

Automated and Connected Driving Challenges

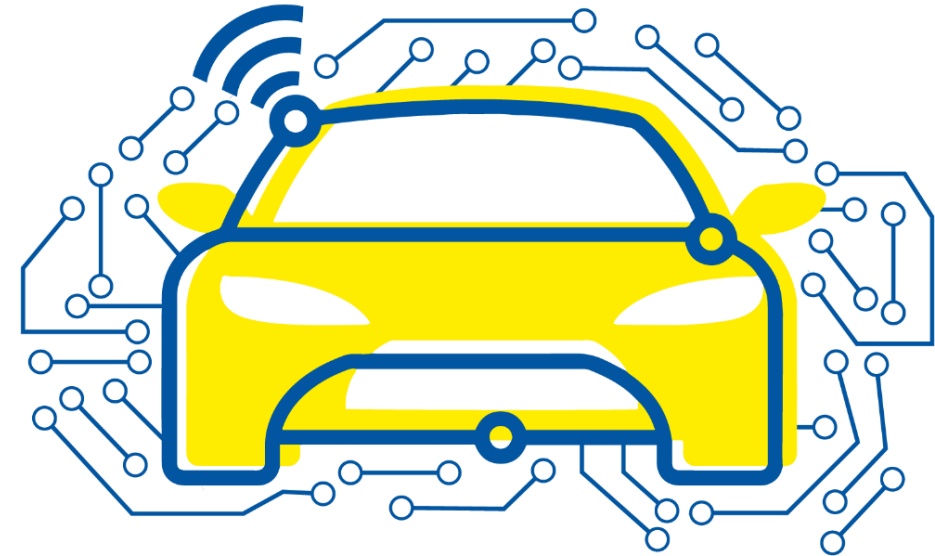
Section 2 – Sensor Data Processing Algorithms

Semantic Image Segmentation

Introduction

Bastian Lampe

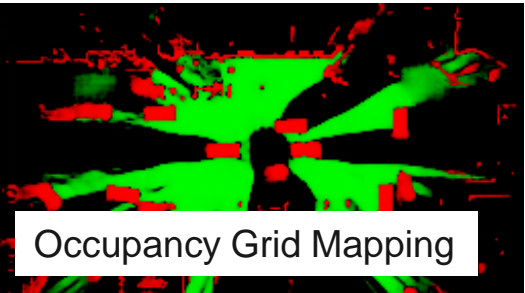
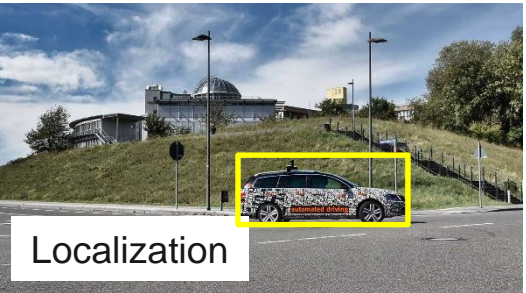
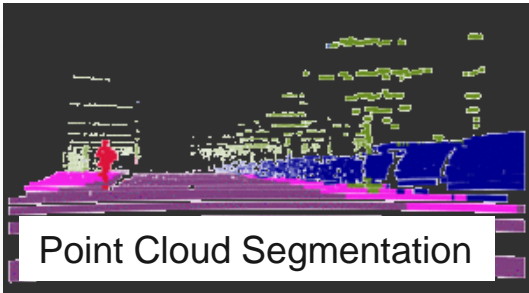
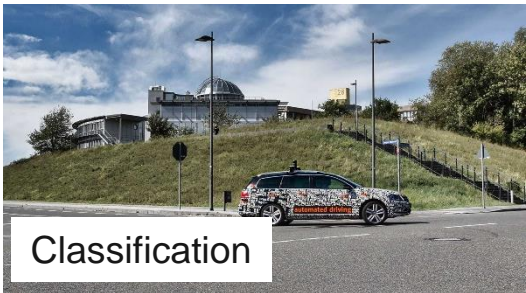
Institute for Automotive Engineering





Semantic Image Segmentation - Introduction

Computer Vision Approaches



Single Object

Multi Objects



Semantic Image Segmentation - Introduction

Motivation



Image: [Cityscapes](#)



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Motivation

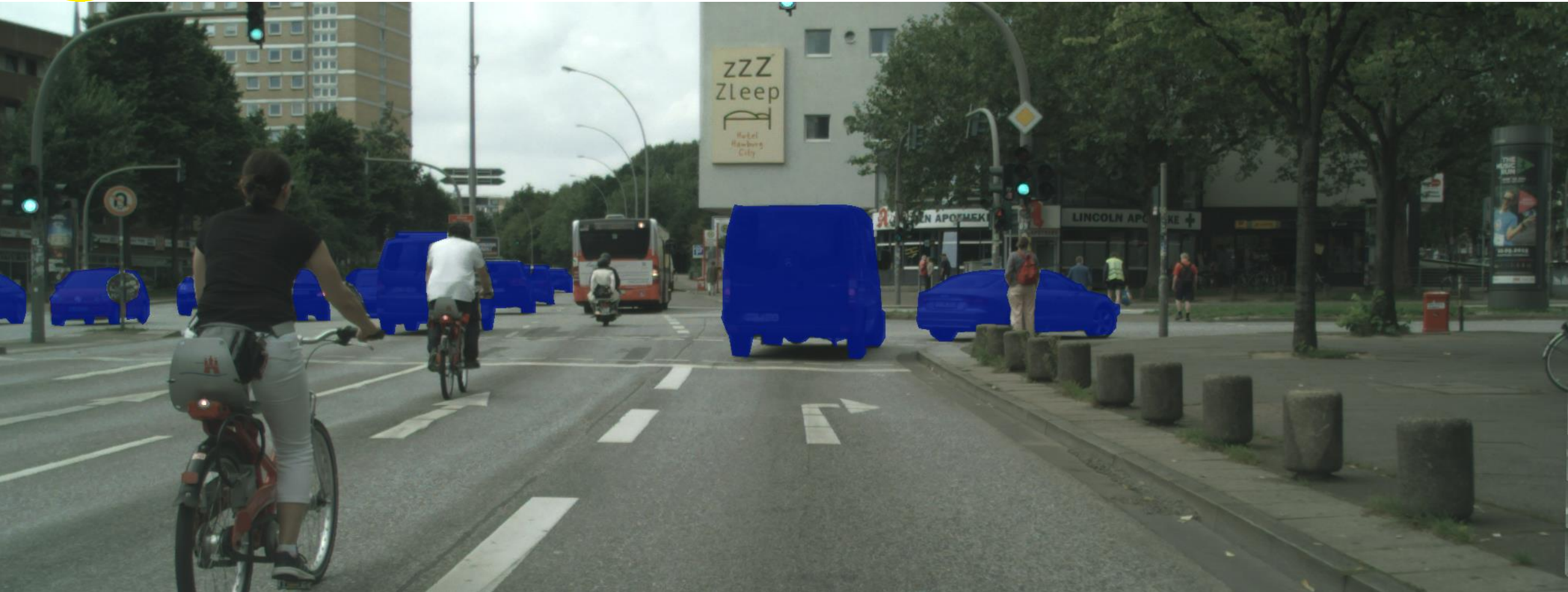


Image: [Cityscapes](#)



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Motivation



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Image: Cityscapes



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Motivation



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Semantic Image Segmentation - Introduction

Overview

- **Goal:** Given a camera image, assign a class from a fixed set of classes to each pixel of that image
- Fixed set of **classes**:
 - Road
 - Sidewalk
 - Pedestrian
 - Rider
 - Car
 - Bus
 - Motorcycle
 - ...
- **Classification** task for every single pixel of the camera image
- **Scene Understanding**



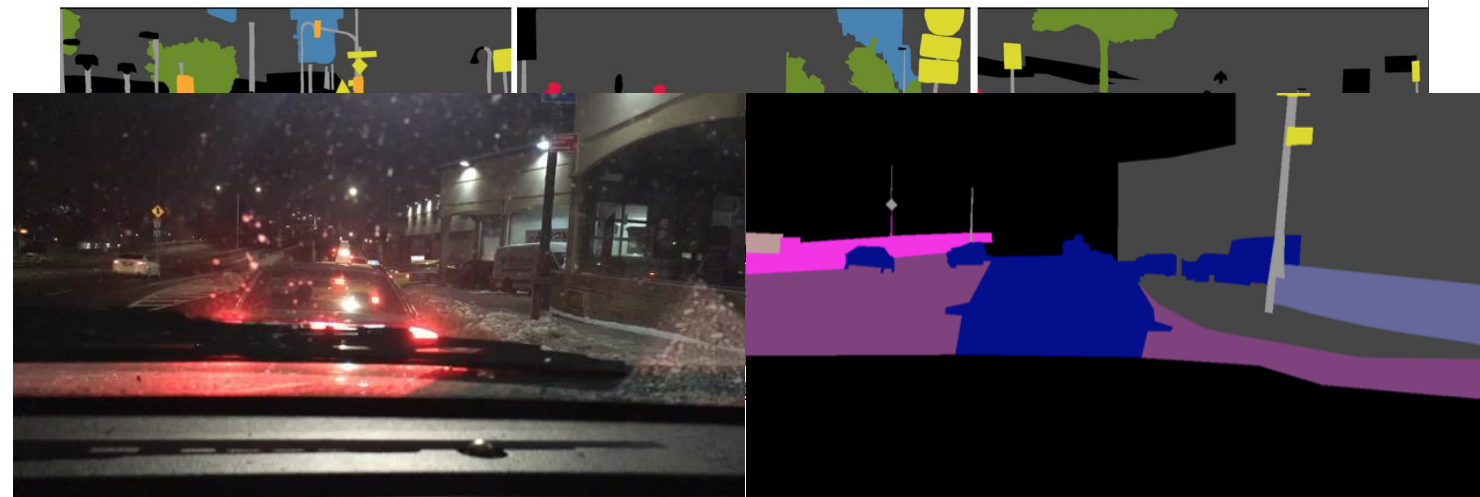
Image: [Cityscapes](#)



Semantic Image Segmentation - Introduction

Main Challenges

- **Class ambiguity**
 - Only fixed set of classes possible, but “unlimited” type of objects/surfaces
- **Class imbalance**
 - Overrepresented classes: **road, sidewalk, building**
 - Underrepresented classes: **person, truck, bicycle**
- **Expensive datasets**
 - High manual effort for labeling
- **Camera images**
 - Glare, reflection, distortion, illumination...



Images: [Berkeley Deep Drive](#)



Semantic Image Segmentation - Introduction

Approaches

- Traditional Computer Vision:
 - **Clustering**
 - k-Means Clustering on the RGB Domain
 - E.g. cluster all greenish areas - Grass Class
 - **Conditional Random Fields**
 - Probabilistic modelling method
 - Interpret the image as a graph and model the segments
- **Deep Learning based Computer Vision:**
 - Large scale dataset with manual annotations
 - Train Convolutional Neural Networks
 - E.g. U-Net Architectures, Deeplab

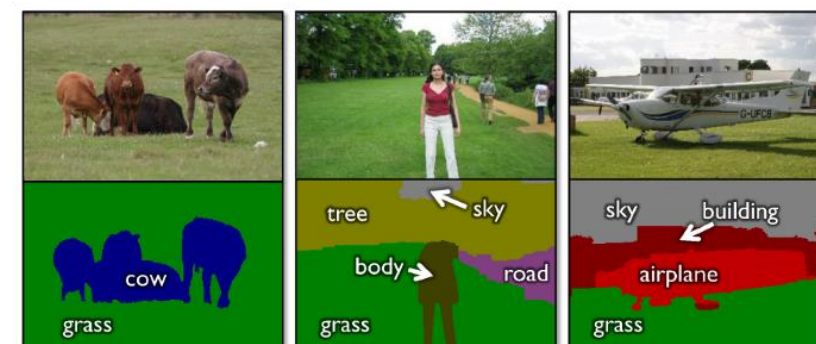


Image: Springer

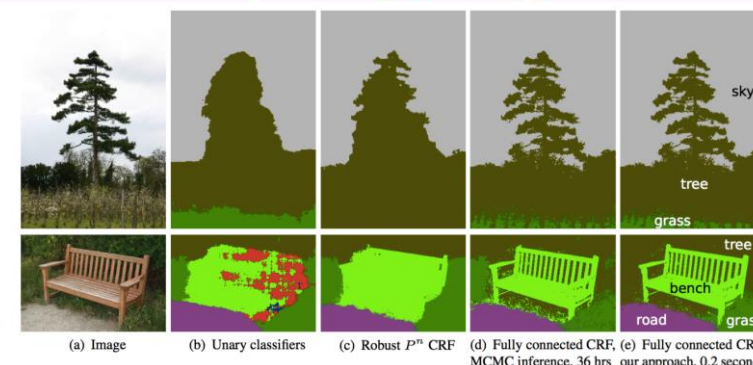
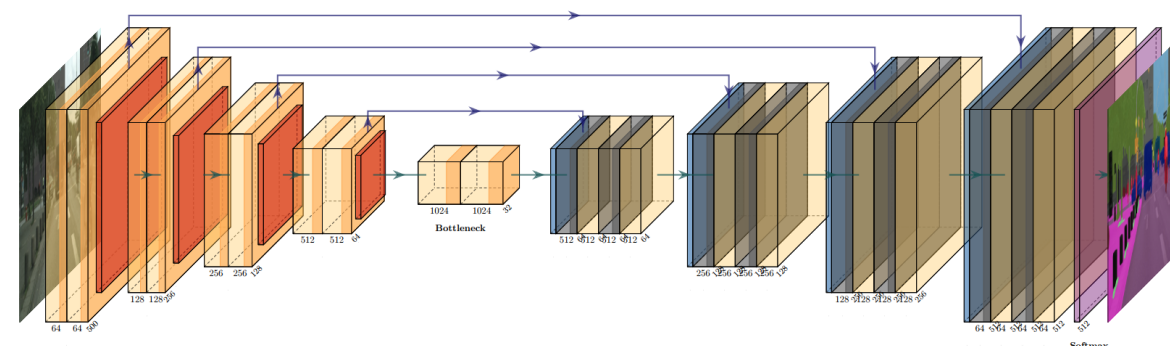


Image: arxiv





Semantic Image Segmentation - Introduction

Summary

- Popular **Computer Vision** approach for scene understanding
- Assign a **semantic class** to each pixel of the camera image
- **Challenges** include class ambiguity, class imbalance and visual phenomena (glare, reflections, ...)
- Modern approaches rely on **Deep Neural Networks** and **large datasets**



Source: [Cityscapes](#)