

VISIONEXTRACT

**ISOLATION FROM IMAGES USING IMAGE
SEGMENTATION**

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PROBLEM STATEMENT:

- Manual extraction of the main subject from images is slow and inconsistent.
- Required in applications like photography, digital art, AR/VR, virtual conferencing, and background replacement.

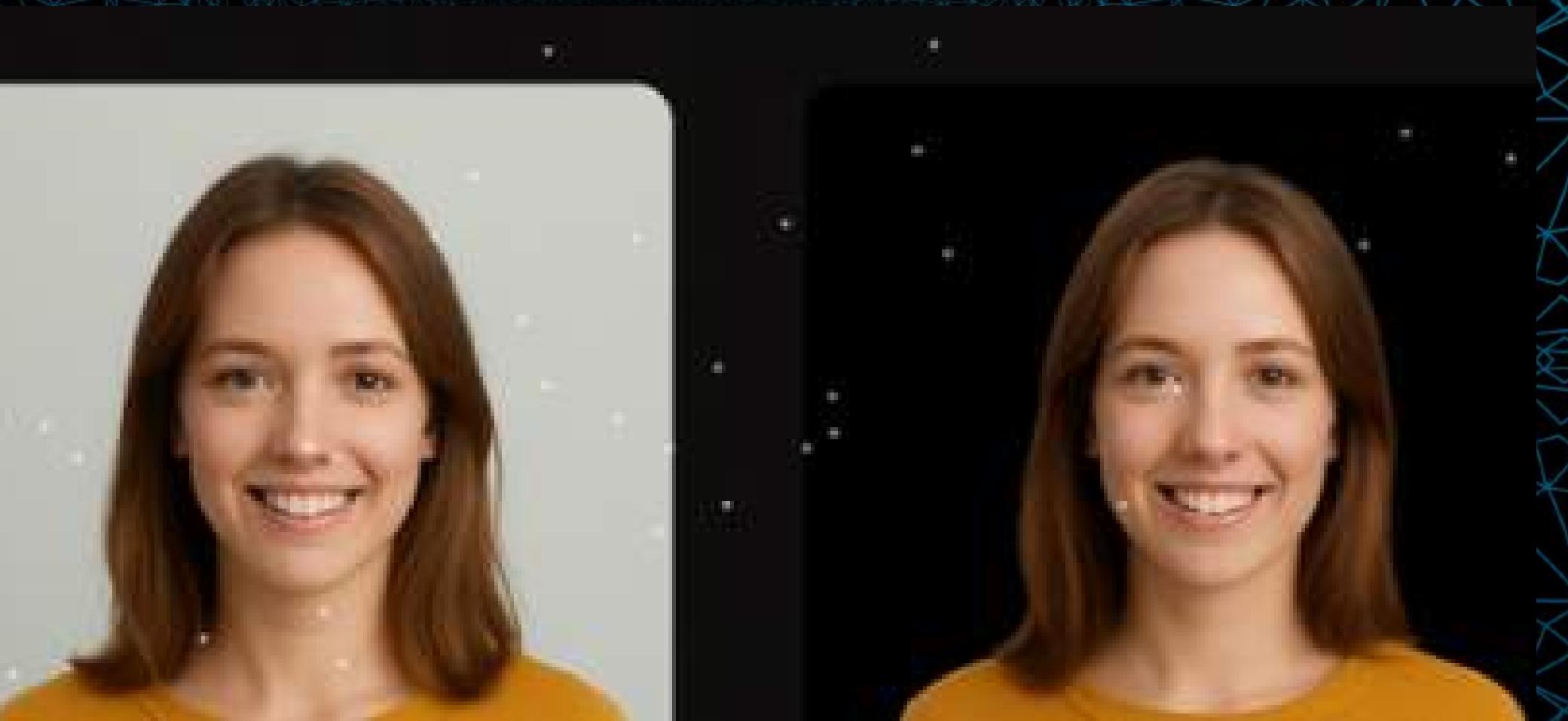
GOAL:

- Automatically detect and extract the main subject.
- Output an image where only the subject is visible; background is completely black.

IMPACT / MOTIVATION:

- Saves time in media editing pipelines.
- Provides consistent and high-quality subject isolation.
- Enables automation for diverse imaging applications.

EXAMPLE:



DATASET OVERVIEW

Dataset Name: COCO 2017

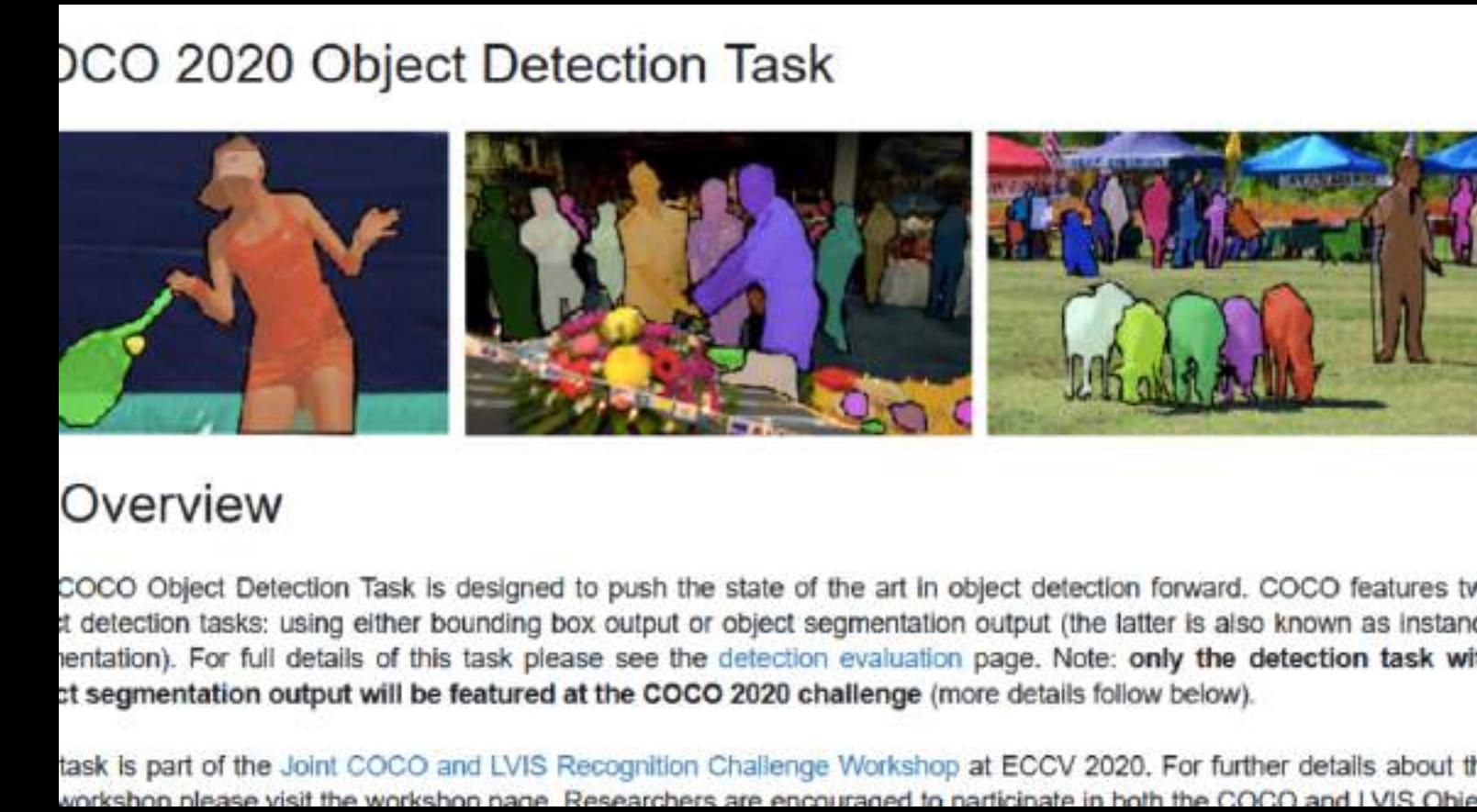
Source: [Kaggle COCO 2017 Dataset](#)

Key Details:

- Size: 118,000+ training images with pixel-wise mask annotations
- Mask Annotations: Binary masks marking the main subject for each image
- Diversity: Covers 80+ object categories, varied backgrounds, lighting, and perspectives

Why This Dataset:

- Well-labeled for semantic segmentation tasks
- Diverse scenarios help the model generalize across real-world images



MILESTONE PLAN

Milestone 1 (Week 1–2):

- Project Initialization & Dataset Acquisition
- Data Preprocessing & Augmentation

Milestone 2 (Week 3–4):

- Initial Model Training
- Validation & Fine-Tuning

Milestone 3 (Week 5–6):

- Improve Data Preprocessing & Experiment with Architectures
- Model Inference on Unseen Images

Milestone 4 (Week 7–8):

- Full Pipeline Integration & Web Interface
- Documentation, Presentation, and Final Demo

MILESTONE I – DATA PREPROCESSING & AUGMENTATION

- Objective: Prepare dataset for training a subject-isolation model.
- Dataset: COCO 2017 – 5000 validation images with mask annotations.
- Preprocessing Steps:
 - Resized images to 256×256
 - Normalized pixel values for model input
 - Converted multi-class masks into binary masks for main subject
- Augmentation Techniques:
 - Horizontal/vertical flips, brightness & contrast adjustments
 - Rotation, shifting, and scaling
- How it was achieved:
 - Used PyCOCOtools to load images & masks
 - Applied Albumentations library for augmentation & preprocessing
 - Verified results visually with before/after images

MILESTONE I - DATA PREPROCESSING & AUGMENTATION

```
loading annotations into memory...
Done (t=1.43s)
creating index...
index created!
Total images in COCO annotations: 5000
```

Augmented Image



Augmented Mask



Augmented Image



Augmented Mask



MILESTONE 2 – MODEL TRAINING & FINE-TUNING

Phase 1:

- Implemented UNet (ResNet34) as baseline using Segmentation Models PyTorch.

Phase 2:

- Upgraded to DeepLabV3 (ResNet50) for better context & boundary precision.

Training:

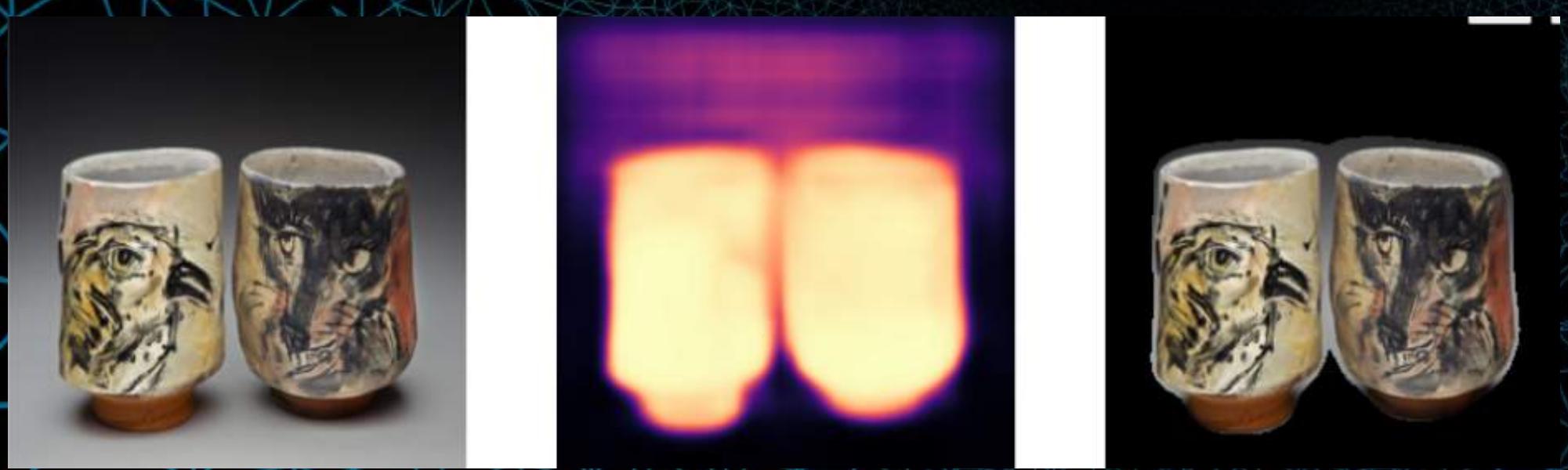
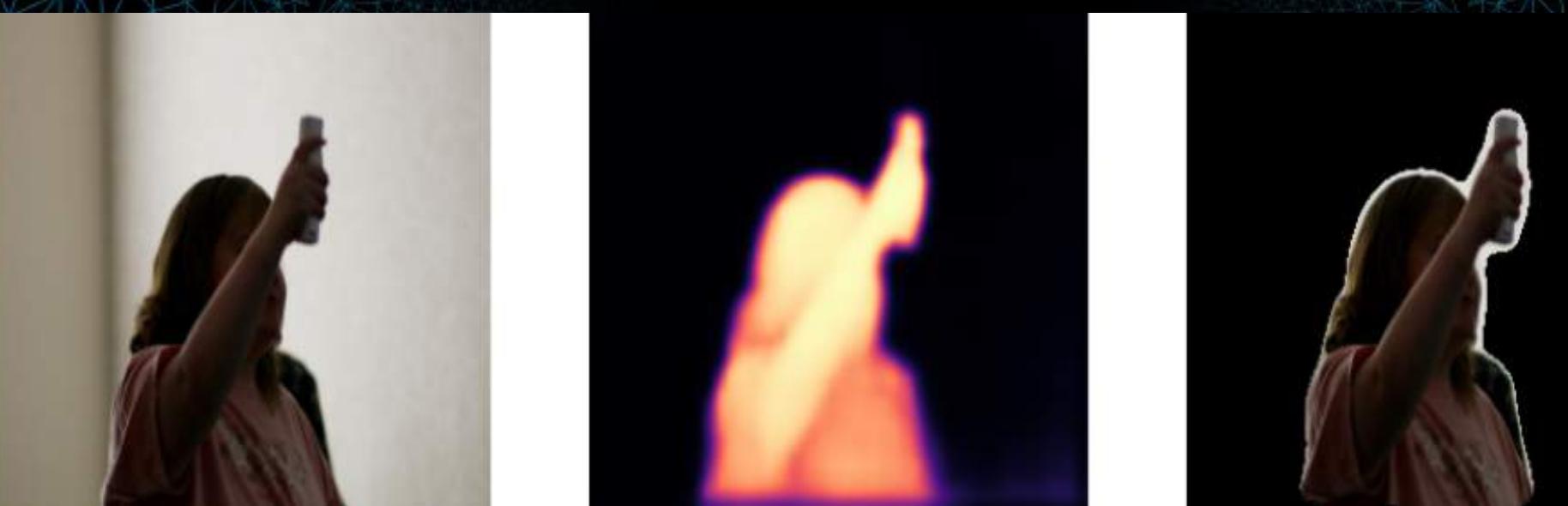
- Dataset: COCO 2017 with custom binary masks
- Augmentations: flips, color jitter, resize (Albumentations)
- Used Mixed Precision (AMP) for memory efficiency

Optimization & Validation:

- Metrics: IoU, Dice, Pixel Accuracy
- Fine-tuned with backbone unfreezing + TTA
- Visualized results — consistent subject extraction

Tools: PyTorch · Albumentations · COCO API · Matplotlib

MILESTONE 2 - MODEL TRAINING & FINE-TUNING



Results:
Average Pixel Accuracy: ■ 95.0%

MILESTONE 3: REFINEMENT & INFERENCE DEPLOYMENT

Milestone 3: Refinement & Inference Deployment (Weeks 5–6)

Phase 1: Refinement & Experiments

Enhanced preprocessing with mask smoothing, adaptive thresholding, and morphological post-processing.

Experimented with TTA (Test-Time Augmentation): multi-scale, flip & rotation-based inference.

Compared architectures (UNet → DeepLabV3-ResNet50).

Evaluated metrics (IoU, Dice, Pixel Accuracy) for model robustness.

Phase 2: Inference & Deployment

Automated full inference pipeline using PyTorch & Streamlit.

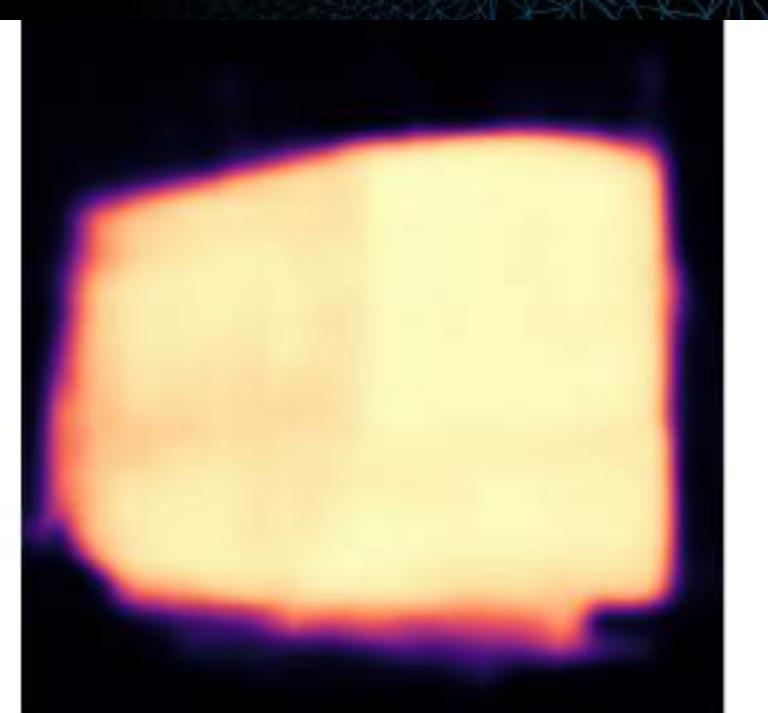
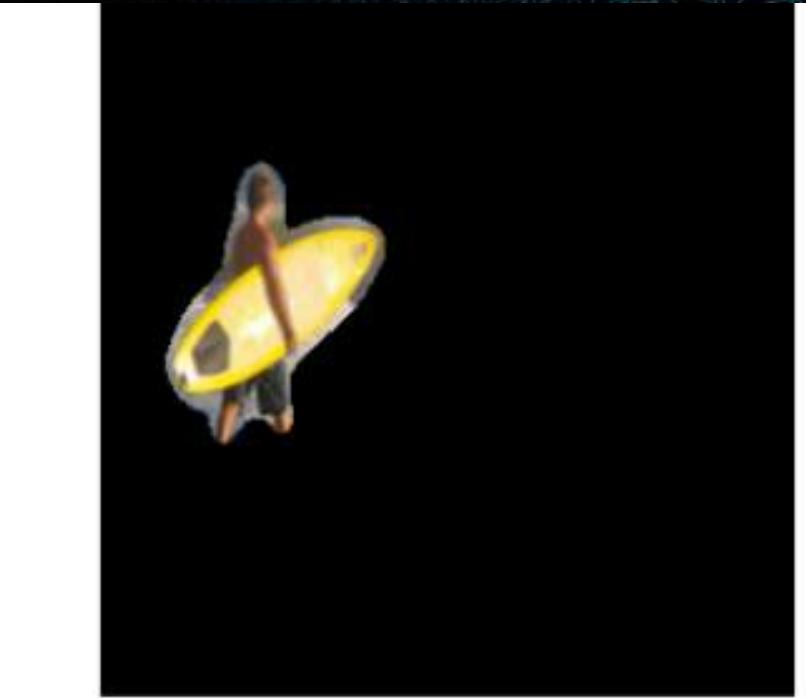
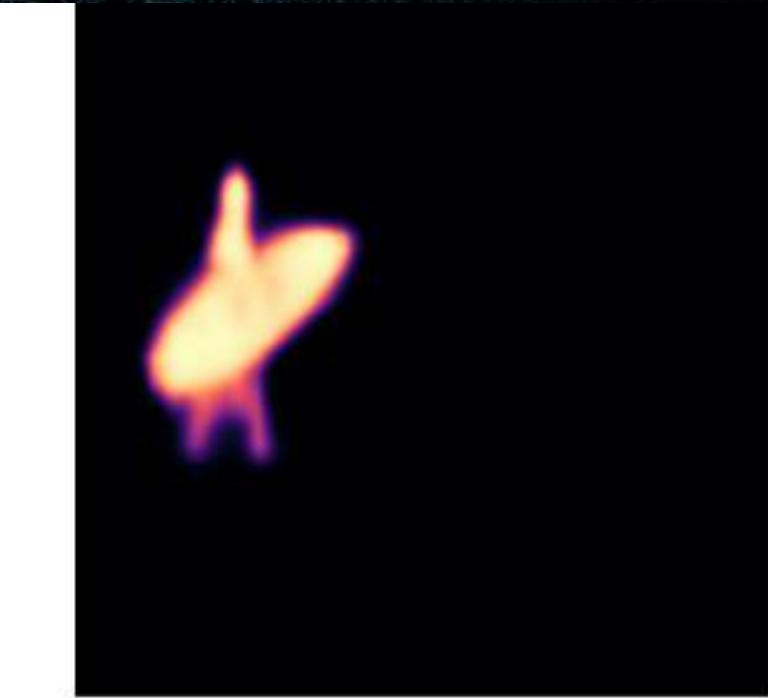
Supported real-world testing on random web images for generalization.

Applied mask refinement using Gaussian smoothing + Otsu threshold + morphological cleanup.

Saved & visualized segmented results for 25+ test samples.

Tools: PyTorch · torchvision · Albumentations · Matplotlib · skimage · Streamlit

MILESTONE 3: REFINEMENT & INFERENCE DEPLOYMENT



MILESTONE 4: FULL PIPELINE & WEB UI

Objectives:

Build a user-friendly web application for image segmentation.

Integrate preprocessing, model inference, mask refinement, and output generation.

Enable background removal, custom edge overlays, and downloadable results.

Key Features:

TTA Inference: Multi-scale + flip-based predictions for robust masks.

Mask Morphology: Gaussian smoothing, Otsu threshold, small object removal, dilation & closing.

UI Controls:

Slider for min object size & dilation

Edge color & thickness

Background selection (transparent, black, white, custom)

Outputs:

Original image

Segmented / background-removed image

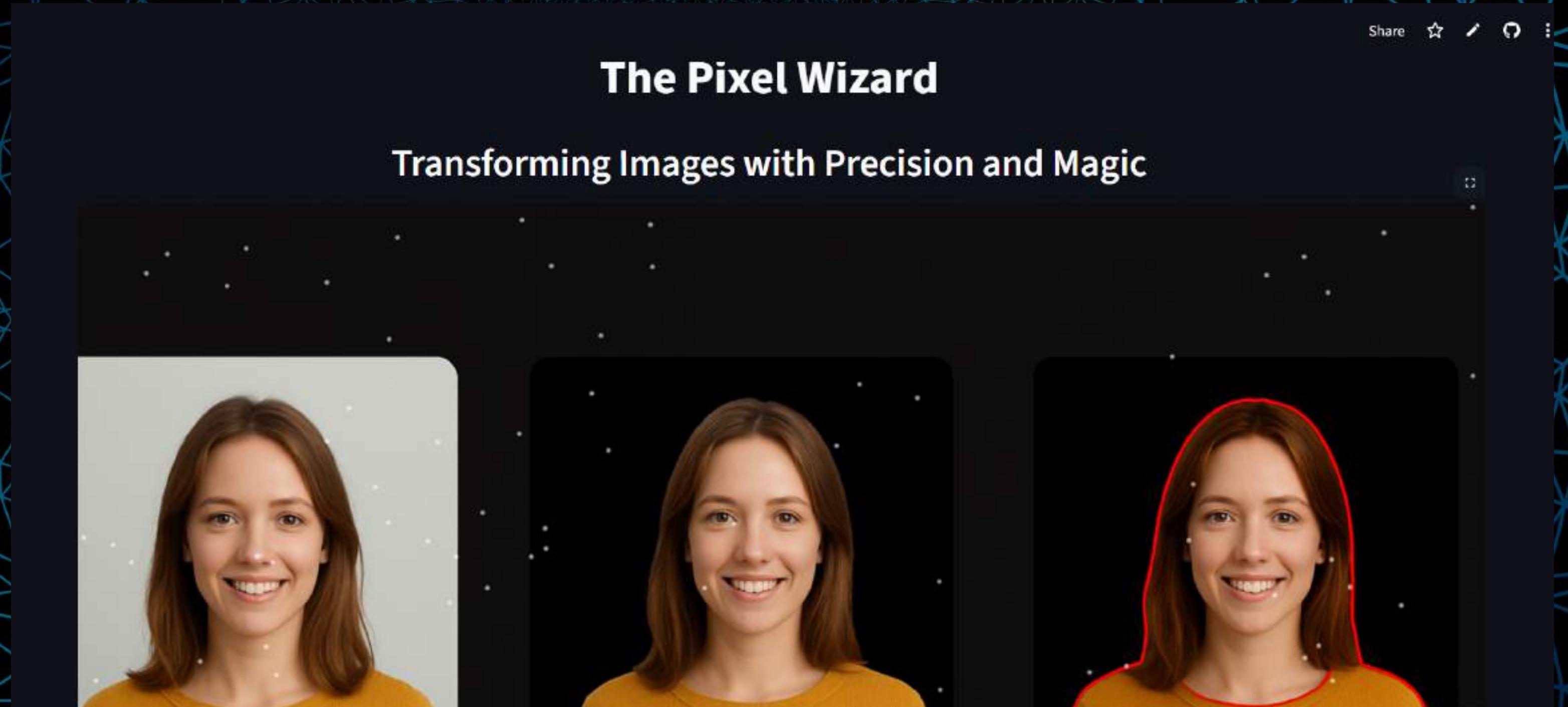
Edge overlay visualization

Download options for all outputs

Technologies Used:

PyTorch, torchvision, Streamlit, PIL, NumPy, skimage, SciPy

MILESTONE 4: FULL PIPELINE & WEB UI



MILESTONE 4: FULL PIPELINE & WEB UI

The screenshot shows a dark-themed web application interface. At the top right, there is a "Share" button with a share icon. Below the title, the text "(Black BG)" is displayed in white. In the center, the heading "How the Tool Works:" is followed by a bulleted list:

- Upload any image or try the demo
- Automatically segment objects with AI precision
- Remove or replace backgrounds easily
- Highlight edges with cool overlays

Below the list is a pink button labeled "Try Demo Image". To the right, there is a file upload section with the text "Or Upload Your Own Image" and a "Drag and drop file here" field, which includes a note "Limit 200MB per file • JPG, JPEG, PNG". A "Browse files" button is located to the right of the upload area.

MILESTONE 4: FULL PIPELINE & WEB UI

Share  

Try Demo Image

Or Upload Your Own Image

Drag and drop file here
Limit 200MB per file • JPG, JPEG, PNG

Browse files

Mask Morphology Controls

In Object Size: 500

Dilation Size: 3

Edge Overlay Settings

Edge Color: #FF0000

Edge Thickness: 2

Background Removal / Replacement

Background: Transparent

Results



The screenshot displays a web-based user interface for a full pipeline. On the left, there's a sidebar with various controls: 'Mask Morphology Controls' (In Object Size: 500, Dilation Size: 3), 'Edge Overlay Settings' (Edge Color: #FF0000, Edge Thickness: 2), and 'Background Removal / Replacement' (Background: Transparent). In the center, there's a main area titled 'Results' showing three versions of the same photograph of a woman holding a pink umbrella. The first version is the original image. The second version shows a white mask overlay indicating the area of the woman and the umbrella. The third version shows a red mask overlay, suggesting a different segmentation or a different stage in the pipeline. At the top right, there are sharing options (Share, Star, Pencil) and an upload section ('Or Upload Your Own Image', 'Drag and drop file here', 'Limit 200MB per file • JPG, JPEG, PNG', 'Browse files'). A 'Try Demo Image' button is also present.

CHALLENGES & LEARNINGS

Challenges:

- Handling small objects & noisy masks → needed morphology refinements.
- Balancing accuracy vs. GPU memory → mixed precision & TTA optimization.
- Adapting model to unseen images → robust generalization beyond COCO dataset.
- Managing multi-step pipeline → integration of preprocessing, inference, and UI.

Learnings:

- DeepLabV3 + ResNet50 improved boundary precision vs UNet baseline.
- TTA + morphology drastically reduces artifacts & smooths masks.
- Streamlit allows rapid prototyping for interactive AI tools.
- Visualization is key → seeing masks & overlays early prevents pipeline errors.

CONCLUSION & NEXT STEPS / FUTURE WORK

Impact Recap:

- Fully automated end-to-end segmentation tool.
- Works on any uploaded image, not just dataset samples.
- Interactive UI allows custom background & edge overlays.

Future Work / Improvements:

- Integrate multi-class segmentation (beyond binary masks).
- Add real-time webcam or video support.
- Implement AI-powered background replacement (e.g., stylized, scene-aware).
- Optimize inference further → faster TTA or quantized models for low-end devices.

THANK YOU