# 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):**

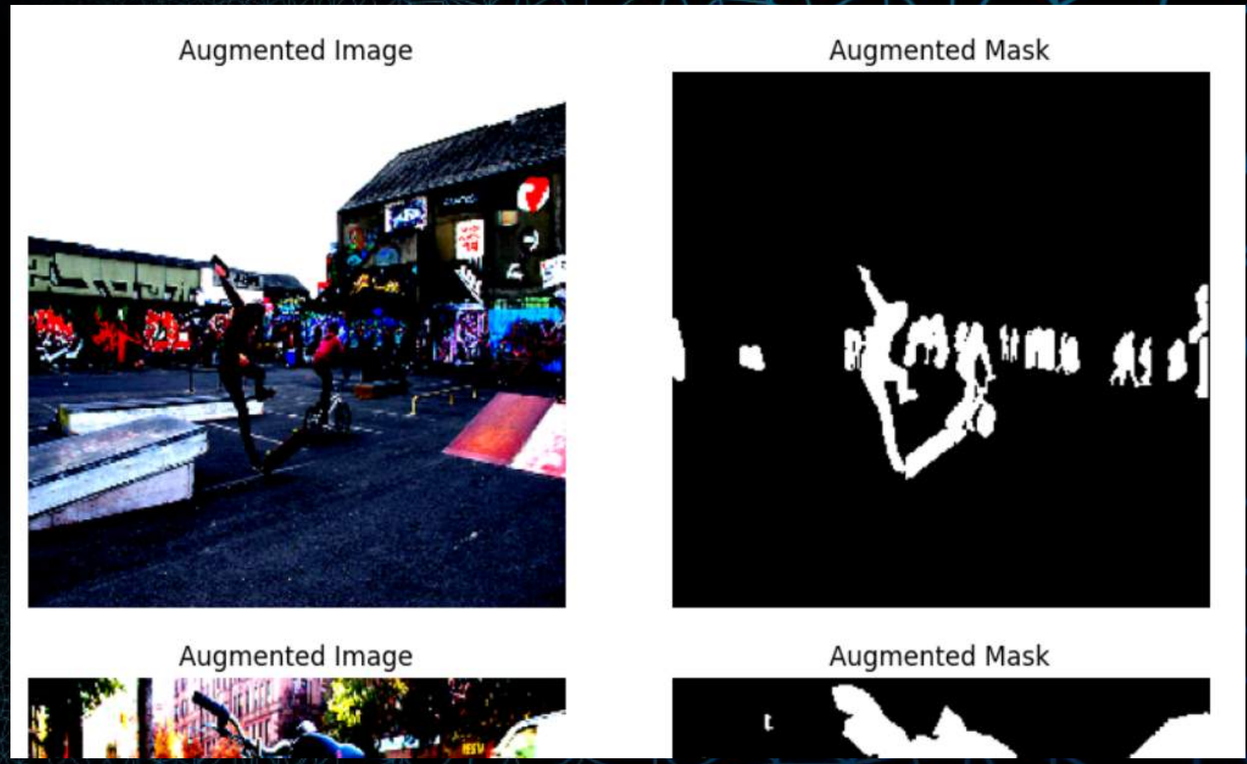
- Full Pipeline Integration & Web Interface
- Documentation, Presentation, and Final Demo

# MILESTONE 1 – 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 1 – DATA PREPROCESSING & AUGMENTATION

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



# 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:

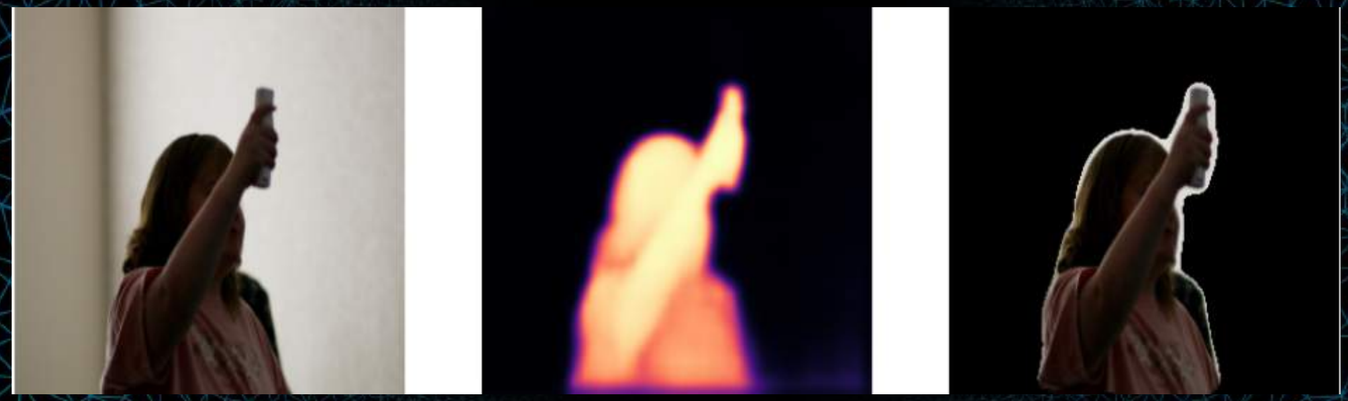
- Dataset: COCO 2017 with custom binary masks
- Augmentations: flips, color jitter, resize (Albumentations)
- Used Mixed Precision (AMP) for memory efficiency

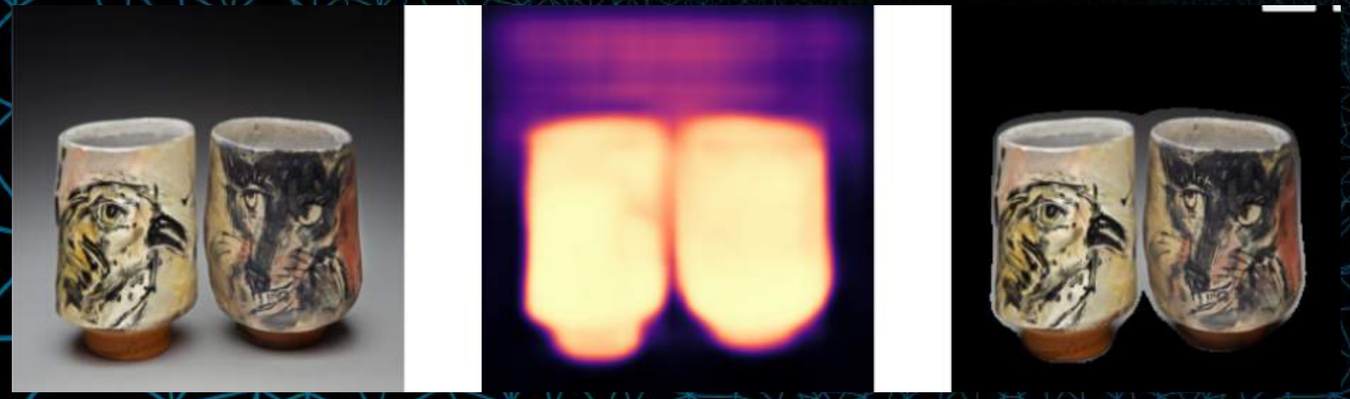
Optimization & Validation:

- 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%**

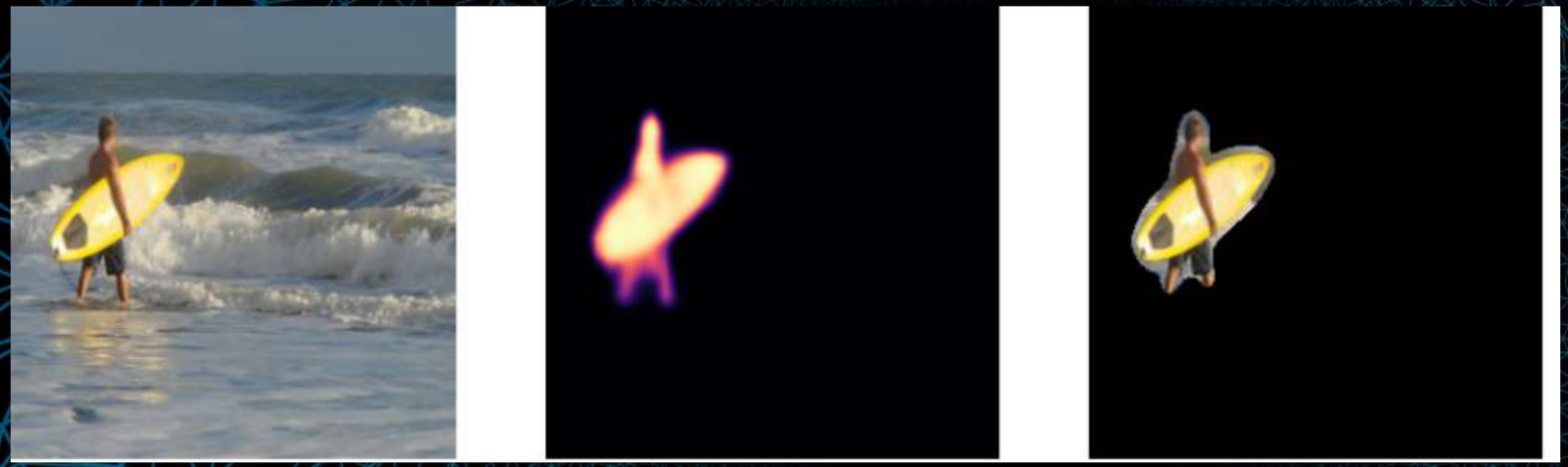
# MILESTONE 3: REFINEMENT & INFERENCE DEPLOYMENT

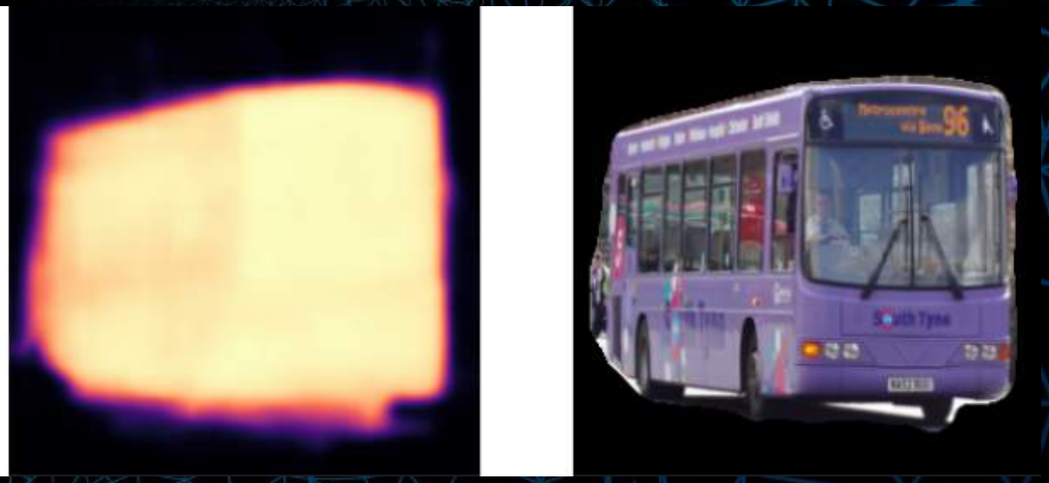
Milestone 3: Refinement & Inference Deployment (Weeks 5–6)
Phase 1: Refinement & Experiments
Enhanced preprocessing with mask smoothing, adaptive thresholding, and morphological post-processing.
Experimented with TTA (Test-Time Augmentation): multi-scale, flip & rotation-based inference.
Compared architectures (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

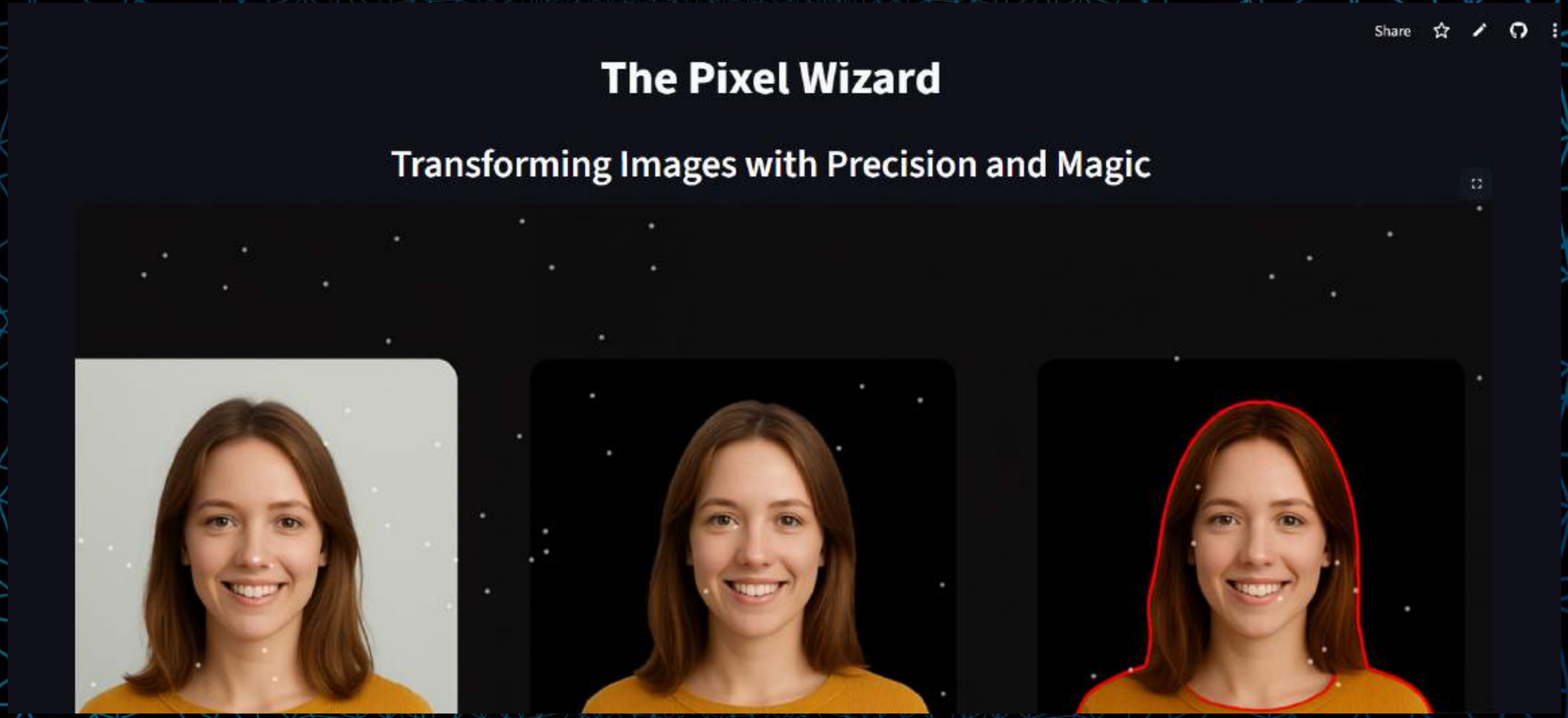
Objectives:
Build a user-friendly web application for image segmentation.
Integrate preprocessing, model inference, mask refinement, and output generation.
Enable background removal, custom edge overlays, and downloadable results.

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)

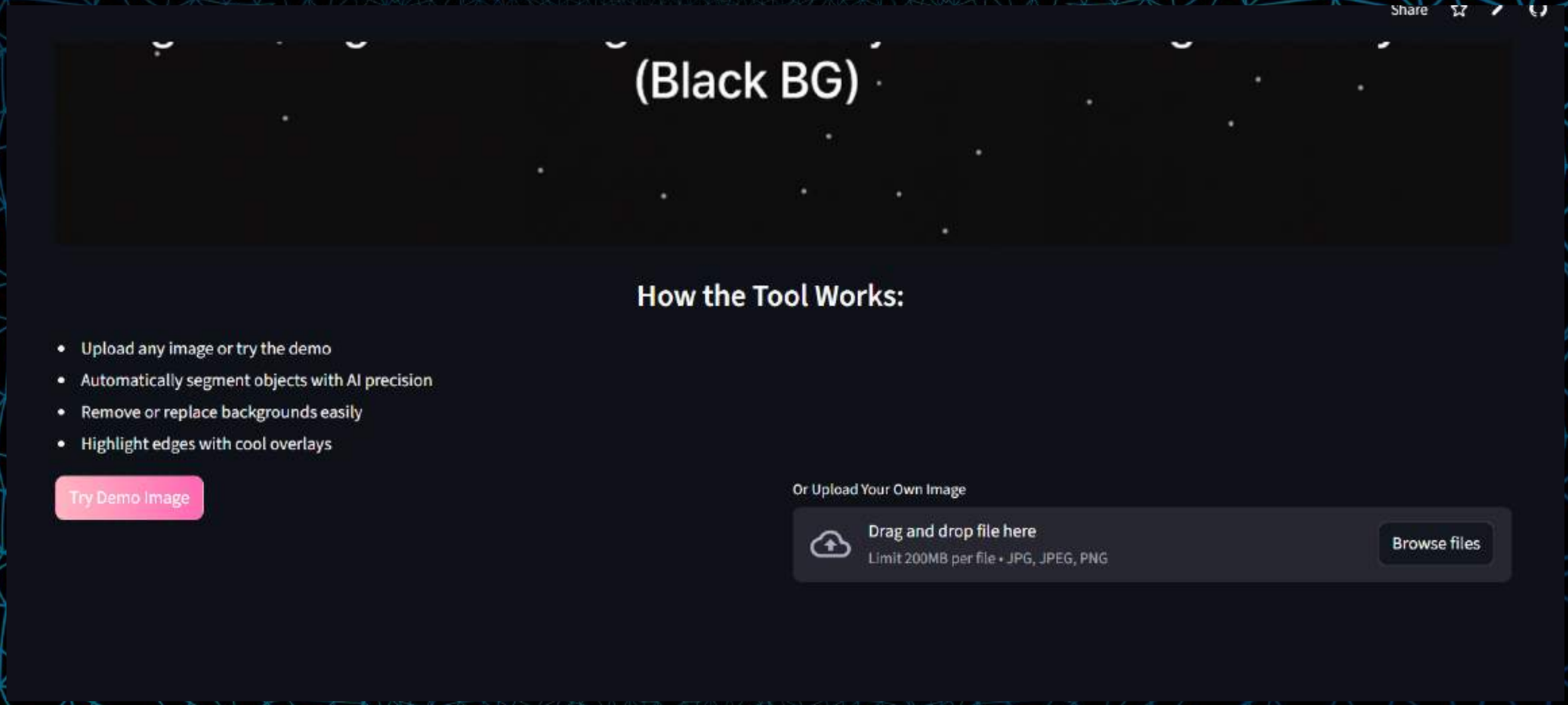
Outputs:
Original image
Segmented / background-removed image
Edge overlay visualization
Download options for all outputs

Technologies Used:
PyTorch, torchvision, Streamlit, PIL, NumPy, skimage, SciPy

# MILESTONE 4: FULL PIPELINE & WEB UI



# MILESTONE 4: FULL PIPELINE & WEB UI



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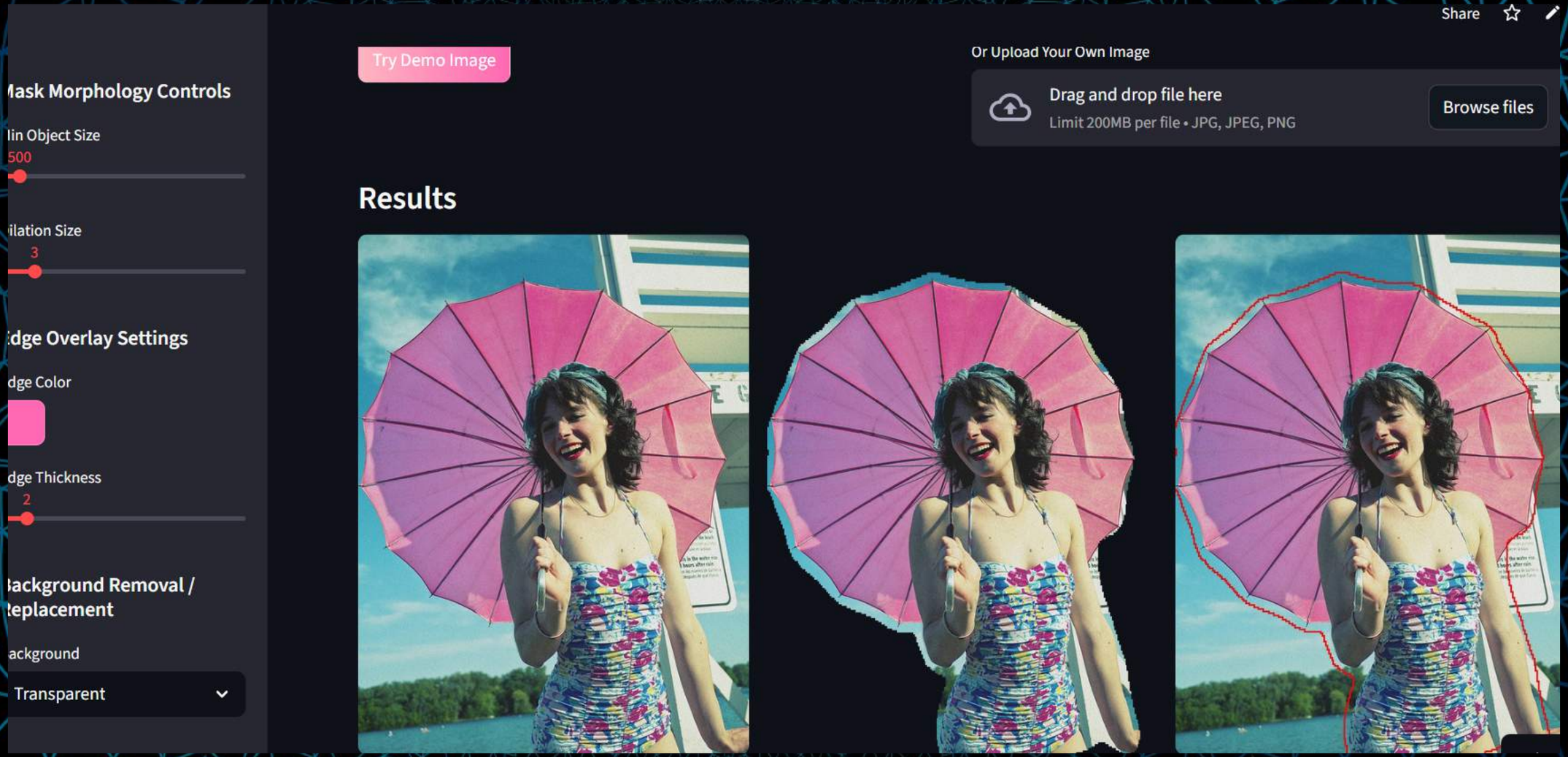

# CHALLENGES & LEARNINGS

**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