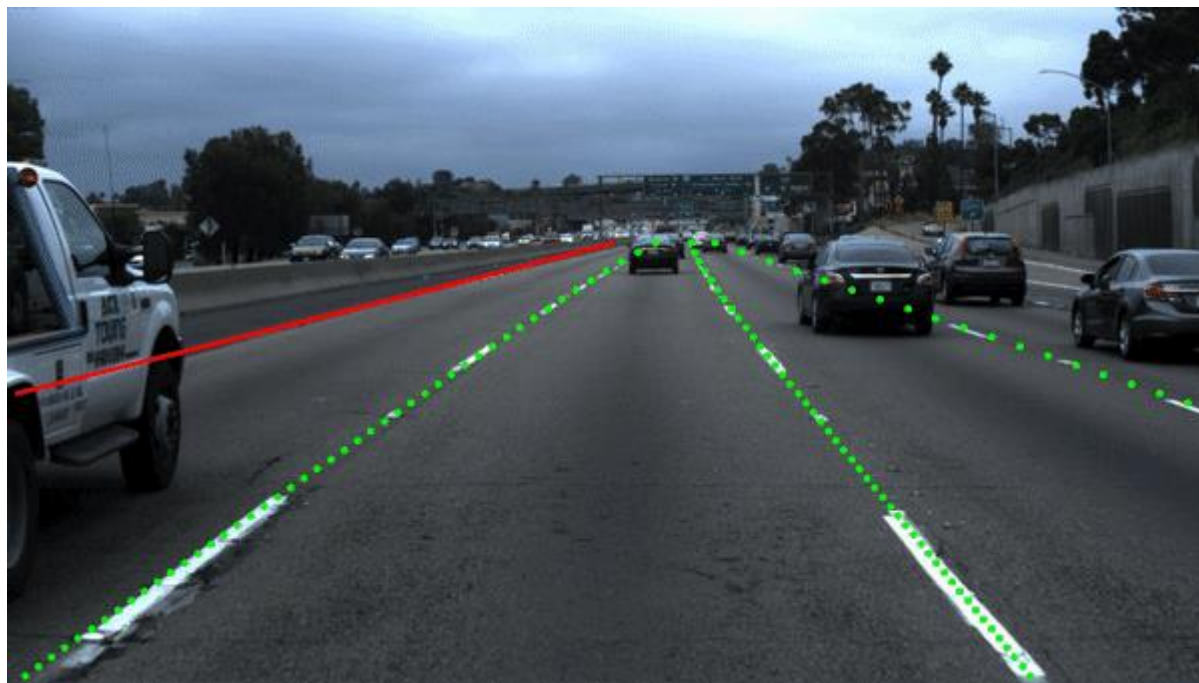
- 1. Datasets
  - 1.1 Horizontal-Text Datasets
  - 1.2 Arbitrary-Quadrilateral-Text Datasets
  - 1.3 Irregular-Text Datasets
  - 1.4 Synthetic Datasets
  - 1.5 Comparison of Datasets
- 2. Survey
- 3. Evaluation
- 4. OCR Service
- 5. References and Code




GitHub <https://github.com/Charmve/Scene-Text-Detection>



## Awesome-Lane-Detection

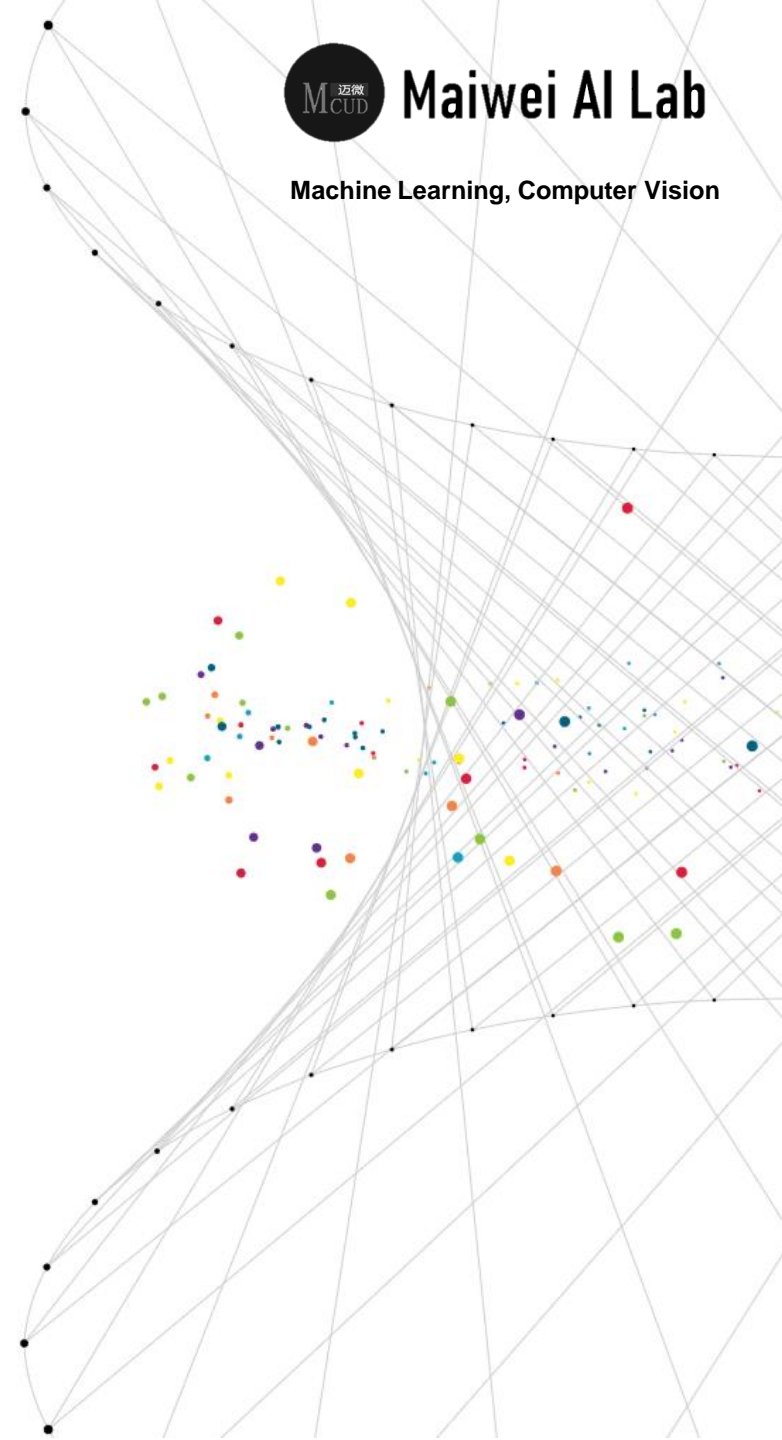
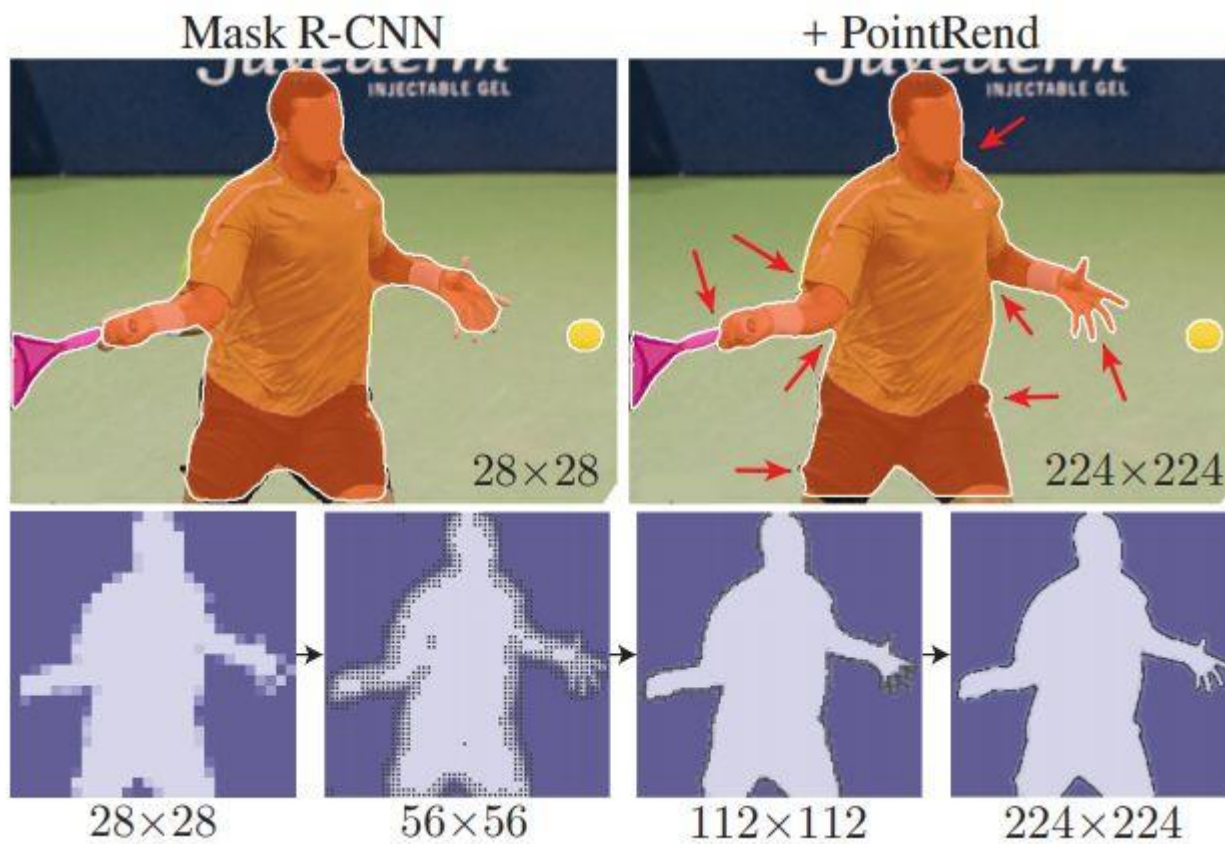




# 创新应用

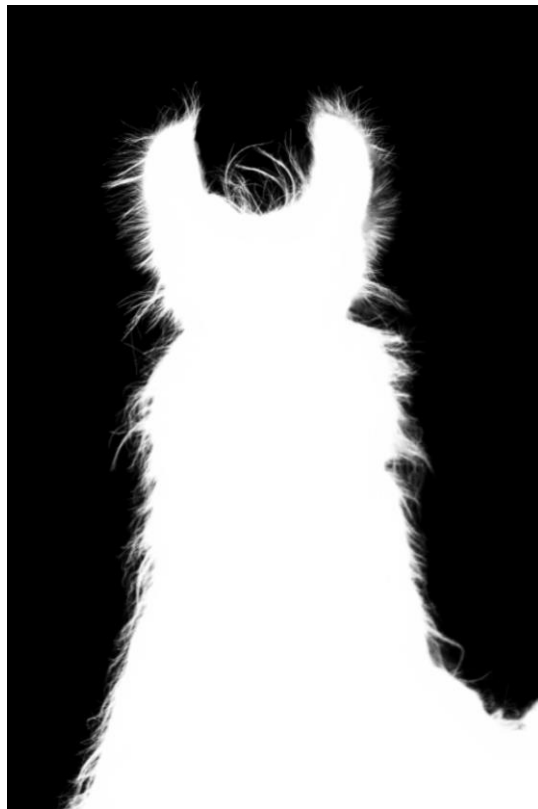
## PART FOUR

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## End-to-end Animal Image Matting



CVPR 2020

[[arXiv](#) | [Project Page](#) | [Video](#) | [Code](#) | [Related Work](#)]

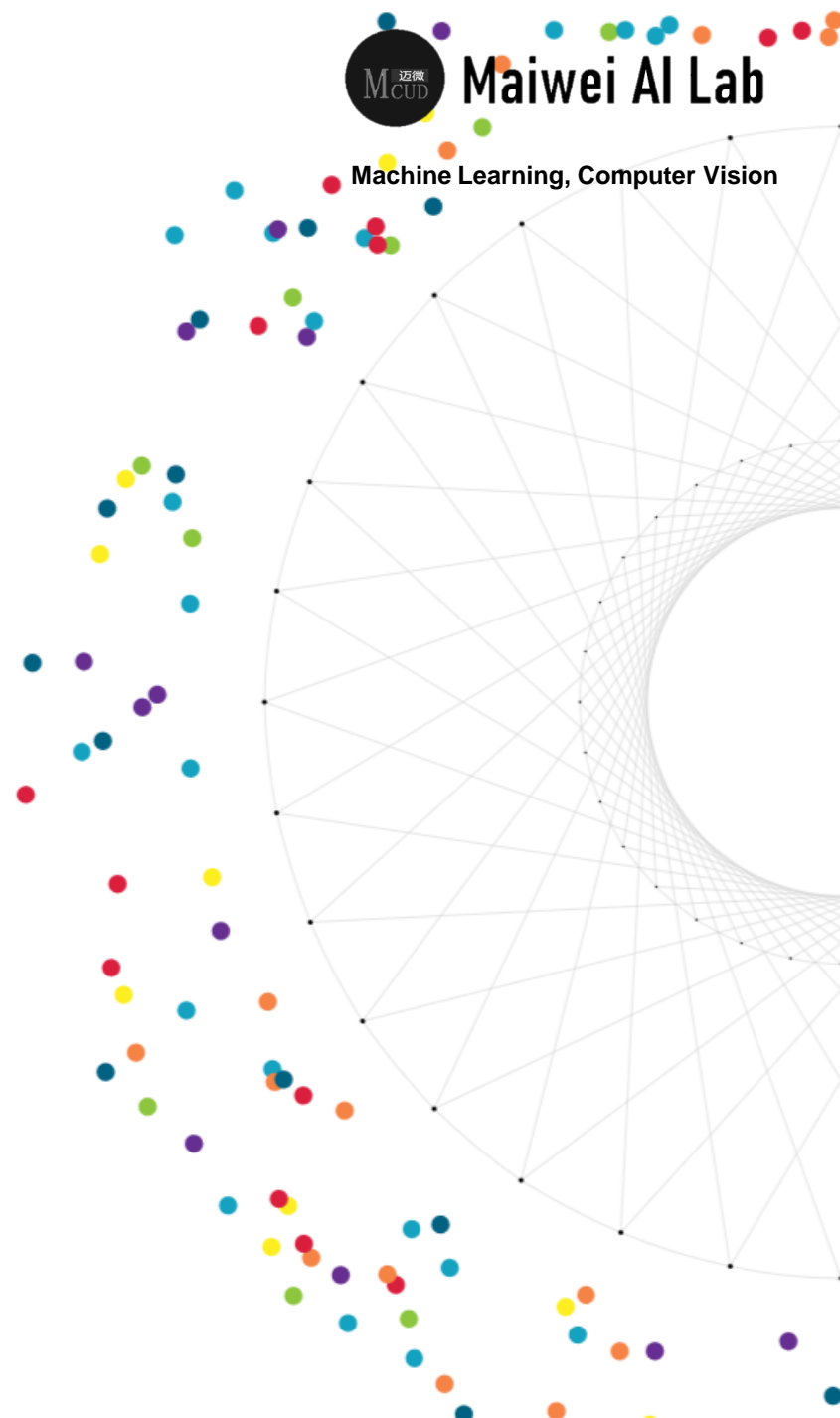


GitHub <https://github.com/JizhiziLi/animal-matting>



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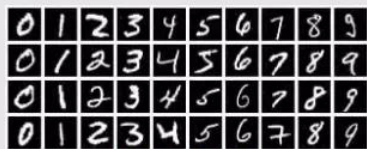
Machine Learning, Computer Vision



## Advanced Project

### 手写字识别

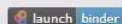
第 1 章 - 神经网络



KAGGLE: [DIGIT RECOGNIZER](#)

Learn computer vision fundamentals with the famous MNIST data, image classification method you will get.

Language: Python



### 图像分类 (CIFAR-10)

第 8 章 - 著名数据集及基准



CIFAR-10 - OBJECT RECOGNITION IN IMAGES

Identify the subject of 60,000 labeled images

Language: Python



### 狗的品种识别 (ImageNet Dogs)

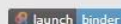
第 8 章 - 著名数据集及基准



KAGGLE: [DOG BREED IDENTIFICATION](#)

Learn about the use of programming for data analysis, data management, and statistical analysis techniques.

Language: Python



### 旧照片修复

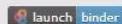
第 12 章 生成对抗模型



BRINGING OLD PHOTO BACK TO LIFE

通过深度学习方法恢复严重退化的旧照片，训练两个变分自动编码器 (VAE) 分别将旧照片和干净照片转换为两个潜在空间。

Language: Python



### 车道线检测项目实战

第 10 章 计算机视觉课题研究初探



AWESOME LANE DETECTION

车道检测是将车道标记识别为近似曲线的过程，广泛用于自动驾驶汽车的车道偏离警告和自适应巡航控制。

Language: Python



### 图像样式迁移

第 12 章 生成对抗模型




NEURAL STYLE TRANSFER

输入两张图像，一张内容图像，另一张样式图像，我们将使用神经网络修改内容图像使其在样式上接近样式图像。

Language: Python





# 参考文献

## PART FIVE

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<https://blog.csdn.net/Charmve/article/details/109252834>

[illegible]





**Charmve**

@Maiwei AI Lab



<https://github.com/Charmve/>



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MaiweiAI-com | WeChat ID:Yida\_Zhang2

机器学习+计算机视觉

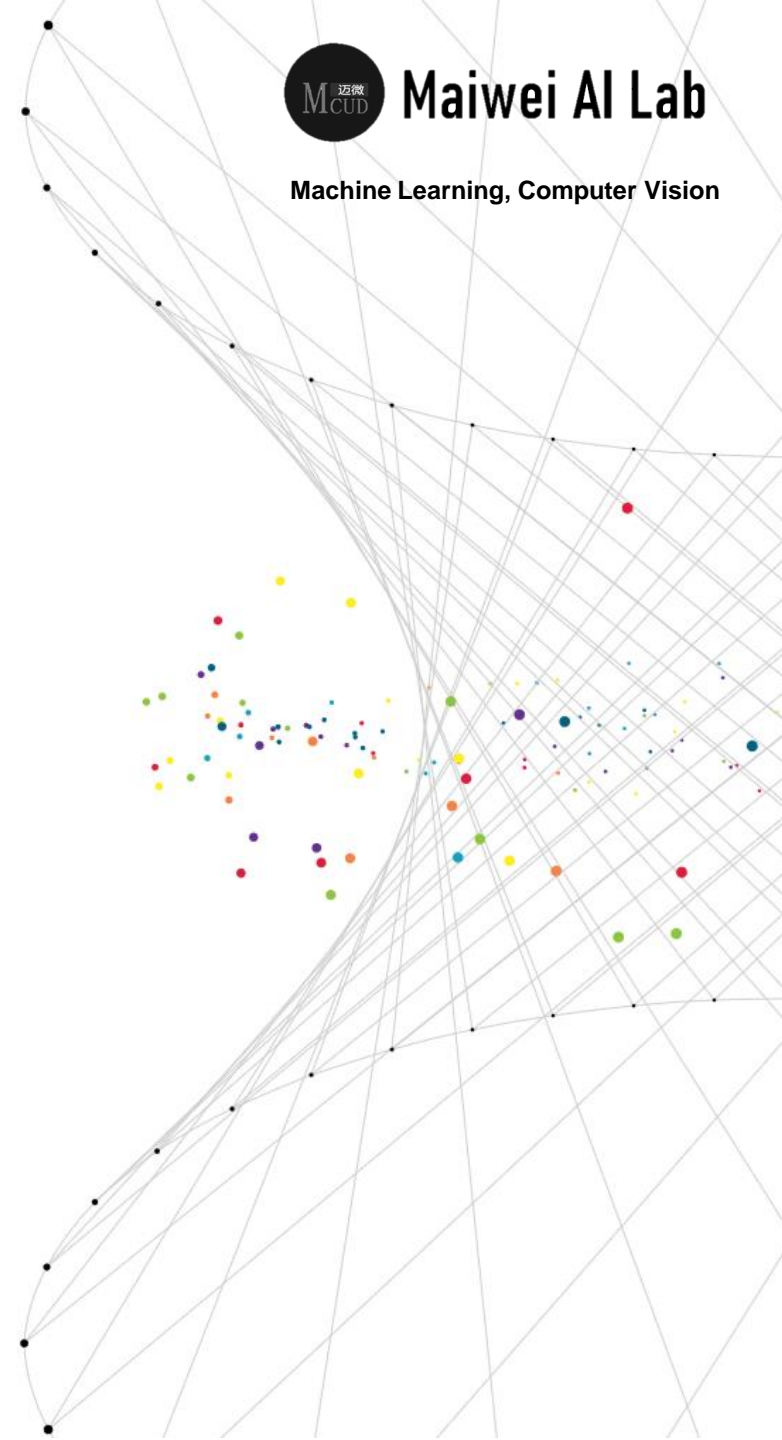


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