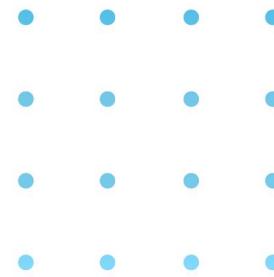


AI Mastery Course



Module 4 Computer Vision

Section
Learning Schedule





Learning Objectives

Total Pertemuan	12 pertemuan
Total Pertemuan per Minggu	2 kali (Selasa Pagi & Kamis Pagi)
Total Jam per sesi	3.5 jam
Setiap sesi akan terdiri dari dua pengajaran	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Theory-based learning</i><i>Empiric-based learning</i>	

Learning Objectives

Pretest

Pertemuan ke 1

Materi

Pertemuan ke 2 hingga ke 10

**Pembuatan dan Diskusi Mini
Projek**

Pertemuan ke 11 dan ke 12

**Posttest dan Presentasi Mini
Projek**

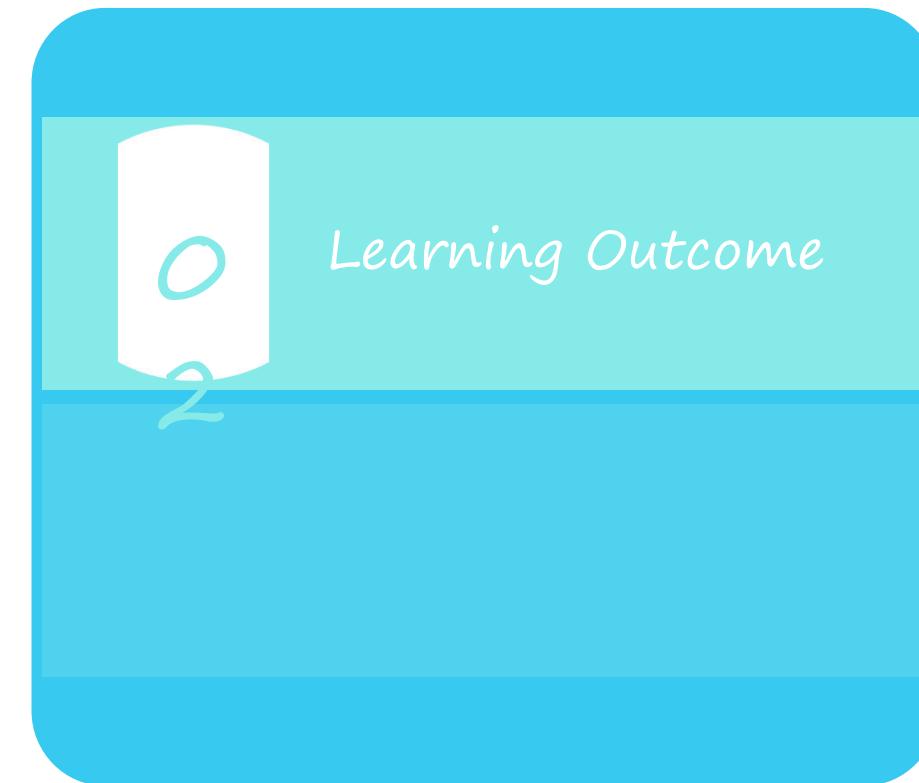
Pertemuan ke 12

Mini Projek

- Kelompok projek berjumlah maksimum 10 orang (harus berasal dari kelas asal yang sama)
- Pada pertemuan ke 12, setiap kelompok akan melakukan presentasi dengan durasi 15 menit (presentasi + tanya jawab)

Deskripsi Mini Projek

- <https://www.kaggle.com/c/cassava-leaf-disease-classification>



Learning Outcome

<p>L.O 1 Introduction</p>	<p>Memahami secara menyeluruh tentang definisi, sejarah, dan aplikasi computer vision</p>
	<p>Memahami trend penggunaan computer vision</p>
<p>L.O 2 Basic Computer Vision</p>	<p>Memahami dasar-dasar pengolahan citra dengan pustaka OpenCV seperti <i>load image</i>, <i>write image</i>, dan lain-lain</p>
	<p>Memahami representasi matrix dan ruang warna citra</p>
	<p>Memahami perbaikan citra seperti <i>contrast</i>, <i>brightness</i>, <i>histogram equalization</i>.</p>

Learning Outcome

L.O 3

Advanced Computer Vision (1)

Memahami konsep konvolusi

Memahami penggunaan deep learning pada computer vision

Memahami cara kerja *Convolutional Neural Network*

Memahami cara kerja *object detection* dan *localization*

Memahami cara kerja *image segmentation*

Memahami cara kerja *object tracking*

Learning Outcome

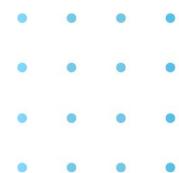
L.O 4

Advanced Computer Vision (2)

Memahami cara kerja transfer learning menggunakan VGG, AlexNet, dll

Memahami cara kerja one-shot recognition menggunakan Siamese neural network

Memhami cara kerja image denoising menggunakan auto-encoder



Learning Timeline

Week 5	<p>Selasa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kontrak pengajaran, Pretest, Pengenalan Computer Vision (L.O 1) <p>Kamis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Image reading & writing (L.O 2), Image enhancement (L.O 2)
Week 6	<p>Selasa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deep Learning & CNN (L.O 3) <p>Kamis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Object Detection (L.O 3), Object Localization (L.O 3)
Week 7	<p>Selasa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Image Segmentation (L.O 3) <p>Kamis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Object Tracking (L.O 3)
Week 8	<p>Selasa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transfer Learning (vgg, alexnet, etc) (L.O 3) <p>Kamis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• One-shot recognition (L.O 3), Siamese neural network (L.O 3)

Learning Timeline

Week 9	<p>Selasa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Image denoising (L.O 3), Autoencoder (L.O 4) <p>Kamis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review dan Focus Group Discussion, Special Topic
Week 10	<p>Selasa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pembuatan projek <p>Kamis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presentasi projek, Post Test



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Gedung Veteran RI, Lt.15
Unit Z15-002, Plaza Semanggi
Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav.50, Jakarta
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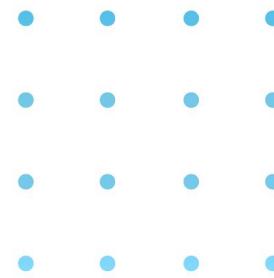
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ira@orbitventura.com
+62 858-9187-7388

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AI Mastery Course



Module 4 Computer Vision

Section

Introduction of Computer
Vision



Profil Coach



YOAN PURBOLINGGA

Coach AI

Enthusiasm in the field of AI, Has an Electrical Engineering Background. research in the field of explorer robot optimization and searching robot. Currently focusing on being a AI Coach at Orbit Future Academy



yoan@orbitfutureacademy.sch.id

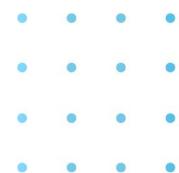


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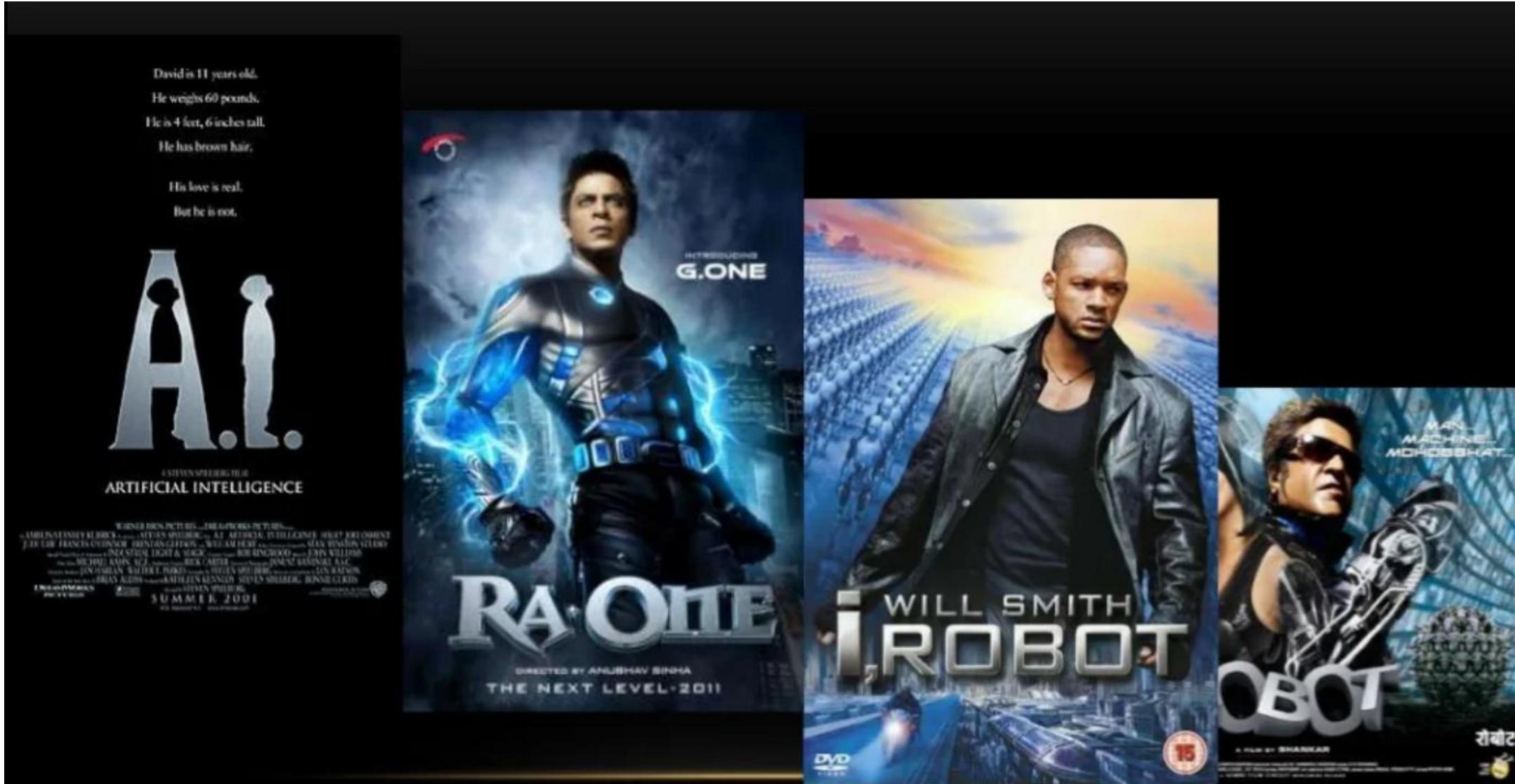


1

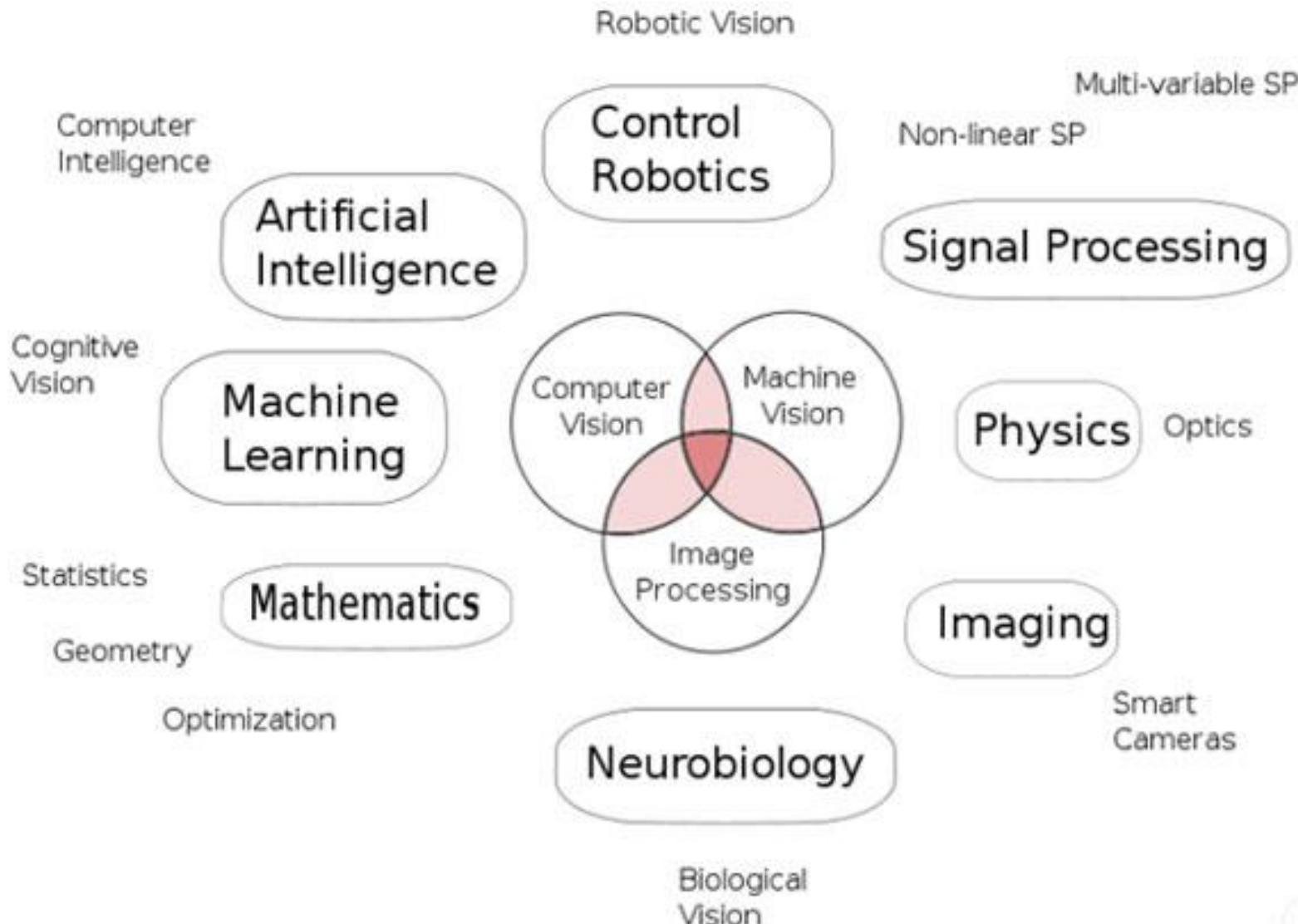
Apa itu Computer
Vision ?



Apa itu Computer Vision



Computer Vision



Apa itu Computer Vision



- Computer vision adalah bidang A.I yang digunakan untuk memproses, menganalisa, dan memahami citra (images).
- Duplikat atau tiruan dari *human vision* (penglihatan manusia).
- Data citra berasal dari banyak sumber seperti *video*, *depth image*, *medical scanner*, *satellite sensor*, dan lain-lain.

Computer Vision vs Human Vision

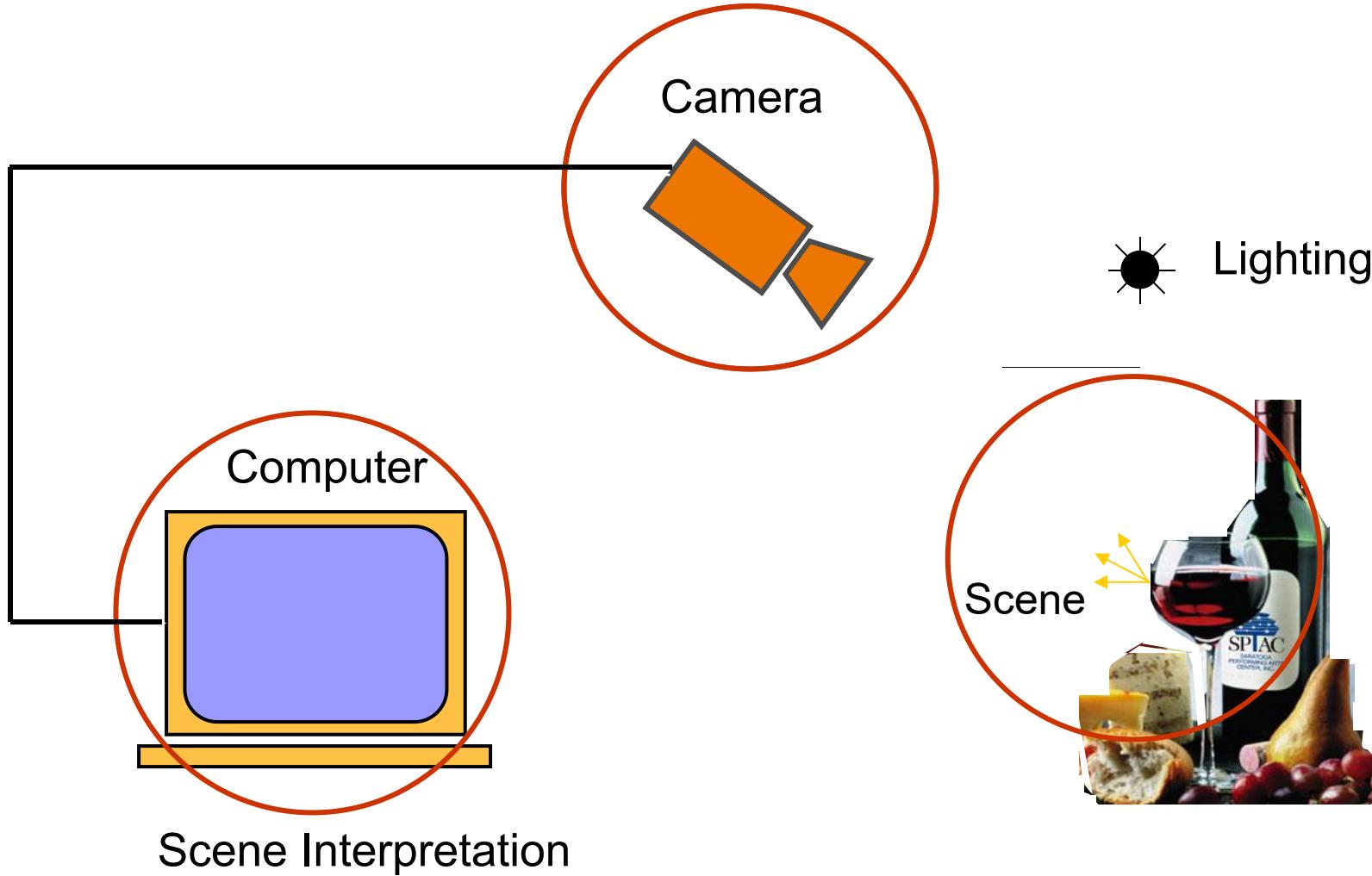


What We See

06 02 22 97 38 15 00 40 00 75 04 05 07 78 52 12 50 77 91 08 08 02 22 97
49 49 99 40 17 81 18 57 60 87 17 40 98 43 69 48 04 56 62 00 49 49 99 40
81 49 31 73 55 79 14 29 93 71 40 67 53 88 30 03 49 13 36 65 81 49 31 73
52 70 95 23 04 60 11 42 69 24 68 56 01 32 56 71 37 02 36 91 52 70 95 23
22 31 16 71 51 67 63 89 41 92 36 54 22 40 40 28 66 33 13 50 22 31 16 71
24 47 32 60 99 03 45 02 44 75 33 53 78 36 84 20 35 17 12 50 24 47 32 60
32 98 81 28 64 23 67 10 26 38 40 67 59 54 70 66 18 38 64 70 32 98 81 28
67 26 20 68 02 62 12 20 95 63 94 39 63 08 40 91 66 49 94 21 67 26 20 68
24 55 58 05 66 73 99 26 97 17 78 78 96 83 14 88 34 89 63 72 24 55 58 05
21 36 23 09 75 00 76 44 20 45 35 14 00 61 33 97 34 31 33 95 21 36 23 09
78 17 53 28 22 75 31 67 15 94 03 80 04 62 16 14 09 53 56 92 78 17 53 28
16 39 05 42 96 35 31 47 55 58 88 24 00 17 54 24 36 29 85 57 16 39 05 42
86 56 00 48 35 71 89 07 05 44 44 37 44 60 21 58 51 54 17 58 86 56 00 48
19 80 81 68 05 94 47 69 28 73 92 13 86 52 17 77 04 89 55 40 19 80 81 68
04 52 08 83 97 35 99 16 07 97 57 32 16 26 26 79 33 27 98 66 04 52 08 83
88 36 68 87 57 62 20 72 03 46 33 67 46 55 12 32 63 93 53 69 88 36 68 87
04 42 16 73 38 25 39 11 24 94 72 18 08 46 29 32 40 62 76 36 04 42 16 73
20 69 36 41 72 30 23 88 34 62 99 69 82 67 59 85 74 04 36 16 20 69 36 41
20 73 35 29 78 31 90 01 74 31 49 71 48 86 81 16 23 57 05 54 20 73 35 29
01 70 54 71 83 51 54 69 16 92 33 48 61 43 52 01 89 19 67 48 01 70 54 71

What Computers See

Components of Computer Vision



Jenis tugas yang dapat dilakukan oleh Computer Vision

Classification



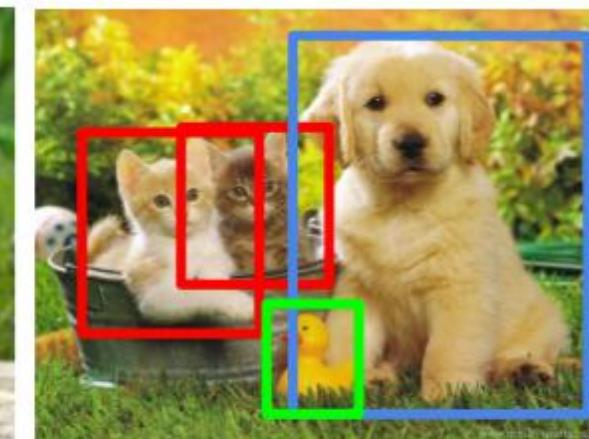
CAT

Classification + Localization



CAT

Object Detection



CAT, DOG, DUCK

Instance Segmentation



CAT, DOG, DUCK

Single object

Multiple objects

A little story about Computer Vision



Marvin Minsky
American cognitive and
Computer Scientist

In 1966, Marvin Minsky at MIT asked his undergraduate student Gerald Jay Sussman to “spend the summer linking a camera to a computer and getting the computer to describe what it saw”. We now know that the problem is slightly more difficult than that.

A little story about Computer Vision

- 1966 project : Minsky assigns computer vision as an undergrad summer
- 1960's : Interception of synthetic world
- 1970's : Some progress of interpreting selected images.
- 1980's : ANN come and go;
- 1990's : face recognition, statistical analysis in vogue
- 2000's : border recognition, video processing start, internet vision
- 2010- now : Deep Learning era

Computer Vision methods

- Image acquisition
- Pre-processing
- Feature extraction
- Detection / segmentation
- Recognition an interpretation

Mathematic in CV

- Kalkulus
- Aljabar Linear
- Probabilitas dan Statistik
- Sinyal Prosessing
- Projektif Geometri
- Komputasional Geometri
- Teori optimasisasi
- Teori kendali

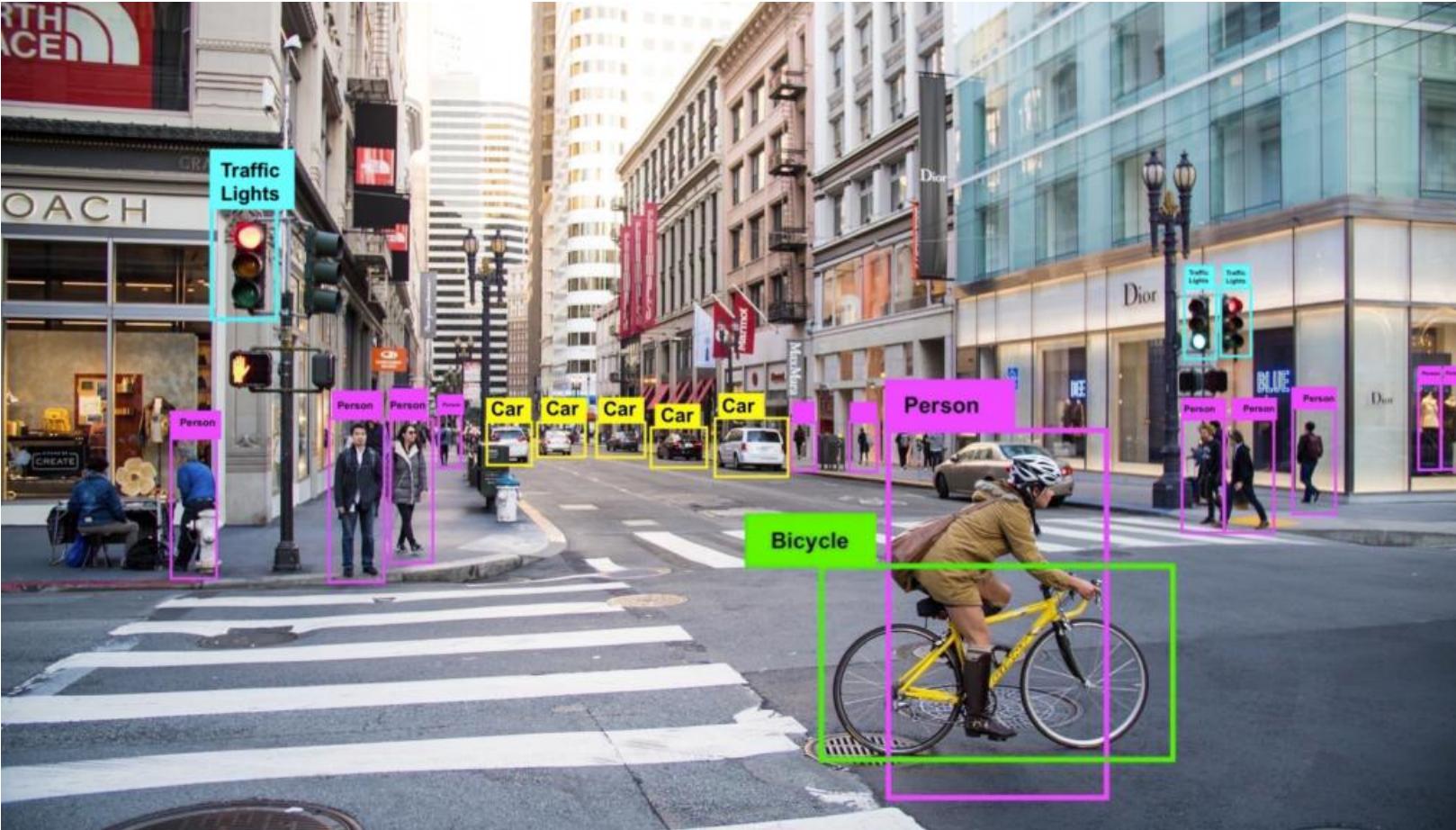




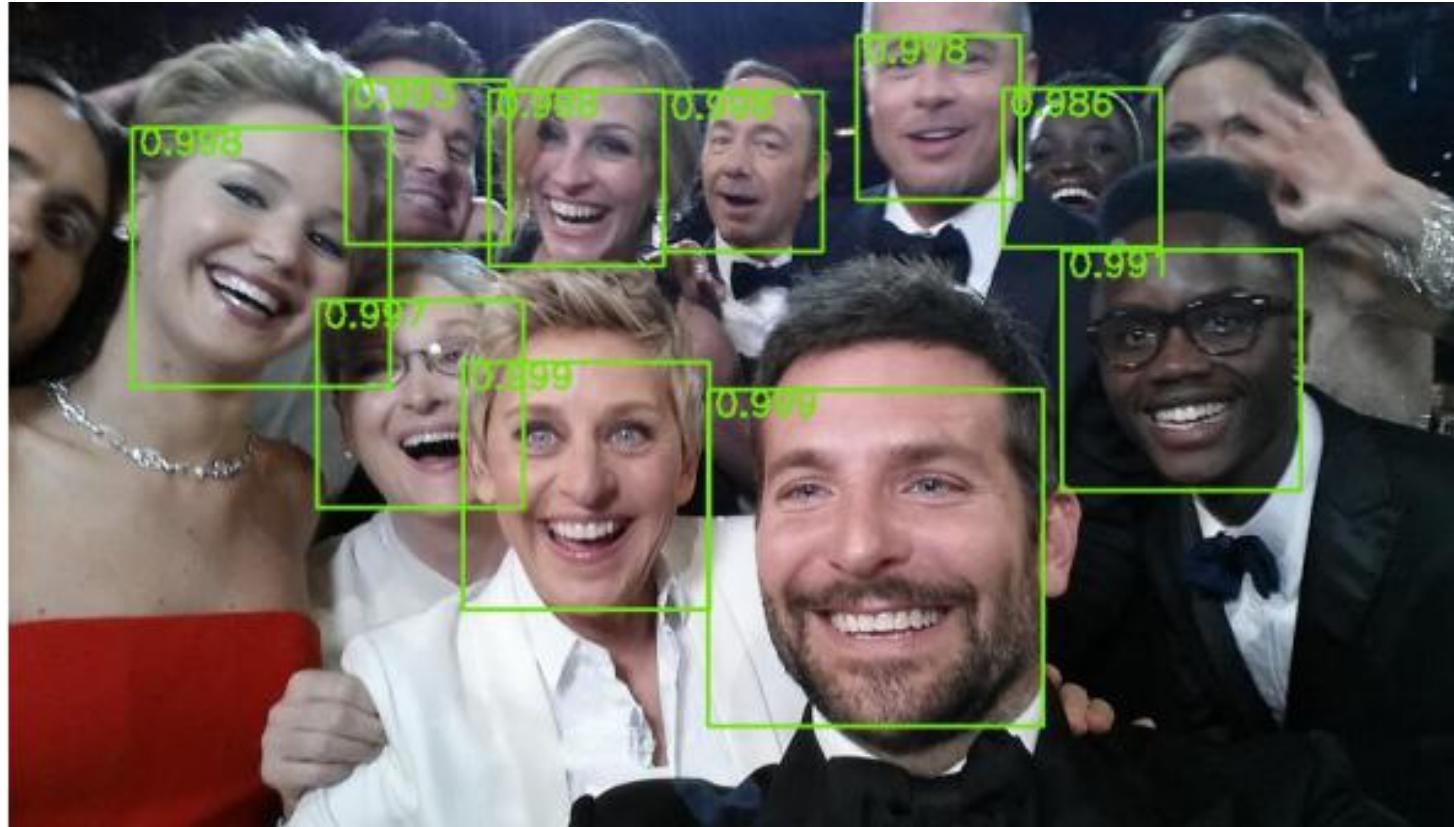
Computer Vision Application



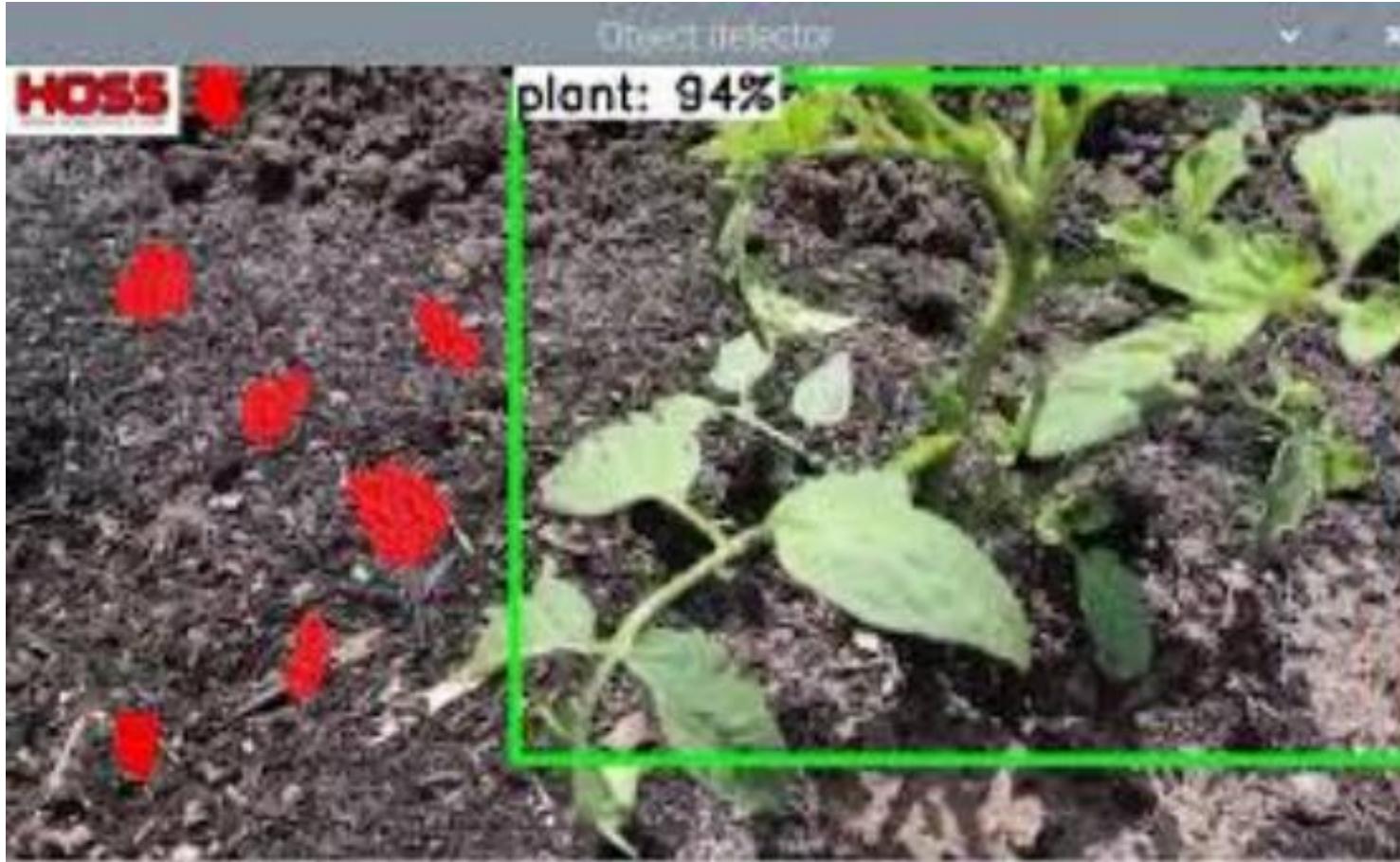
Traffic Monitoring



Face Detection



Plant Detection





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Unit Z15-002, Plaza Semanggi
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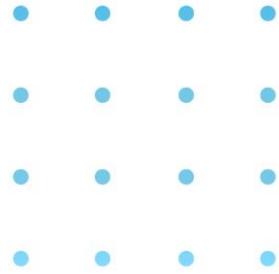
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ira@orbitventura.com
+62 858-9187-7388

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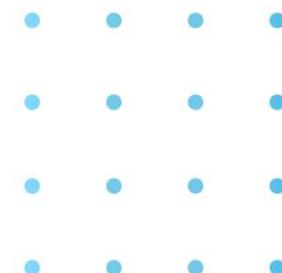
Module 4

Computer Vision



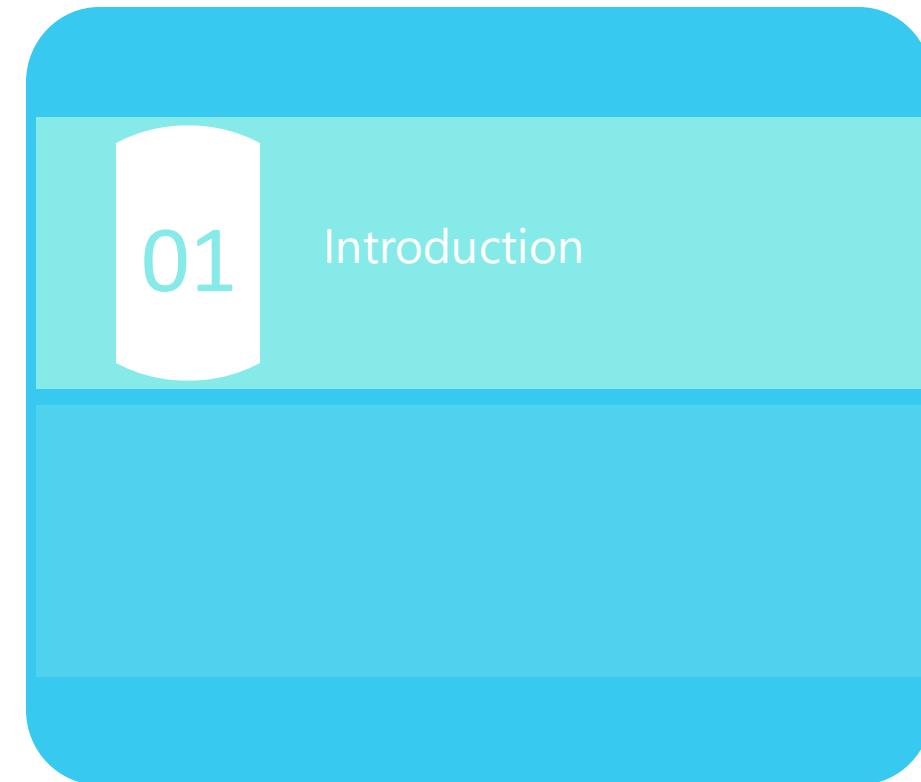
Section

Image Processing



Learning Objective

- Memhami prinsip kerja dari pengolahan citra
- Memahami komponen penyusun citra
- Memhami cara kerja *image enhancement*
- Memahami cara kerja *image filtering*
- Memahami cara kerja *edge detection*

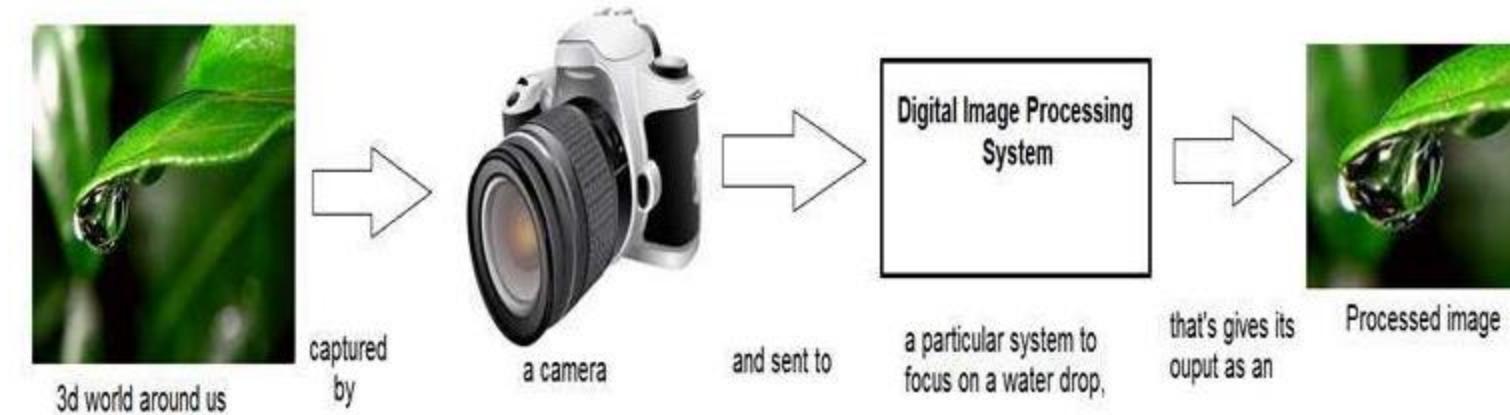


What You Should Know About Image Processing



Pengolahan Citra / Image Processing

Pengolahan citra adalah metode untuk melakukan beberapa operasi pada citra. Tujuannya adalah untuk mendapatkan citra yang disempurnakan atau mengekstrak informasi yang berguna pada citra.



Komponen pada pengolahan citra

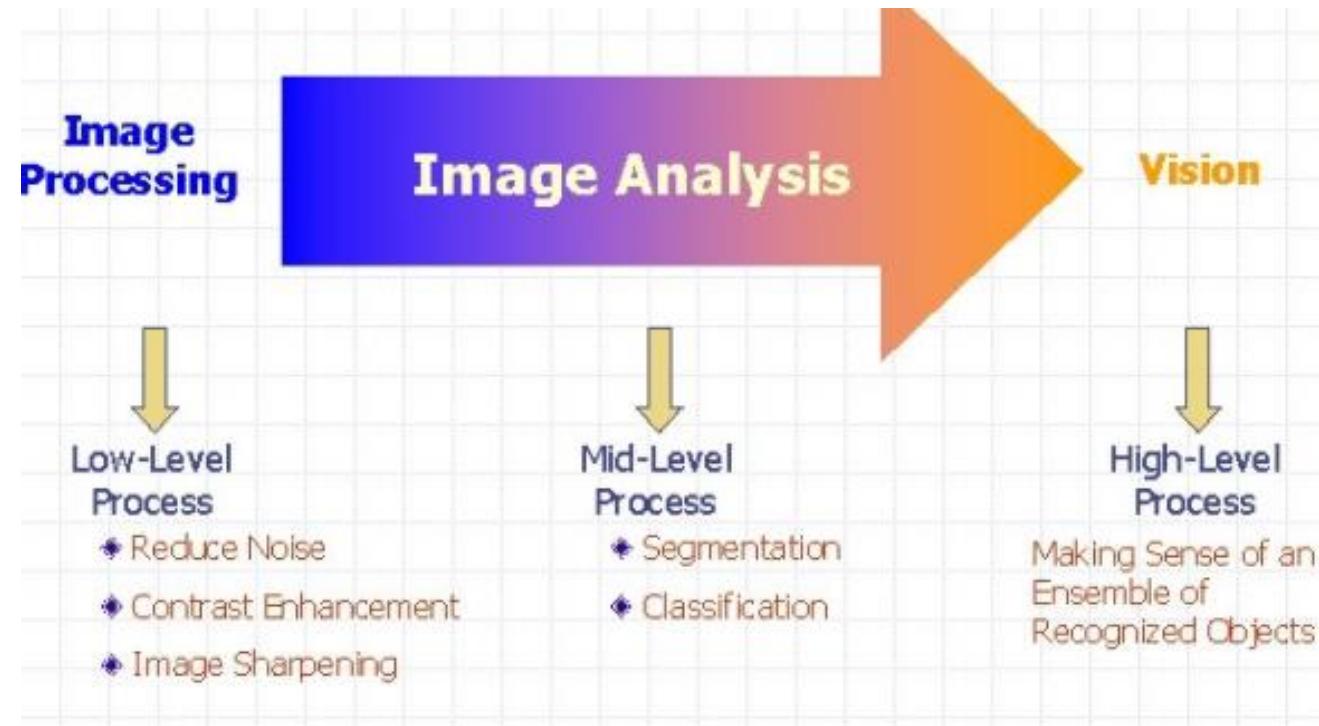
Apa itu Citra (image) ?

Merupakan fungsi dari intensitas cahaya yang direpresentasikan oleh sekumpulan piksel (*picture element*). Citra dibentuk oleh suatu matrix berukuran $M \times N$ dimana M merupakan jumlah baris (lebar citra) dan N merupakan jumlah kolom (panjang citra). Setiap piksel mempunyai dua informasi yait koordiant (x,y) dan intensitas $f(x,y)$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} f(0,0) & f(0,1) & f(0,2) & \dots & f(0,N-1) \\ f(1,0) & f(1,1) & f(1,2) & \dots & f(1,N-1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ f(M-1,0) & f(M-1,1) & f(M-1,2) & \dots & f(M-1,N-1) \end{bmatrix}$$

Komponen pada pengolahan citra

Bagaimana kita bisa mengolah citra menjadi informasi ?



Komponen pada pengolahan citra

Jenis-jenis representasi bit pada citra

- BINARY IMAGE
- 8 bit COLOR FORMAT
- 16 bit COLOR FORMAT

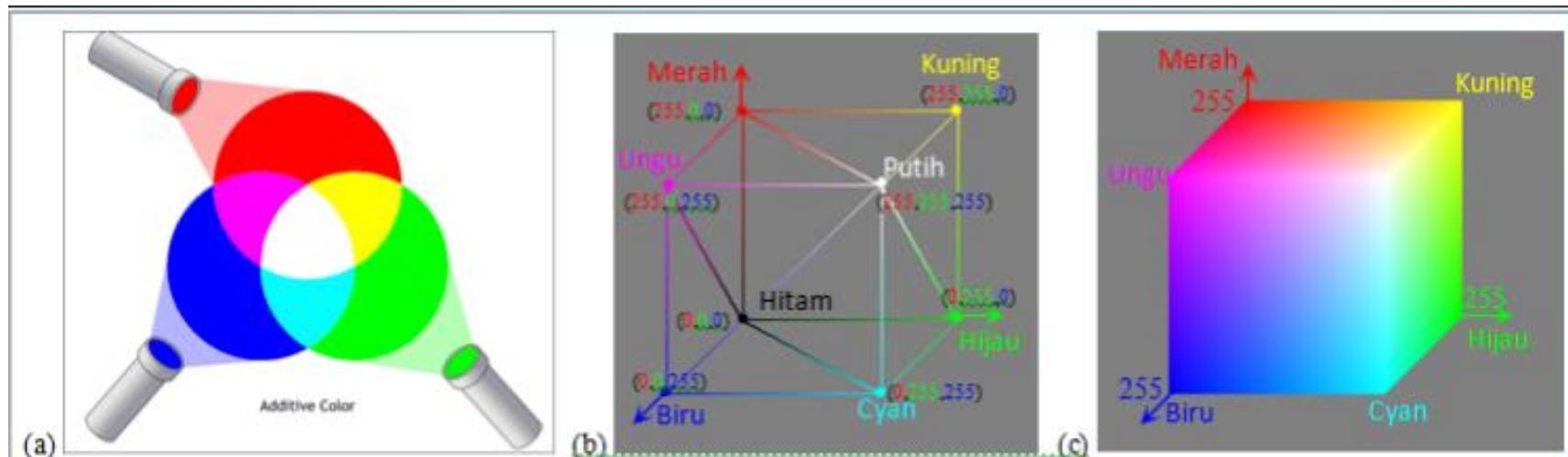


Komponen pada pengolahan citra

Ruang Warna RGB

Ruang warna standard RGB (Red, Green, Blue) didasarkan pada hasil akuisisi frekuensi warna oleh sensor elektronik.

Setiap komponen warna dikodekan dalam 8 bit sehingga terbentuk 2^{24} .



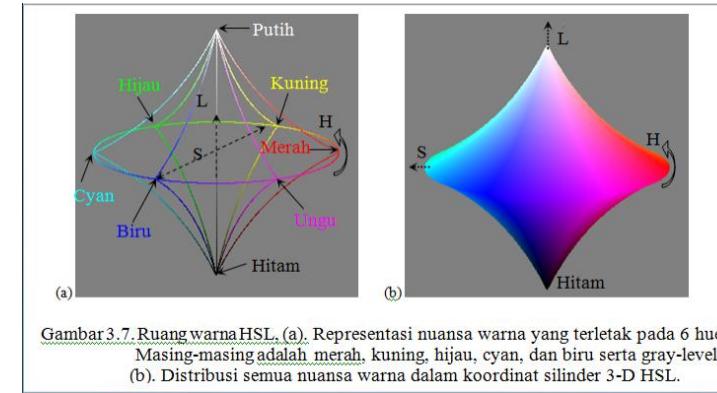
Gambar 3.5. Ruang warna RGB. (a). Gabungan tiga cahaya tampak merah, hijau dan biru, (b) dan (c) representasi nuansa warna dalam koordinat 3-D RGB.
(Sumber gambar 3.5-a: xaraxone.com. gambar b dan c adalah hasil simulasi).

Komponen pada pengolahan citra

Ruang Warna HSL

Mengacu pada hue, saturation, dan lightness. HSL merepresentasikan nuansa warna dalam koordinat silinder 3-D. Hal ini lebih mendekati intuisi dan persepsi visual manusia.

- Hue merupakan nilai yang merepresentasikan spectrum warna dari cahaya tampak (merah, jingga, kuning, hijau, biru).
- Saturasi merupakan nilai yang menunjukkan tingkat kejemuhan atau kemurnian suatu warna
- Ligthness merupakan nilai yang menunjukkan tingkat kecerahan warna



Gambar 3.7. Ruang warna HSL. (a). Representasi nuansa warna yang terletak pada 6 hue Masing-masing adalah merah, kuning, hijau, cyan, dan biru serta gray-level. (b). Distribusi semua nuansa warna dalam koordinat silinder 3-D HSL.

Komponen pada pengolahan citra

Display Citra

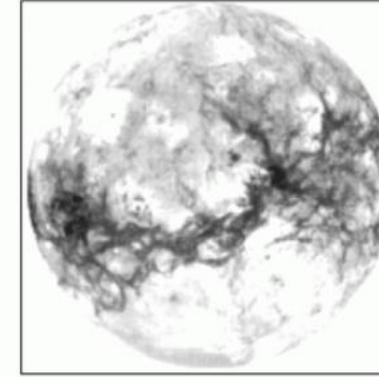
Citra harus memiliki **kecerahan/brightness** dan **kontras** yang tepat agar mudah dilihat.

- Brightness

Kecerahan/Brightness mengacu pada kecerahan atau kegelapan pada keseluruhan gambar.

- Contrast

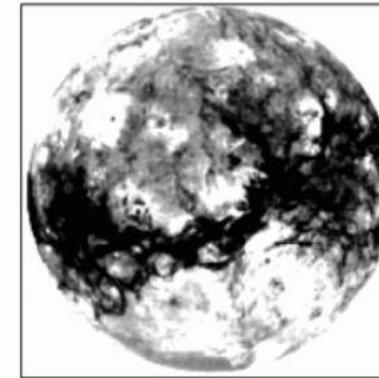
Kontras adalah perbedaan **Kecerahan/Brightness** antara objek atau wilayah.



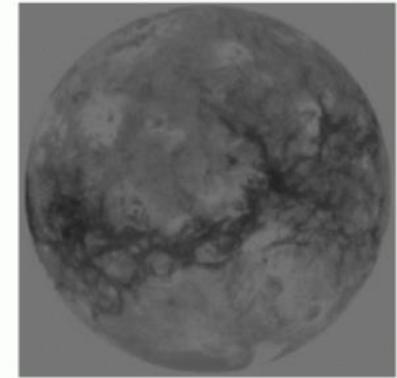
a. Brightness too high



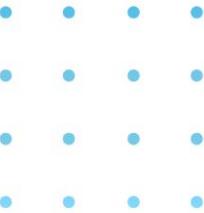
b. Brightness too low



c. Contrast too high



d. Contrast too low



02 Perbaikan Citra / Image Enhancement



Perbaikan citra

Perbaikan kualitas citra (***image enhancement***) merupakan salah satu tahapan yang dilakukan dalam pengolahan citra. Tujuan dari perbaikan kualitas citra antara lain adalah:

- Menonjolkan aspek tampilan tertentu agar lebih mudah dipahami atau diinterpretasi oleh penglihatan manusia
- Mereduksi atau menghilangkan aspek tampilan dari suatu citra yang tidak diperlukan misalnya noise/derau



Perbaikan citra

Teknik perbaikan citra dapat dibagi menjadi dua kategori besar:

- **Spatial domain** — peningkatan ruang citra yang membagi citra menjadi piksel-piksel yang seragam sesuai dengan koordinat spasial dengan resolusi tertentu. Metode domain spasial melakukan operasi pada piksel secara langsung.
- **Frequency domain** — peningkatan yang diperoleh dengan mengubahnya kedalam domain spasial. Dalam domain frekuensi, piksel dioperasikan dalam kelompok maupun secara tidak langsung.

Perbaikan citra

Operasi Transformasi Intensitas pada Citra

Transformasi intensitas diterapkan pada citra untuk manipulasi kontras citra. Ini berada dalam domain spasial, yaitu mereka dilakukan secara langsung pada piksel gambar yang ada, sebagai lawan dilakukan pada transformasi Fourier gambar.

Berikut ini adalah transformasi intensitas yang umum digunakan:

- Image Negatives (Linear)
- Log Transformations
- Power-Law (Gamma) Transformations
- Contrast Stretching

Perbaikan citra

Log Transformation

Transformasi log dari suatu gambar berarti mengganti semua nilai piksel, yang ada dalam gambar, dengan nilai logaritmanya. Transformasi log digunakan untuk peningkatan gambar karena memperluas piksel gelap gambar dibandingkan dengan nilai piksel yang lebih tinggi.

```
S = c * log (1 + r)
```

where,

R = input pixel value,

C = scaling constant and

S = output pixel value

```
c = 255 / (log (1 + max_input_pixel_value))
```

Perbaikan citra

Log Transformation



Perbaikan citra

Power law (Gamma) transformation

Power law transformation digunakan untuk menampilkan citra secara akurat di layar komputer. Power law transformation mengontrol kecerahan keseluruhan gambar. Citra yang tidak dikoreksi dengan benar dapat terlihat pucat atau terlalu gelap.

$$o = \left(\frac{I}{255}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} \cdot 255$$

- I – input pixel value [0, 255].
- o – output pixel value [0, 255].
- γ – gamma that controls image brightness. If $\gamma < 1$ then image will be darker, if $\gamma > 1$ then image will be lighter. A $\gamma = 1$ has no effect.

Perbaikan citra

Power law (Gamma) transformation

Display Gamma 1.0



Display Gamma 1.8



Display Gamma 2.2



Display Gamma 4.0



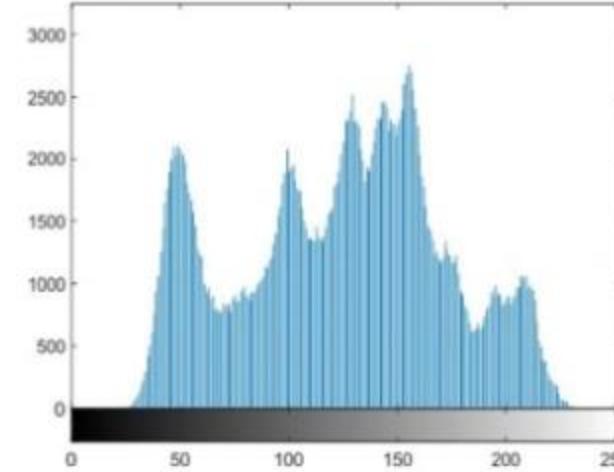
Perbaikan citra

Histogram Citra

Histogram citra merupakan diagram yang menggambarkan distribusi frekuensi nilai intensitas piksel dalam suatu citra. Sumbu horizontal merupakan nilai intensitas piksel sedangkan sumbu vertikal merupakan frekuensi/jumlah piksel.



(a) Citra Grayscale



(b) Histogram Citra

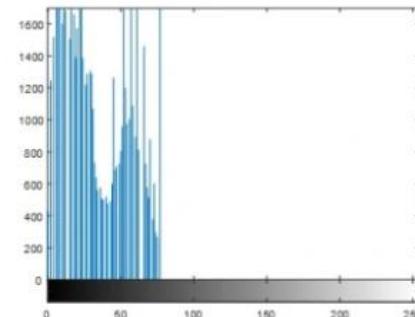
Perbaikan citra

Citra Gelap

Citra gelap merupakan citra yang memiliki banyak piksel dengan nilai intensitas mendekati 0. Distribusi nilai intensitas citra gelap cenderung berada pada daerah sebelah kiri histogram.



(a) Citra gelap



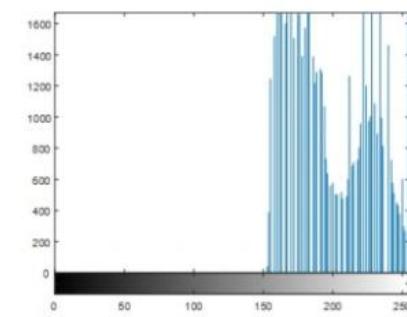
(b) Histogram citra gelap

Citra Terang

Citra terang merupakan citra yang memiliki banyak piksel dengan nilai intensitas mendekati 255. Distribusi nilai intensitas citra terang cenderung berada pada daerah sebelah kanan histogram..



(a) Citra terang



(b) Histogram citra terang

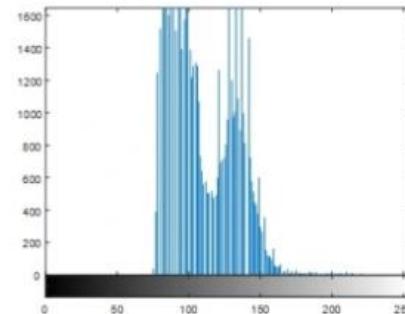
Perbaikan citra

Citra dengan contrast rendah

Citra dengan kontras rendah merupakan citra yang memiliki range nilai intensitas yang sempit. Histogram citra pada Gambar di bawah ini menunjukkan bahwa citra berada pada range nilai intensitas 74-224. Sehingga tidak memiliki nilai intensitas antara 0-74 dan juga 224-255.



(a) Citra dengan kontras rendah



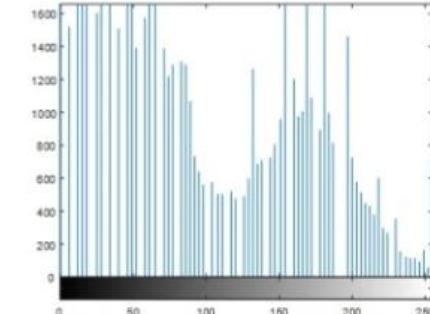
(b) Histogram citra dengan kontras rendah

Citra dengan kontras tinggi

Citra dengan kontras tinggi merupakan citra yang memiliki range nilai intensitas yang lebar. Histogram citra pada Gambar di bawah ini menunjukkan bahwa citra berada pada range nilai intensitas 0-255.



(a) Citra dengan kontras tinggi



(b) Histogram citra dengan kontras tinggi

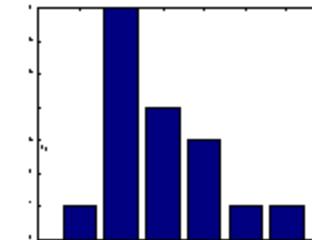
Perbaikan citra

Step step pada Histogram Equalization

1. Hitung histogram dari citra
2. Hitung hasil normalisasi dari histogram
3. Ubah citra masukan menjadi citra keluaran

4	1	3	2
3	1	1	1
0	1	5	2
1	1	2	2

input image



Perbaikan citra

Step step pada Histogram Equalization

1. Hitung histogram dari citra
2. Hitung hasil normalisasi dari histogram
3. Ubah citra masukan menjadi citra keluaran

intensity	sum	normalized sum
0	1	$1/16*5=0.31255$
1	8	2.5
2	12	3.75
3	14	4.375
4	15	4.6875
5	16	5.0

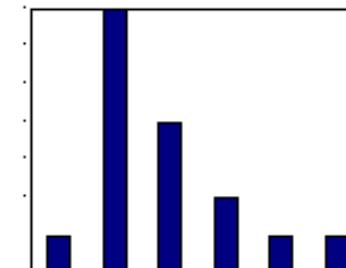
Perbaikan citra

Step step pada Histogram Equalization

1. Hitung histogram dari citra
2. Hitung hasil normalisasi dari histogram
3. Ubah citra masukan menjadi citra keluaran

5	3	4	4
4	3	3	3
1	3	5	4
3	3	4	4

output image



Perbaikan citra

Step step pada Histogram Equalization

1. Hitung histogram dari citra
2. Hitung hasil normalisasi dari histogram
3. Ubah citra masukan menjadi citra keluaran

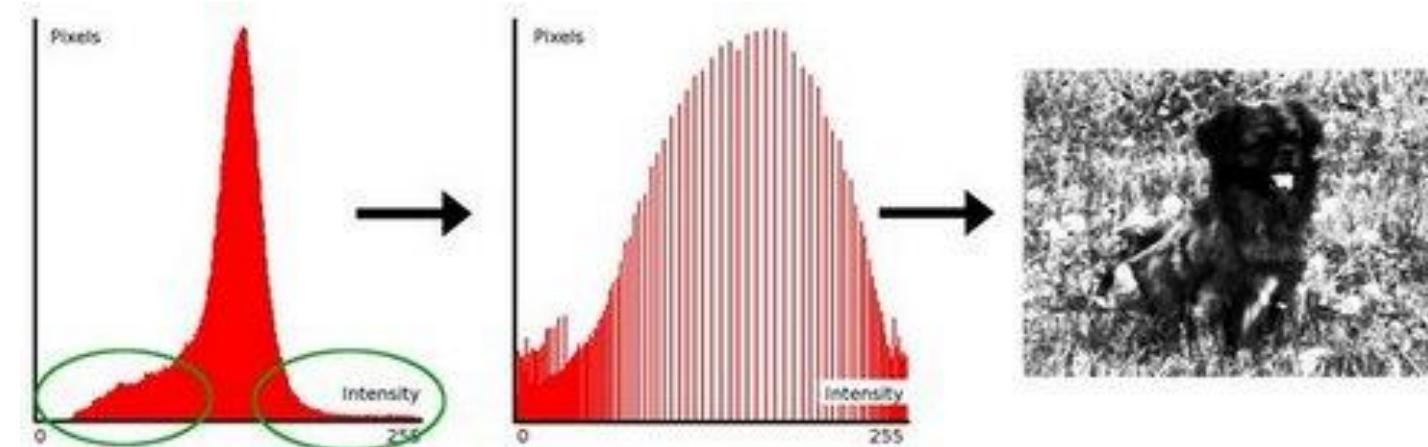




Image Filtering / Pemfilteran Citra

Image Filtering

Filtering atau penyaringan adalah teknik untuk memodifikasi atau meningkatkan gambar. Misalnya, Anda dapat memfilter gambar untuk menekankan fitur tertentu atau menghapus fitur lainnya. Operasi pemrosesan gambar yang diimplementasikan dengan penyaringan termasuk smoothing, sharpening, dan edge enhancement



Image Filtering / Pemfilteran Citra

Prinsip Image Filtering

$$Y = H \circledast X$$



Konvolusi

Image Filtering / Pemfilteran Citra

Konvolusi

$$H \circledast X = \sum_y \sum_x H(x, y) \cdot X(T_x - x, T_y - y)$$

(x, y) Posisi filter
 (T_x, T_y) Posisi titik yang difilter

Image Filtering / Pemfilteran Citra

Proses Konvolusi

$$H = \begin{matrix} & & \\ & & \\ & & \end{matrix}$$

$$X = \begin{matrix} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{matrix}$$

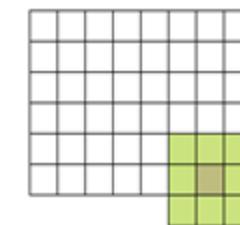
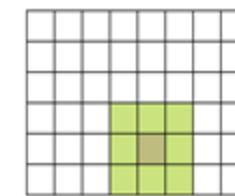
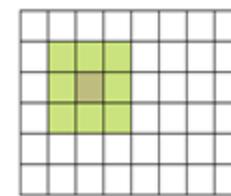
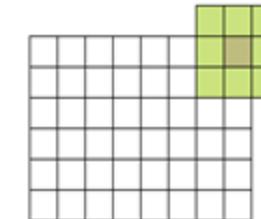
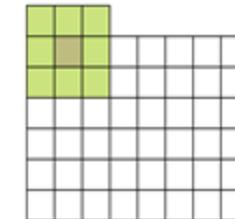
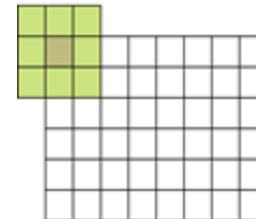


Image Filtering / Pemfilteran Citra

Contoh Konvolusi

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y(i, j) = \sum_{v=-1}^1 \sum_{u=-1}^1 h(u+2, v+2) \cdot x(i+u, j+v)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y(2,3) &= H(1,1).X(1,2) + H(1,2).X(1,3) + H(1,3).X(1,4) + \\ &\quad H(2,1).X(2,2) + H(2,2).X(2,3) + H(2,3).X(2,4) + \\ &\quad H(3,1).X(3,2) + H(3,2).X(2,3) + H(3,3).X(3,4) \\ &= (1)(0) + (1)(0) + (1)(0) + (1)(1) + (4)(1) + (1)(0) + (1)(1) + (1)(1) + (1)(0) \\ &= 0 + 0 + 0 + 1 + 4 + 0 + 1 + 1 + 0 \\ &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

Image Filtering / Pemfilteran Citra

Contoh Konvolusi

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$Y = H \circledast X = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 8 & 10 & 7 & 2 \\ 8 & 10 & 7 & 2 \\ 6 & 4 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$


Image Filtering / Pemfilteran Citra

Filter Kernel

Low Pass Filter

$$H = \frac{1}{12} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

High Pass Filter

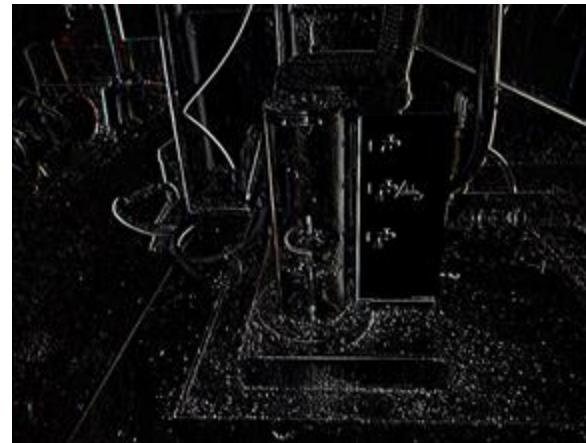
$$H = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Band Stop Filter

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0.5 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Image Filtering / Pemfilteran Citra

Contoh Hasil Filter Kernel





Edge Detection / Deteksi Tepi

Metode Robert



$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

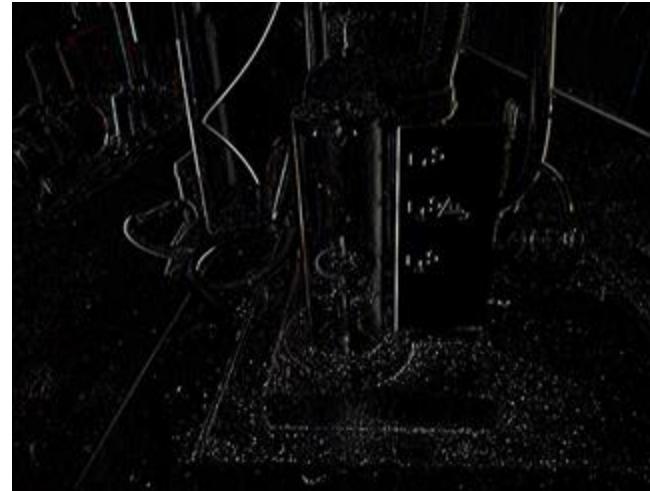


Edge Detection / Deteksi Tepi

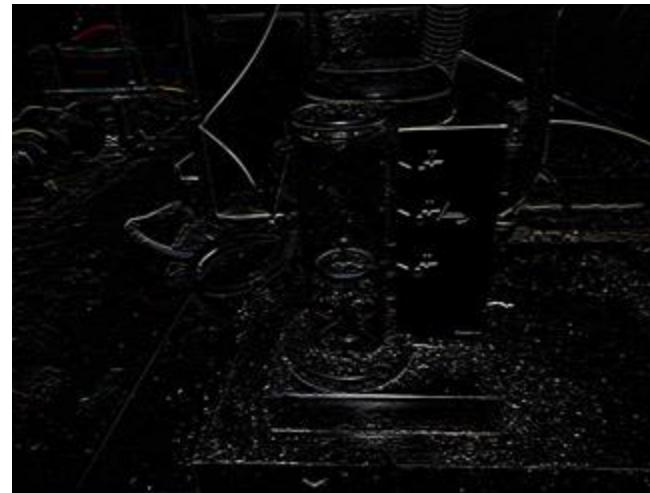
Metode Prewit



$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

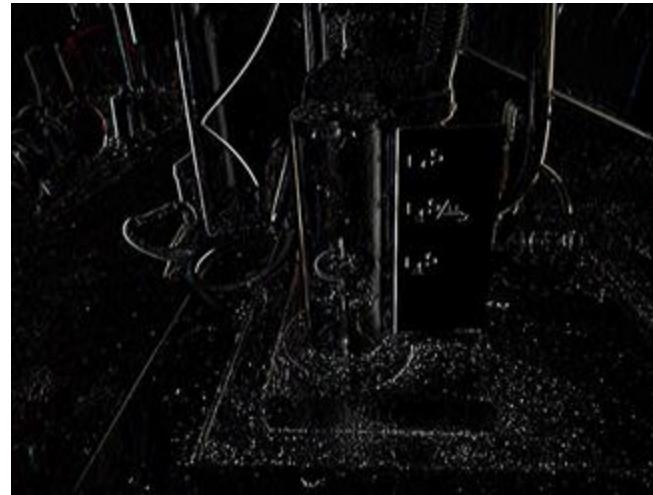


Edge Detection / Deteksi Tepi

Metode Sobel



$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$





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PT Orbit Ventura Indonesia
Center of Excellence (Jakarta Selatan)
Gedung Veteran RI, Lt.15
Unit Z15-002, Plaza Semanggi
Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav.50, Jakarta
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- Kab. Bandung
- Jawa Barat

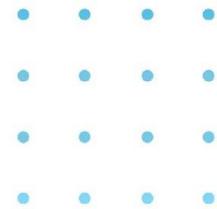
Hubungi Kami

Director of Sales & Partnership
ira@orbitventura.com
+62 858-9187-7388

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AI Mastery Course

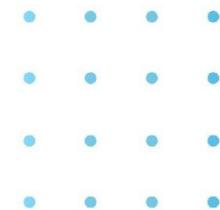


Module 4 Computer Vision



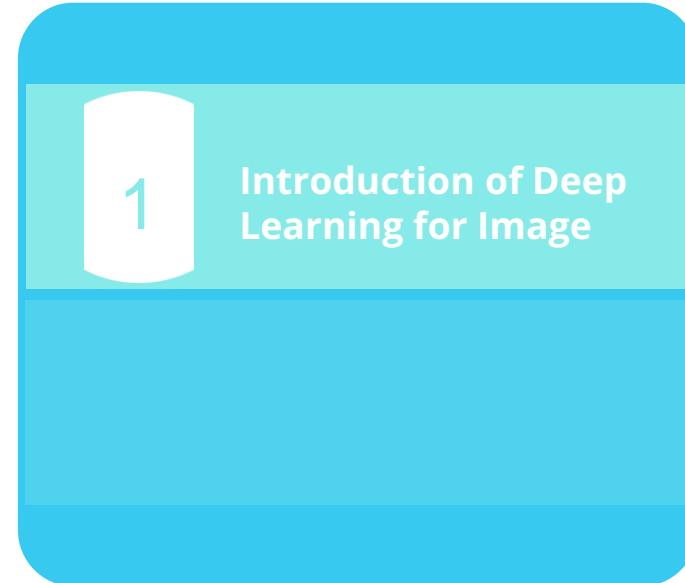
Section

Deep Learning & CNN



Learning Objective

- Memahami Deep Learning untuk Computer Vision
- Memahami struktur CNN
- Memahami implementasi CNN menggunakan Keras



1

Introduction of Deep Learning for Image





2 CNN Overview



CNN Overview

- Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) adalah kategori Neural Network yang telah terbukti sangat efektif di berbagai bidang seperti pengenalan dan klasifikasi gambar.
- CNN telah berhasil mengidentifikasi wajah, objek, dan rambu lalu lintas lebih lanjut dapat digunakan sebagai robot vision dan self driving car.
- CNN juga digunakan dalam aplikasi smart grid

CNN timeline

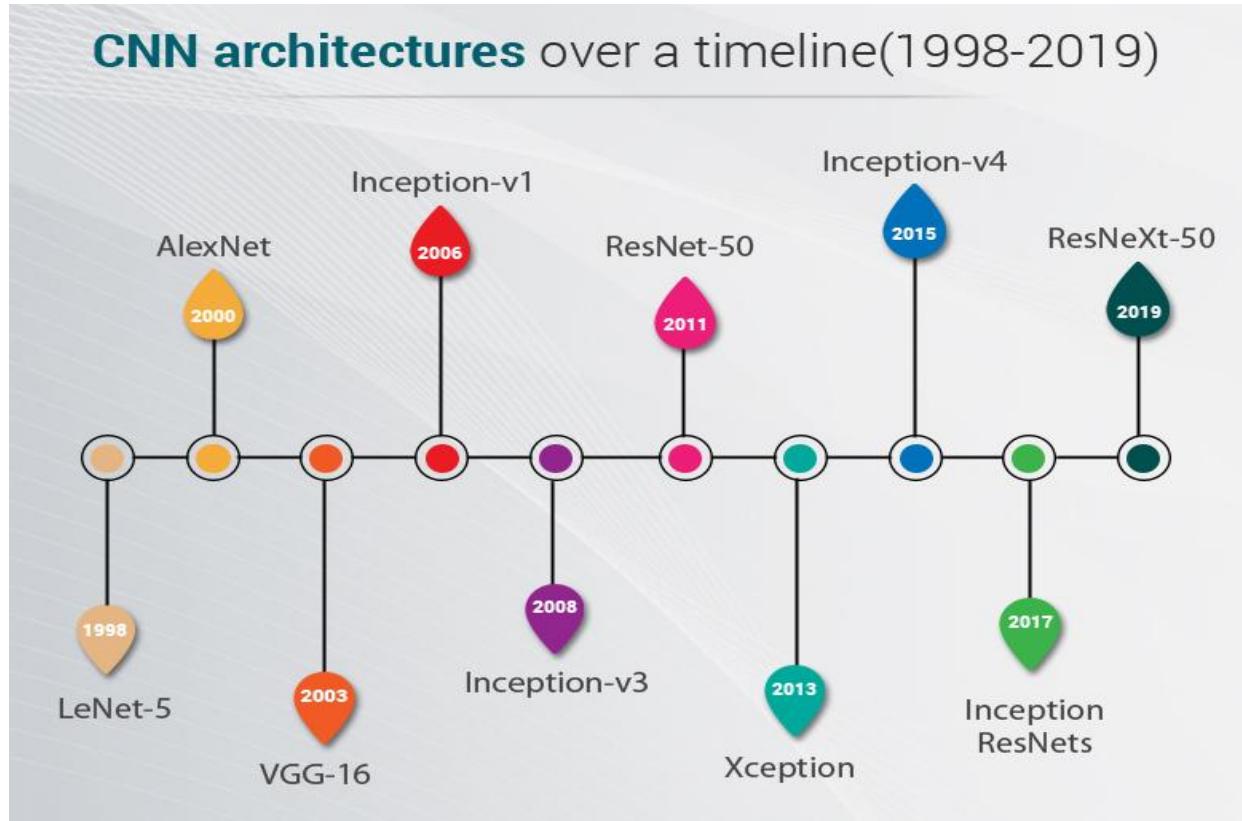


Yann LeCunn

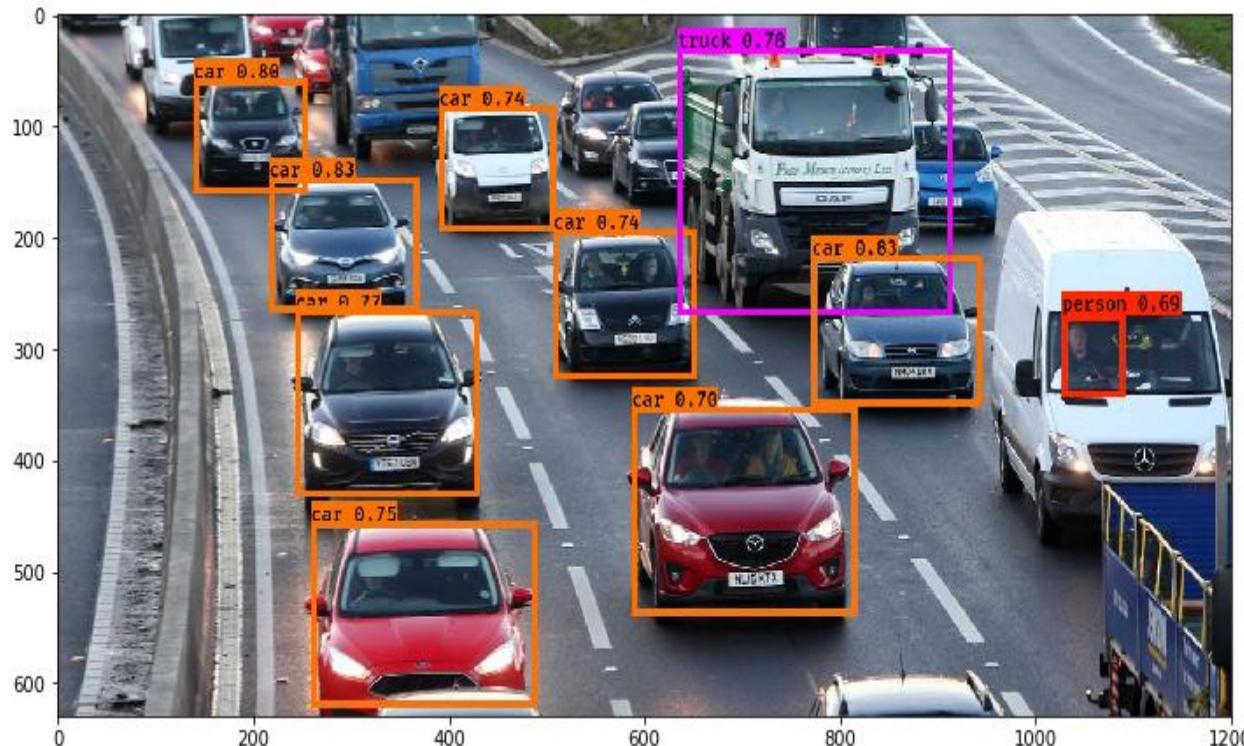
Pionir CNN, Direktor Facebook AI Research Group

Pembuat model CNN pertama yang disebut LeNet pada tahun 1988 yang digunakan untuk mengenali karakter seperti membaca digit, dan zip codes.

CNN timeline



CNN Overview



Cars recognition

CNN Overview



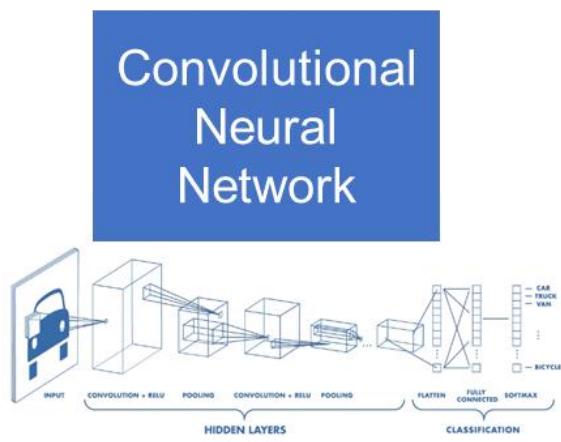
Self driving car

CNN Overview

Input an image



Process image



Output probability values

Car	70 %
Truck	20 %
Bicycle	10 %

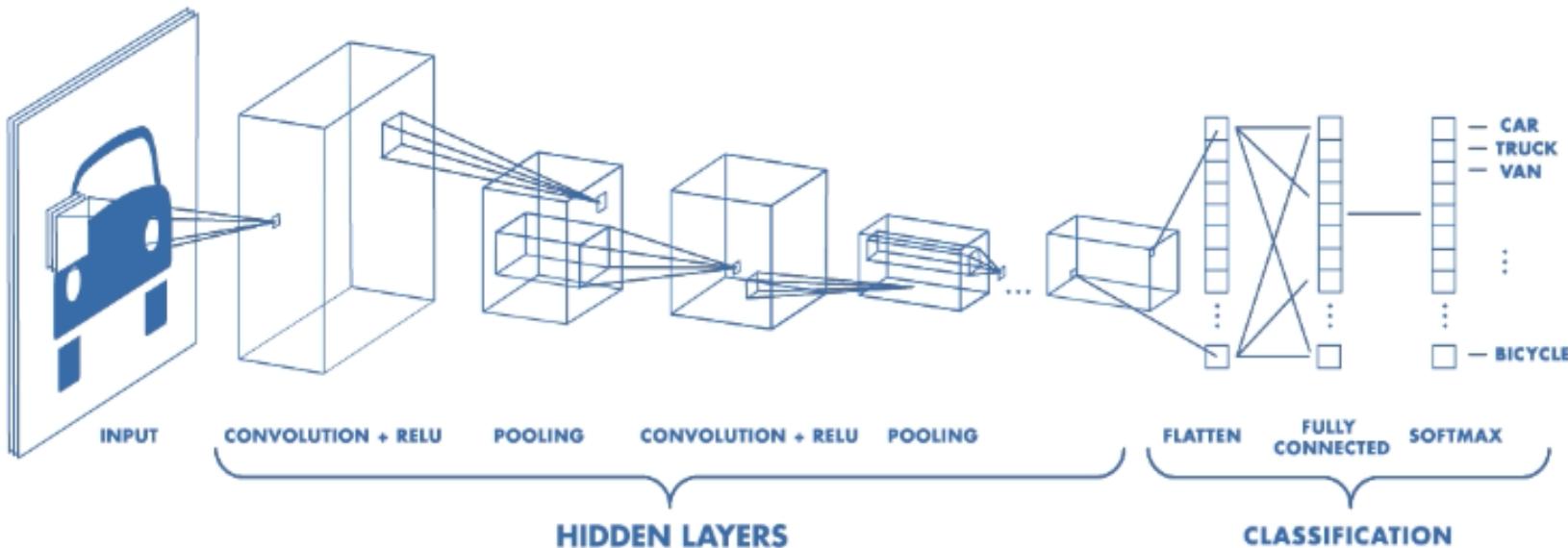
Cara Kerja CNN

Convolutional
Layer

Rectified linear
unit (ReLU)

Pooling Layer

Fully Connected
Layer



CNN vs Neural Network

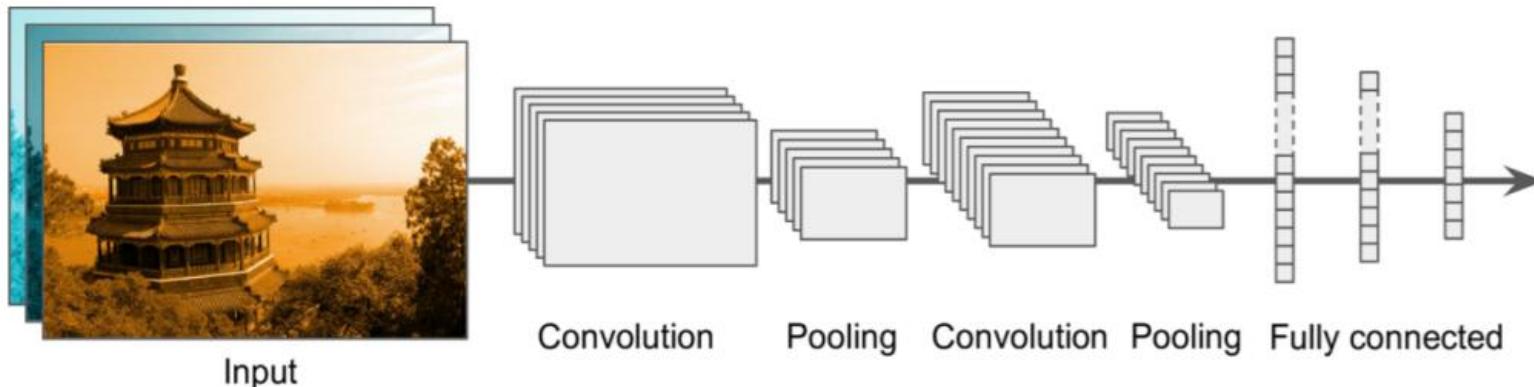
- Jika menggunakan Artificial Neural Network standar, jumlah neuron yang dibutuhkan untuk memproses data citra akan meningkat secara drastis yang dapat menyebabkan overfitting
- Struktur Convolutional Neural Network memiliki kemiripan dengan Artificial Neural Network
- Topologi CNN memiliki perbedaan dari ANN standar dimana neuron disusun menjadi 3 dimensi



CNN Architecture

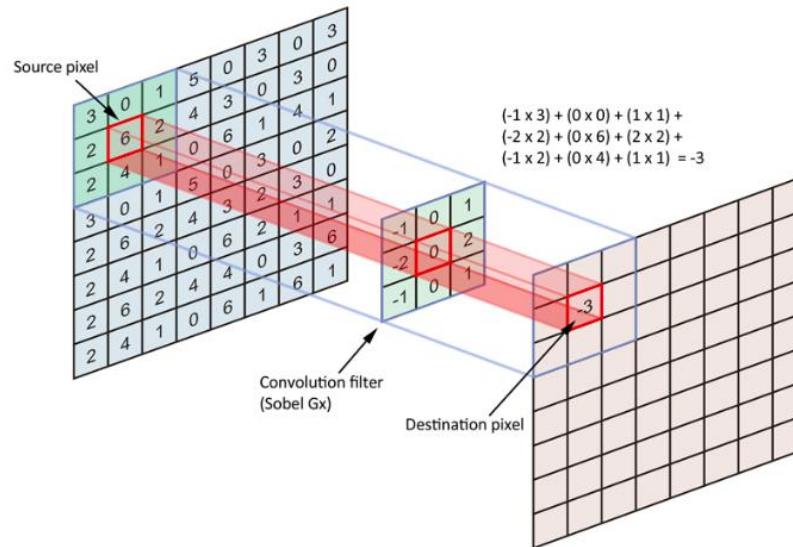
CNN memiliki tiga jenis lapisan (layer) untuk membangun arsitektur selain lapisan input:

- Convolutional Layer (with ReLu activation)
- Pooling Layer
- Fully Connected or Dense Layers

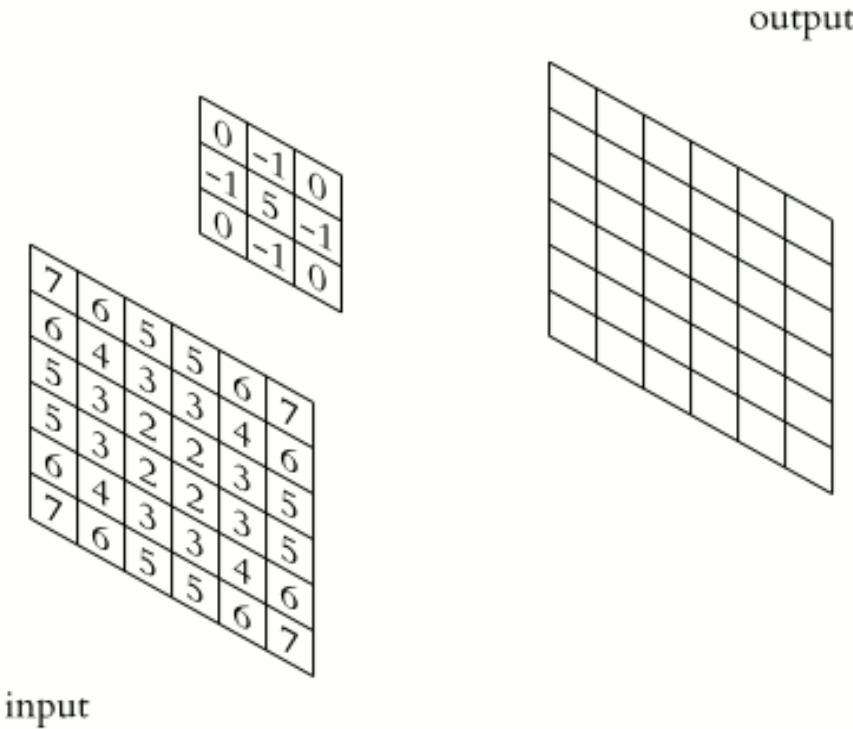


Convolutional Layer

Convolutional Layer: Tujuan utama dari konvolusi adalah untuk mengekstrak fitur dari citra masukan. Konvolusi mempertahankan hubungan spasial antara input dengan mempelajari fitur input.



Convolutional Layer



Convolutional Layer

```
1 tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(  
2     filters,  
3     kernel_size,  
4     strides=(1, 1),  
5     padding='valid',  
6     data_format=None,  
7     dilation_rate=(1, 1),  
8     groups=1,  
9     activation=None,  
10    use_bias=True,  
11    kernel_initializer='glorot_uniform',  
12    bias_initializer='zeros',  
13    kernel_regularizer=None,  
14    bias_regularizer=None,  
15    activity_regularizer=None,  
16    kernel_constraint=None,  
17    bias_constraint=None,  
18    **kwargs  
19 )
```

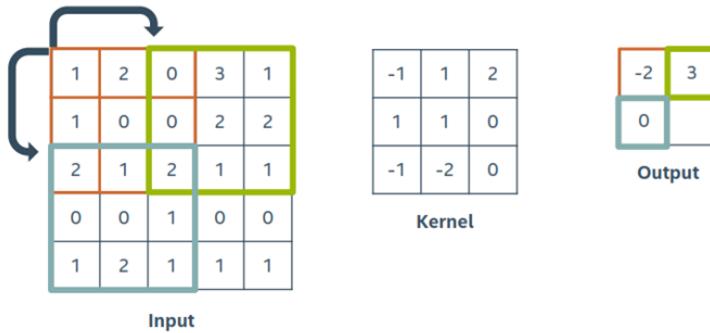
```
1 tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(  
2     16,  
3     (3,3),  
4     activation='relu'  
5     )
```

Arguments

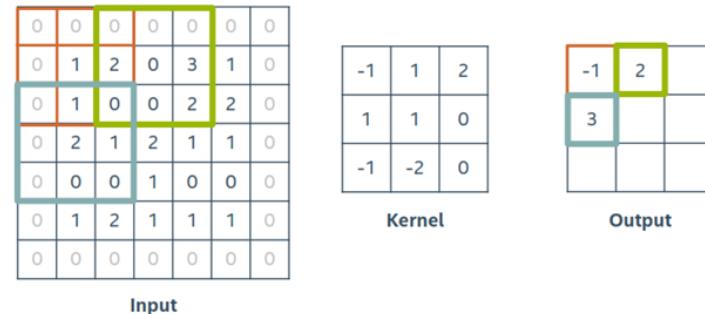
- **filters**: Integer, banyaknya jumlah filter.
- **kernel_size**: integer atau 2-tuple integer, bila berisi 2-tuple, bilangan menyatakan height dan width dari jendela konvolusi. Bila hanya berisi satu angka artinya, ukuran height dan widthnya sama.
- **strides**: integer atau 2-tuple integer, menyatakan stride pada konvolusi.
- **padding**: bernilai "valid" ata "same". "valid" artinya no padding. "same" artinya padding dengan zeros akan menghasilkan ukuran yang sama dengan dimensi dari input.
- **activation**: menyatakan fungsi aktivasi yang digunakan. bila tidak dideklarasikan, tidak ada fungsi aktivasi yang digunakan.

Stride dan Padding

STRIDE 2 EXAMPLE—NO PADDING



STRIDE 2 EXAMPLE—WITH PADDING

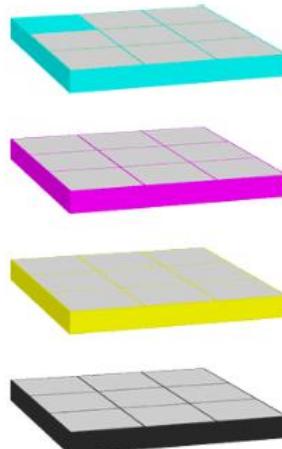
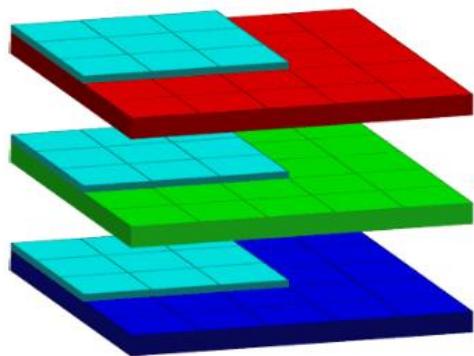


Stride adalah parameter yang menentukan berapa jumlah pergeseran filter.

Padding atau **zero padding** adalah parameter menentukan jumlah pixel (berisi nilai 0) yang akan ditambahkan di setiap sisi dari input

Convolution

CONVOLUTIONS

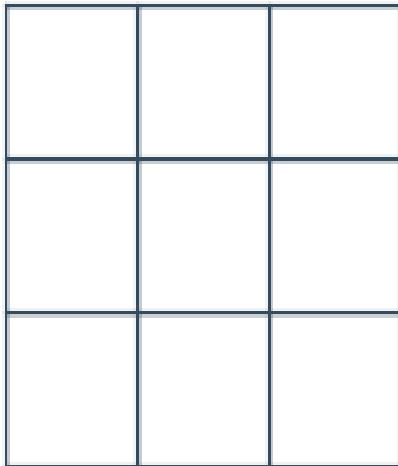


Convolutions Setting :

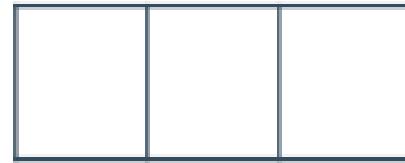
- Grid size
- Padding
- Stride
- Depth
- Pooling

Grid Size

Height: 3, Width: 3



Height: 1, Width: 3



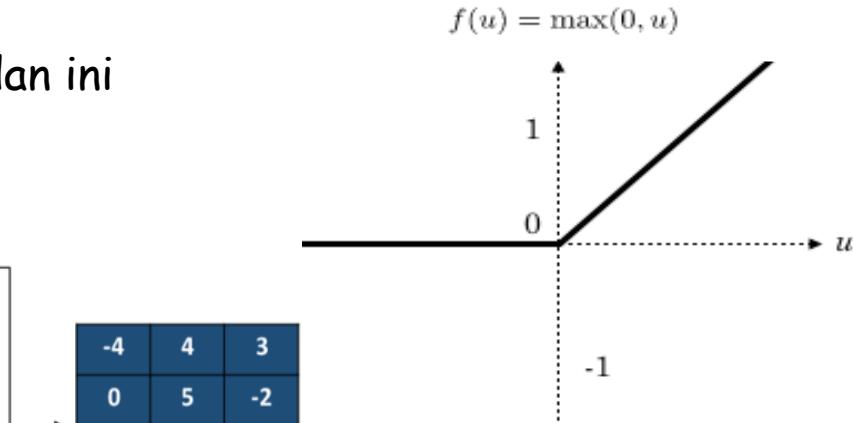
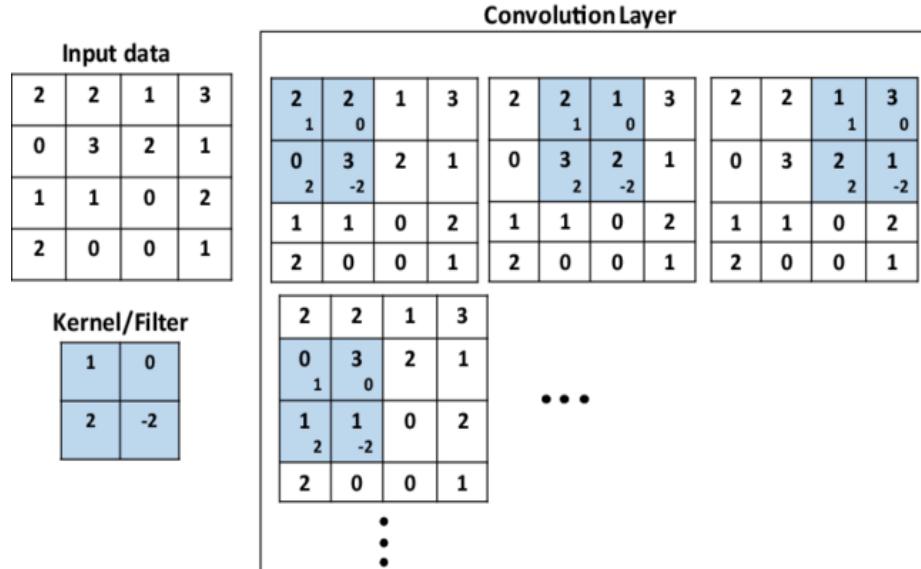
Height: 3, Width: 1



ReLU Layer

ReLU singkatan dari rectified linear unit, dan ini merupakan tipe dari fungsi aktivasi

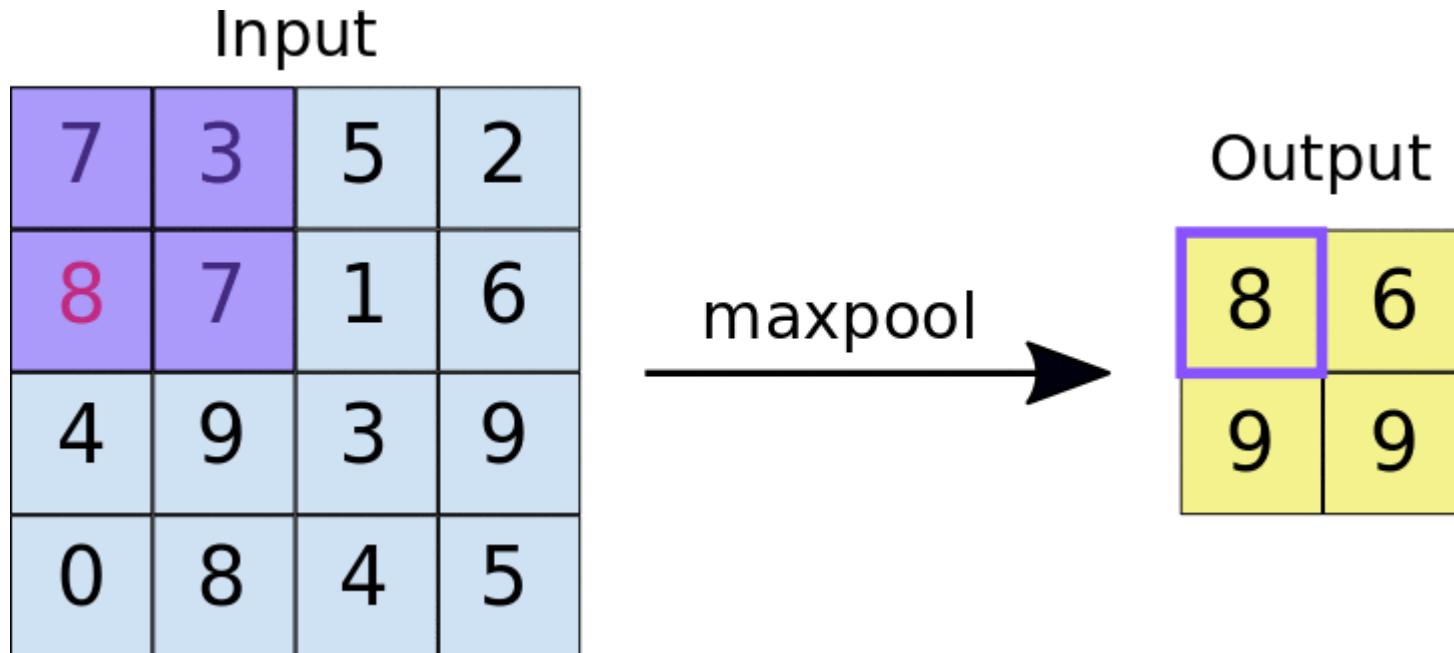
$$f(x) = \max(0, x)$$



Pooling Layers

- **Pooling layers** akan mengurangi jumlah parameter ketika input terlalu besar.
- Pooling juga disebut downsampling yang mengurangi dimensi setiap lapisan tetapi masih menyimpan informasi penting.
- Ada tiga jenis pooling yaitu, Max pooling, Average Pooling, Sum Pooling.

Pooling Layers



Pooling Layers

Max Pooling

29	15	28	184
0	100	70	38
12	12	7	2
12	12	45	6

2 x 2
pool size

100	184
12	45

Average Pooling

31	15	28	184
0	100	70	38
12	12	7	2
12	12	45	6

2 x 2
pool size

36	80
12	15

Pooling Layers

```
1 tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(  
2     pool_size=(2, 2),  
3     strides=None,  
4     padding="valid",  
5     data_format=None,  
6     **kwargs  
7 )
```

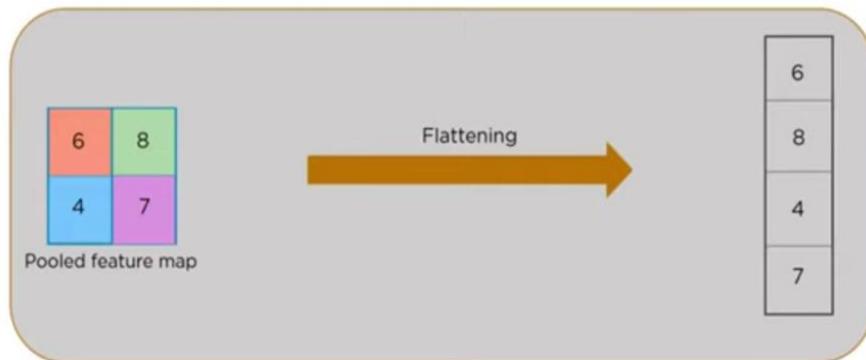
```
1 tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2, 2)
```

- **pool_size**: integer atau 2-tuple integer, Ukuran dari jendela yang ingin diambil nilai maksimumnya. `(2, 2)` akan mengambil nilai maksimum dari pooling window berukuran 2.
- **strides**: integer, 2-tuple integer, atau None. menjelaskan seberapa jauh pooling window berpindah. Jika diisi None, secara default akan bernilai `pool_size`.
- **padding**: bernilai `"valid"` atau `"same"`.. `"valid"` artinya no padding. `"same"` artinya padding dengan zeros akan menghasilkan ukuran yang sama dengan dimensi dari input.

Flatten Layers

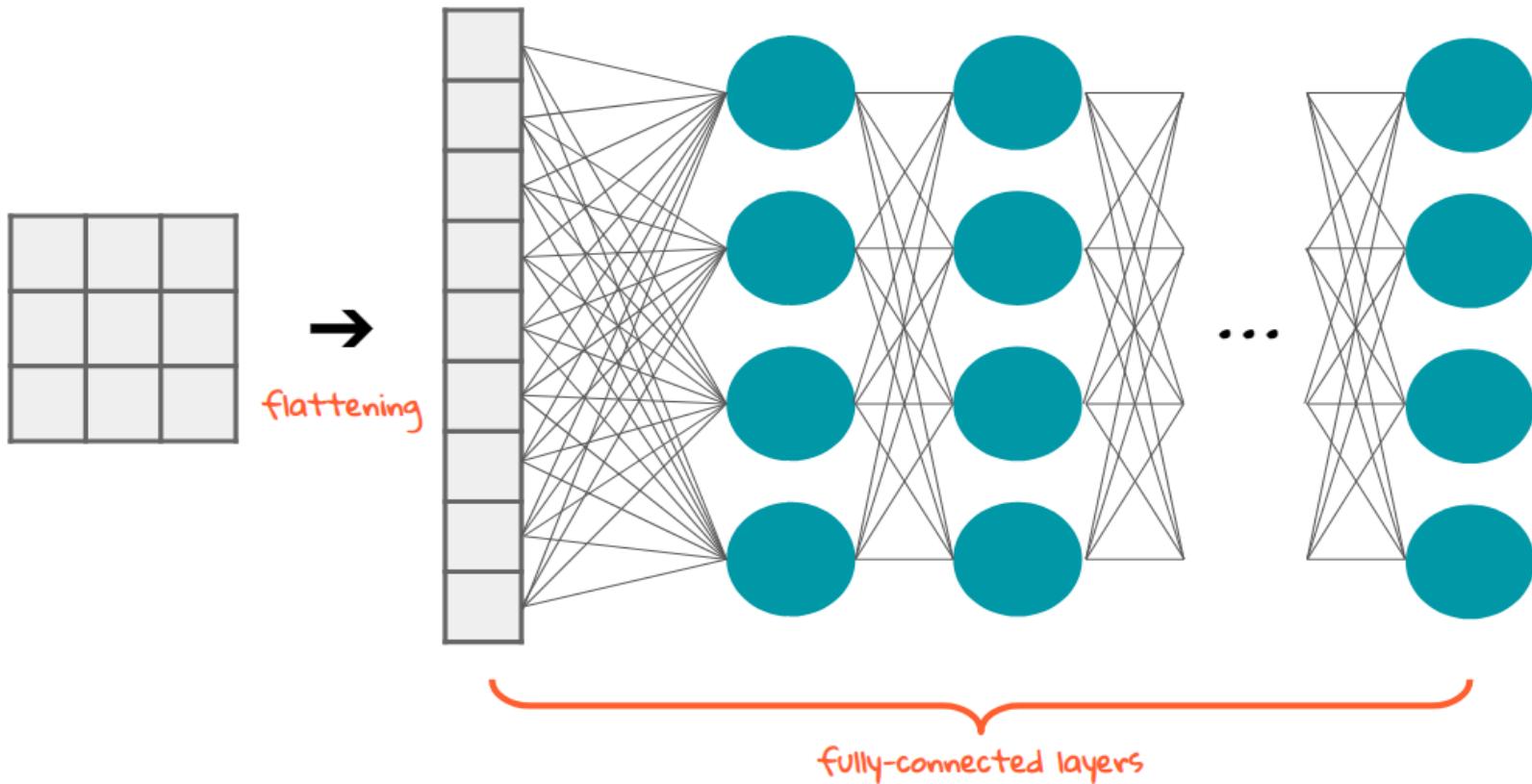
flatten function meratakan **tensor input multidimensi** menjadi satu dimensi. sehingga kita dapat memodelkan lapisan input dan membangun model jaringan saraf, lalu meneruskan data tersebut ke setiap neuron model secara efektif.

The **feature matrix** akan diubah menjadi vektor (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots)

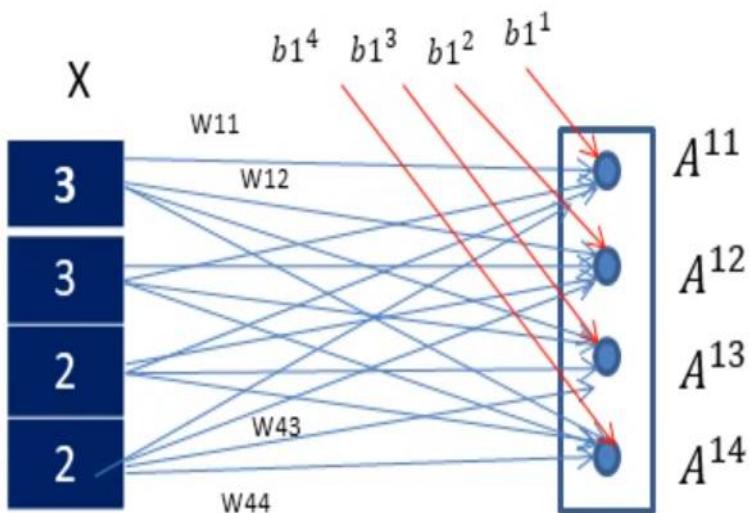


```
1 tf.keras.layers.Flatten()
```

Flatten Layers



Full connected Layers with ReLU



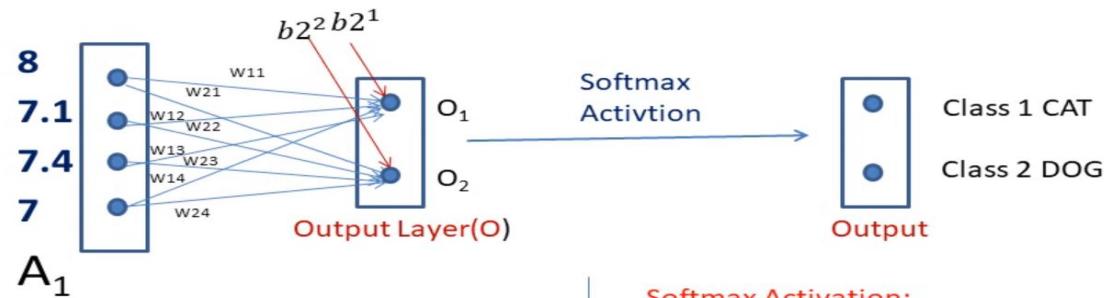
$$A_1 = W_1 X + b_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{11} \\ A_{12} \\ A_{13} \\ A_{14} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 1.0 & 0.2 & 0.8 \\ 1.0 & 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & 1.0 & 0.2 & 0.8 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 1.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 7.1 \\ 7.4 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{ReLU} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 7.1 \\ 7.4 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 7.1 \\ 7.4 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Activate
Go to Settings

Full connected Layers & Softmax Activation

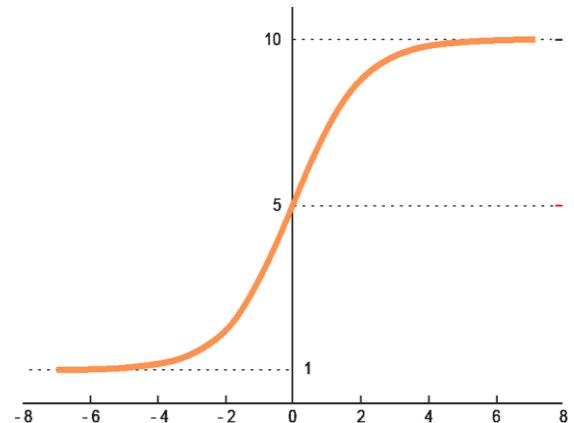


Softmax Activation:

$$\sigma(O_i) = \frac{e^{o_i}}{\sum e^{o_i}}$$

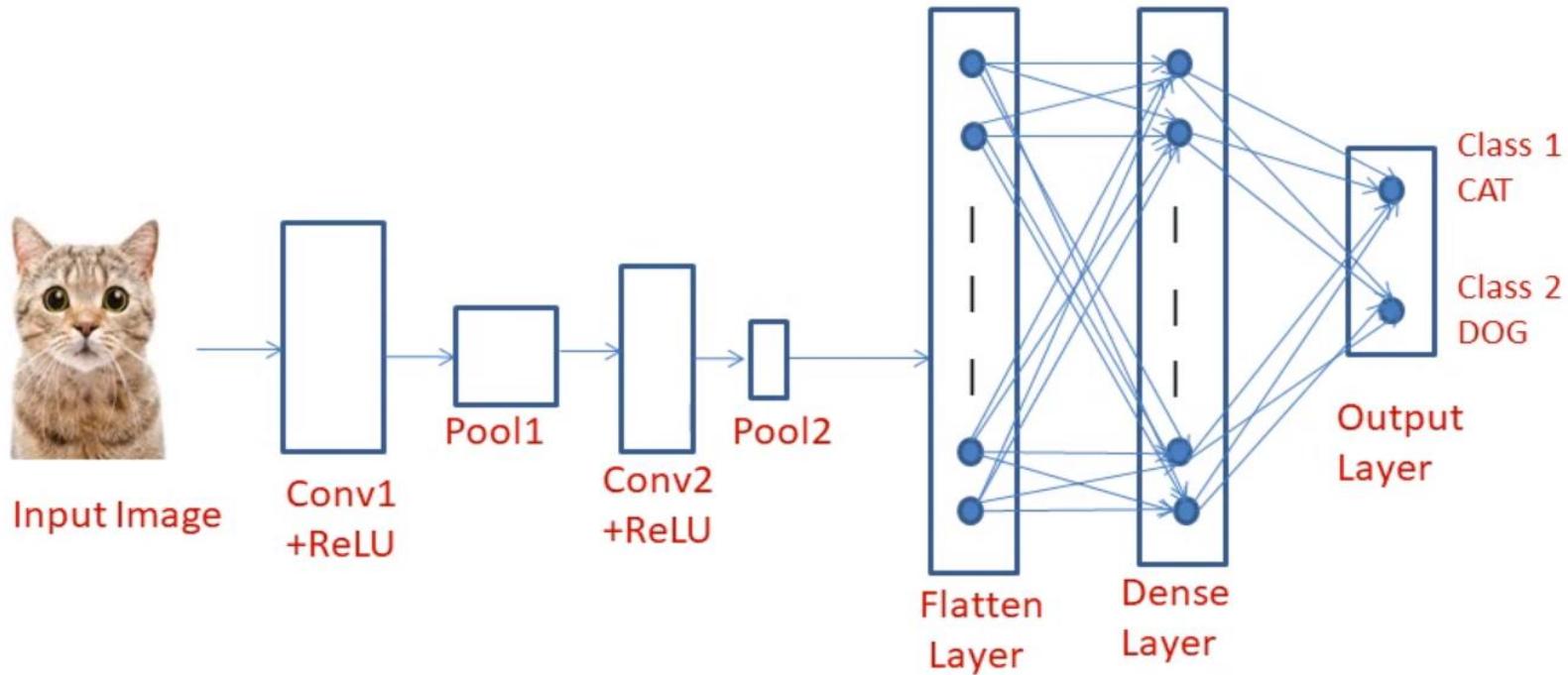
$$\sigma(O1) = \frac{e^{o1}}{e^{o1} + e^{o2}} = \frac{14913.17}{14913.17 + 658.52} = 0.95$$

$$\sigma(O2) = \frac{e^{o2}}{e^{o1} + e^{o2}} = \frac{658.52}{14913.17 + 658.52} = 0.04$$



Softmax Activation

Stacked CNN Architecture



Convolutional Layer

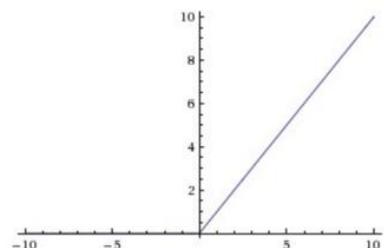
1	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0

Image

4		

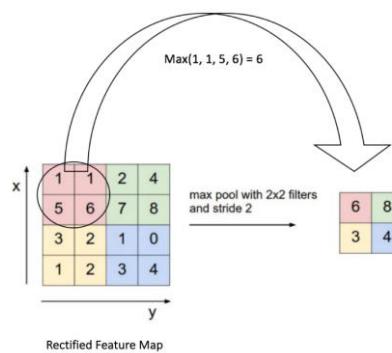
Convolved Feature

Rectified linear unit (ReLU)



$$\text{Output} = \text{Max}(zero, \text{Input})$$

Pooling Layer



Fully Connected Layer

Car	70 %
Truck	20 %
Bicycle	10 %

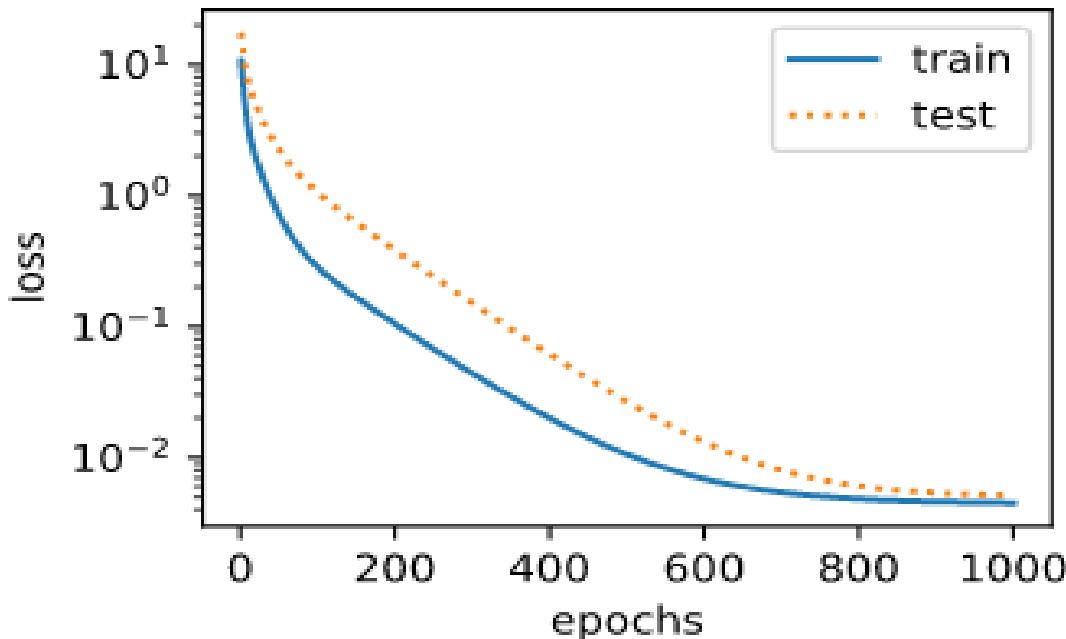
Reduce size, improve feature, give probability value

Stacked CNN Architecture

```
1 # Arsitektur CNN dengan 2 Convolution Layers
2 model = tf.keras.Sequential()
3
4 # Convolution layers pertama
5 model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=64, kernel_size=2, padding='same',
6                                 activation='relu', input_shape=(28,28,1)))
7 model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2))
8
9 # Convolution layers kedua
10 model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=32, kernel_size=2, padding='same',
11                                 activation='relu'))
12 model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2))
13
14 # Flatten
15 model.add(tf.keras.layers.Flatten())
16 # Fully connected layers
17 model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(256, activation='relu'))
18 model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
```

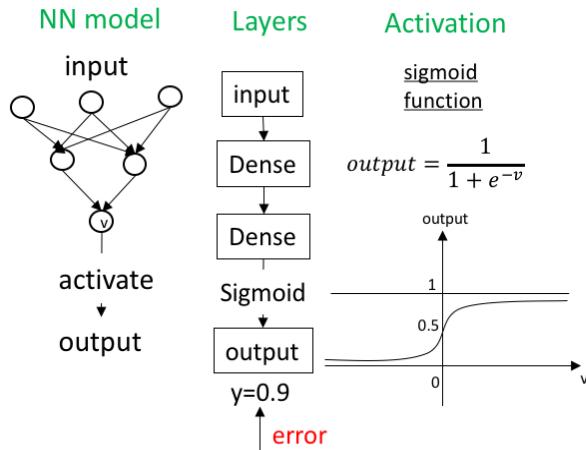
Loss function

The loss function dalam Neural Network menakuantifikasi perbedaan antara hasil yang diharapkan dan hasil yang dihasilkan oleh model.

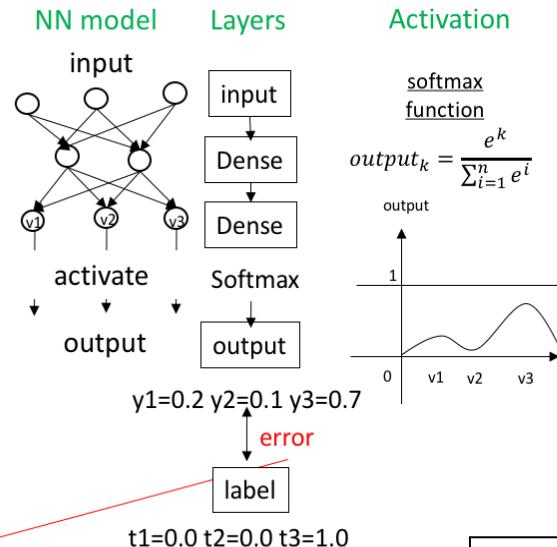


Loss function

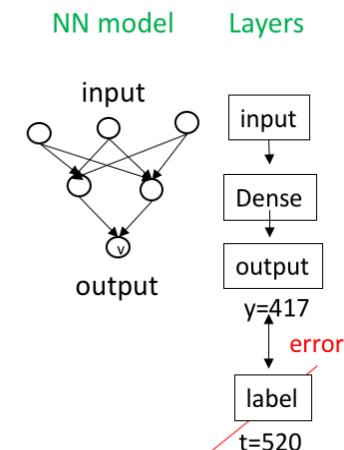
1. Binary Classification



2. Multiclass Classification



3. Regression



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Orbit Future Academy

PT Orbit Ventura Indonesia
Center of Excellence (Jakarta Selatan)
Gedung Veteran RI, Lt.15
Unit Z15-002, Plaza Semanggi
Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav.50, Jakarta
12930, Indonesia

- Jakarta Selatan/Pusat
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- Kab. Bandung
- Jawa Barat

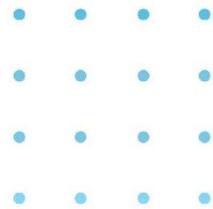
Hubungi Kami

Director of Sales & Partnership
ira@orbitventura.com
+62 858-9187-7388

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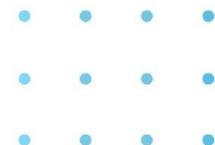
AI Mastery Course



Module 4 Computer Vision

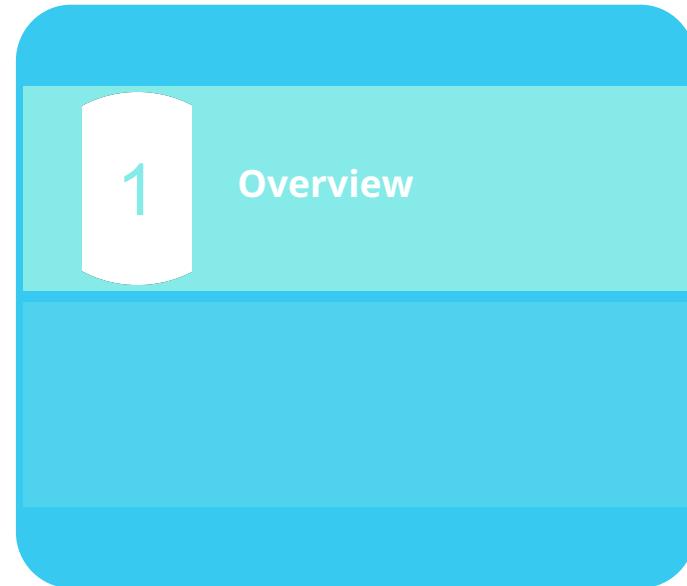
Section

Object Detection with YOLO.



Learning Objective

- Memahami prinsip kerja object detection
- Memahami prinsip kerja YOLO (You Only Look Once) Algorithm
- Implementasi YOLO



Getting Started

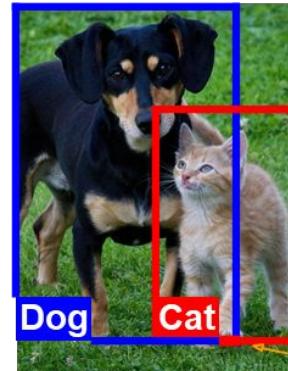
Classification

- Setiap image memiliki satu objek
- Model melakukan prediksi satu label



Object Detection

- Setiap image mengandung banyak objek
- Model mengklasifikasi objek dan mengidentifikasi lokasi



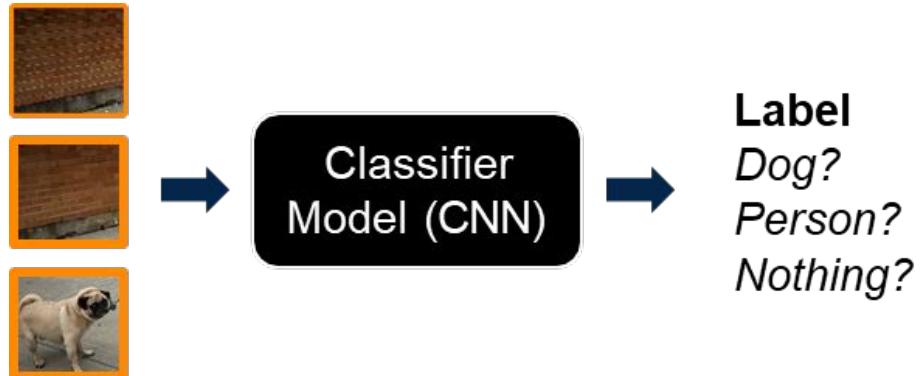
Bounding Box

Naive Approach

Step1: Scan image menggunakan *sliding window*



Step2: Memasukkan image ke dalam model pengklasifikasi untuk memprediksi label untuk wilayah (region) itu.



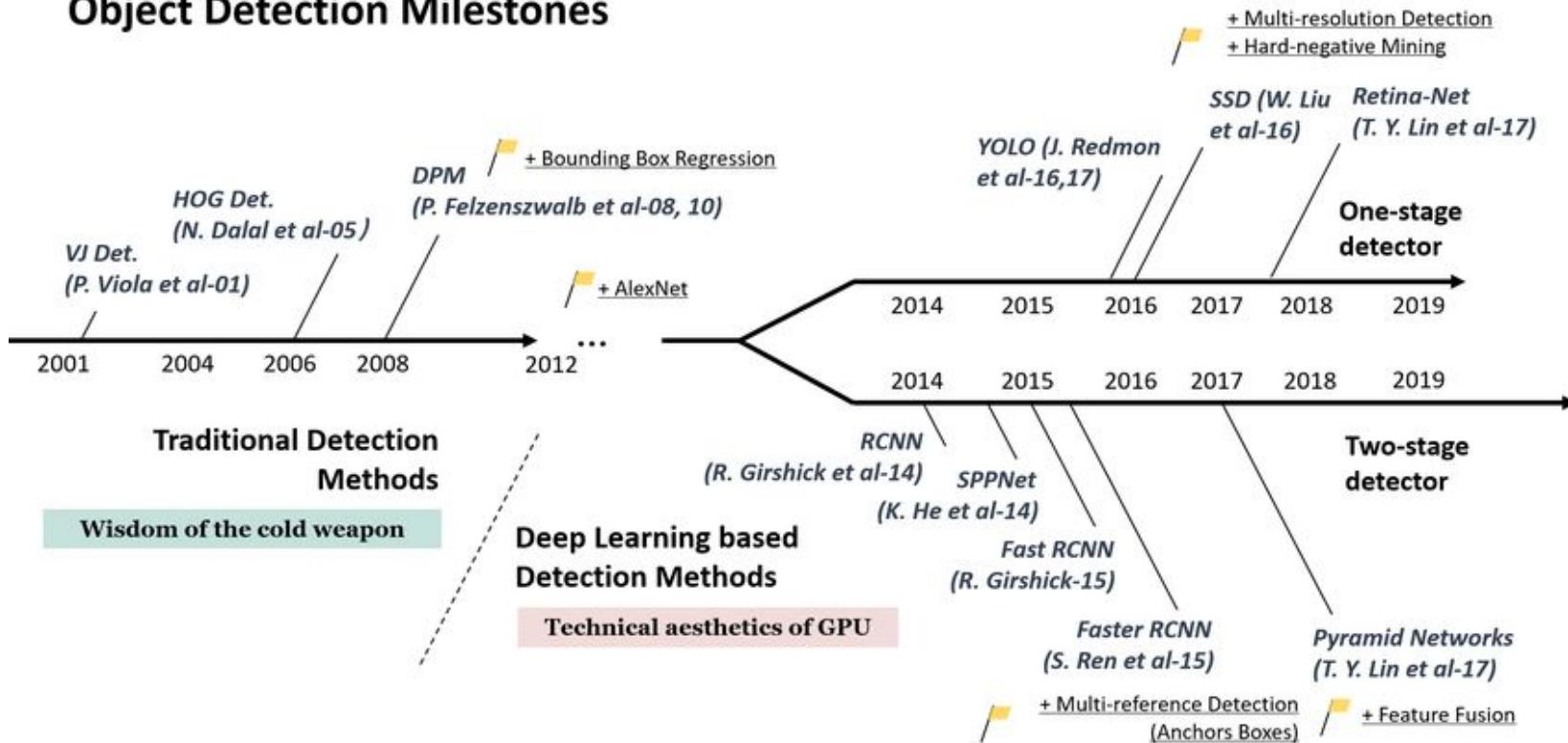
Naive Approach

Pendekatan ini lambat karena memeriksa banyak jendela (window) yang tidak berisi apa pun -> Tidak bagus untuk penggunaan waktu nyata (real time).

Region-based Convolutional Neural Network (R-CNN) adalah pendekatan berbasis region yang secara strategis mengidentifikasi objek dan lokasi melalui CNN.

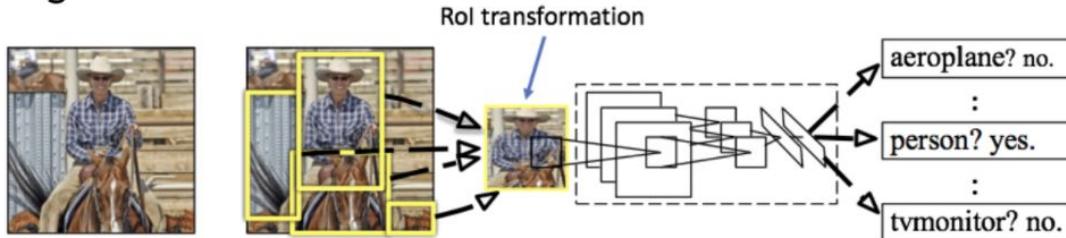
Timeline

Object Detection Milestones



One Stage vs Two Stage

Many stage



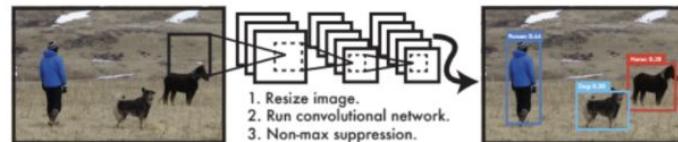
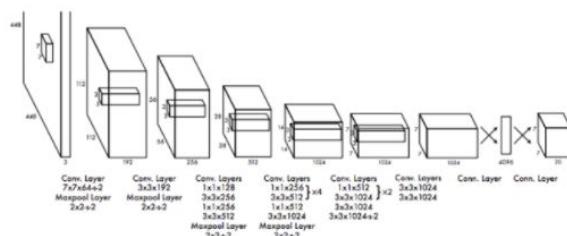
Input image

Object / region
proposals

Deep Learning region
classifier

Region classification,
box regression

One stage



Redmond et al. You Only Look Once:
Unified Real-time Object Detection. In CVPR 2016

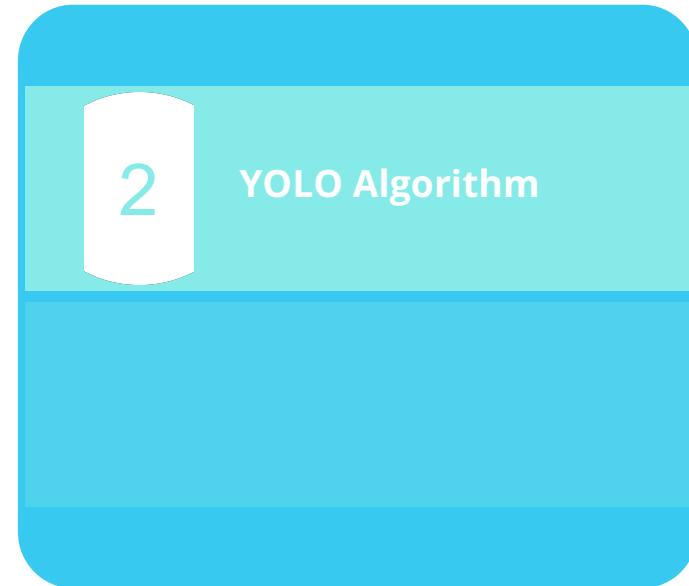
One Stage vs Two Stage

Two stage detector, generate region proposal (e.g. selective search) seperti pada R-CNN dan Fast R-CNN. Kemudian setiap proposal dilakukan klasifikasi objek dan estimasi posisi. Stage ini memiliki kelebihan dalam hal **akurasi**. contoh : R-CNN, Fast R-CNN, Faster R-CNN

One stage detector, Klasifikasi objek dan regresi kotak pembatas dilakukan secara langsung tanpa menggunakan proposal wilayah yang telah dibuat sebelumnya (candidate object bounding boxes). Stage ini memiliki kelebihan dalam hal **kecepatan**. contoh : YOLO dan SSD

Image Detection Algorithms

METHOD	DETECTION SPEED	
DPM V5	0,07 FPS	14 second/gambar
R-CNN	0,05 FPS	20 second/gambar
Fast R-CNN	0,5 FPS	2 second/gambar
Fastest R-CNN	7 FPS	140 ms/gambar
YOLO	45 FPS	22 ms/gambar



You Only Look Once: Unified, Real-Time Object Detection

Joseph Redmon*, Santosh Divvala*,†, Ross Girshick*, Ali Farhadi*†

University of Washington*, Allen Institute for AI†, Facebook AI Research†

<http://pjreddie.com/yolo/>

Abstract

We present YOLO, a new approach to object detection. Prior work on object detection repurposes classifiers to perform detection. Instead, we frame object detection as a regression problem to spatially separated bounding boxes and associated class probabilities. A single neural network predicts bounding boxes and class probabilities directly from full images in one evaluation. Since the whole detection pipeline is a single network, it can be optimized end-to-end directly on detection performance.

Our unified architecture is extremely fast. Our base YOLO model processes images in real-time at 45 frames per second. A smaller version of the network, Fast YOLO, processes an astounding 155 frames per second while still achieving double the mAP of other real-time detectors. Compared to state-of-the-art detection systems, YOLO makes more localization errors but is less likely to predict false positives on background. Finally, YOLO learns very general representations of objects. It outperforms other detection methods, including DPM and R-CNN, when generalizing from natural images to other domains like artwork.

1. Introduction

Humans glance at an image and instantly know what objects are in the image, where they are, and how they interact. The human visual system is fast and accurate, allowing us to perform complex tasks like driving with little conscious thought. Fast, accurate algorithms for object detection would allow computers to drive cars without specialized sensors, enable assistive devices to convey real-time scene information to human users, and unlock the potential for general purpose, responsive robotic systems.

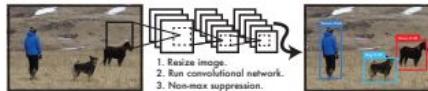


Figure 1: The YOLO Detection System. Processing images with YOLO is simple and straightforward. Our system (1) resizes the input image to 448×448 , (2) runs a single convolutional network on the image, and (3) thresholds the resulting detections by the model’s confidence.

methods to first generate potential bounding boxes in an image and then run a classifier on these proposed boxes. After classification, post-processing is used to refine the bounding boxes, eliminate duplicate detections, and re-score the boxes based on other objects in the scene [13]. These complex pipelines are slow and hard to optimize because each individual component must be trained separately.

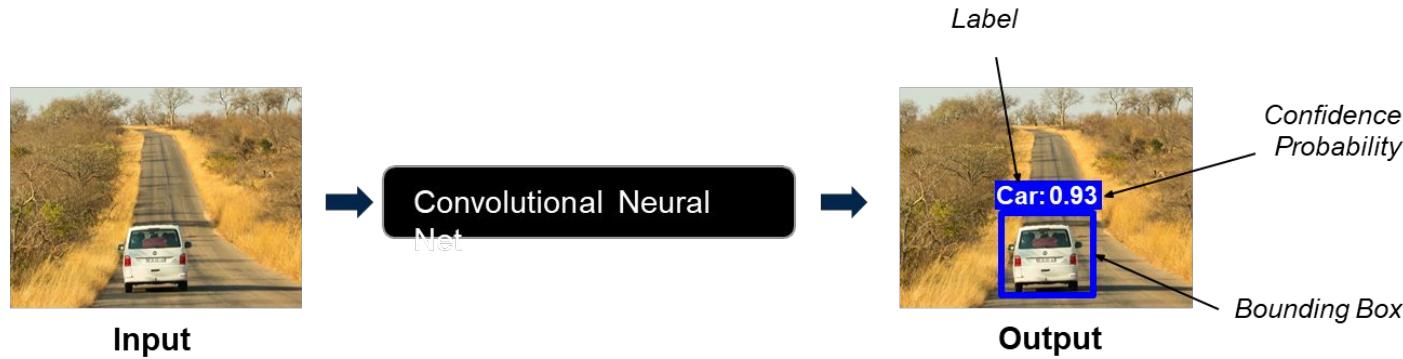
We reframe object detection as a single regression problem, straight from image pixels to bounding box coordinates and class probabilities. Using our system, you only look once (YOLO) at an image to predict what objects are present and where they are.

YOLO is refreshingly simple: see Figure 1. A single convolutional network simultaneously predicts multiple bounding boxes and class probabilities for those boxes. YOLO trains on full images and directly optimizes detection performance. This unified model has several benefits over traditional methods of object detection.

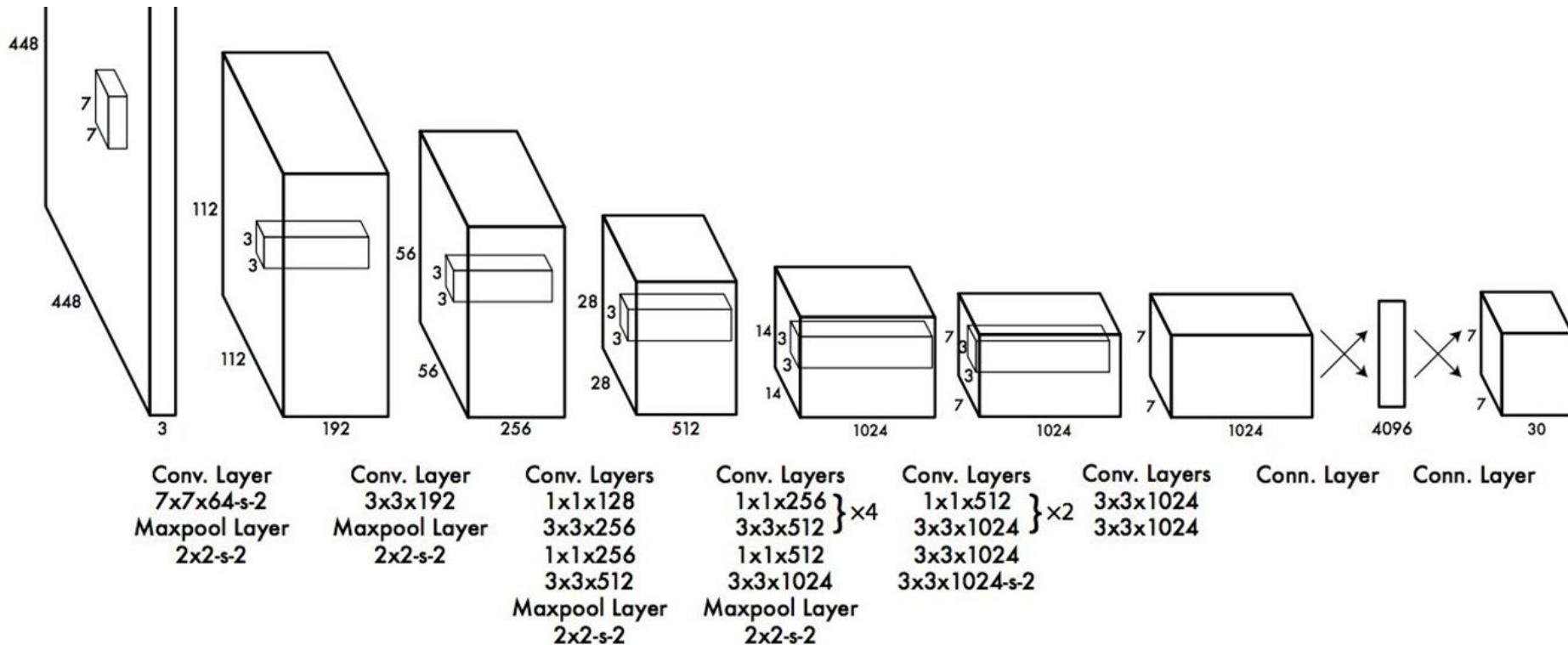
First, YOLO is extremely fast. Since we frame detection as a regression problem we don’t need a complex pipeline. We simply run our neural network on a new image at test time to predict detections. Our base network runs at 45 frames per second with no batch processing on a Titan X

YOLO You Look Only Once

Alih-alih membuat prediksi di banyak wilayah (region) gambar, YOLO memproses seluruh gambar sekaligus ke CNN untuk memprediksi **labels**, **bounding boxes**, dan **confidence probabilitas** untuk setiap objek pada gambar.

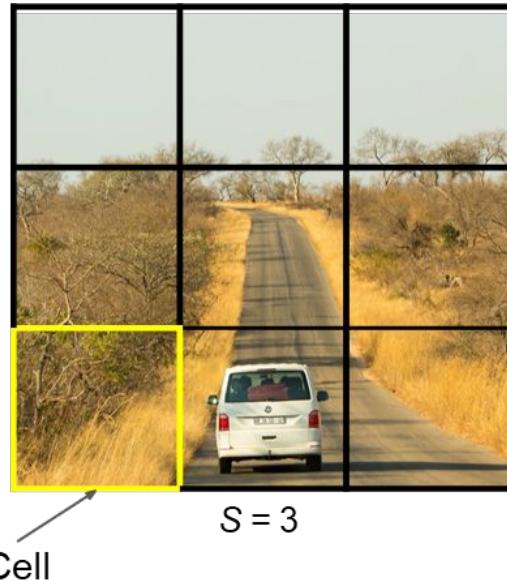


Architecture



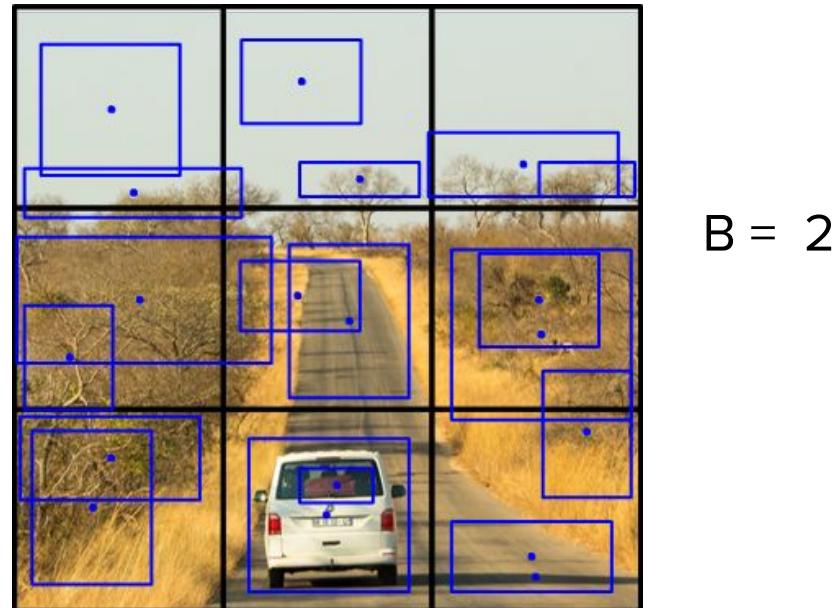
YOLO Steps

Step 1: Bagi gambar kedalam beberapa cells dengan ukuran $S \times S$ grid



YOLO Steps

Step 2: Setiap cell memprediksi **B** bounding boxes



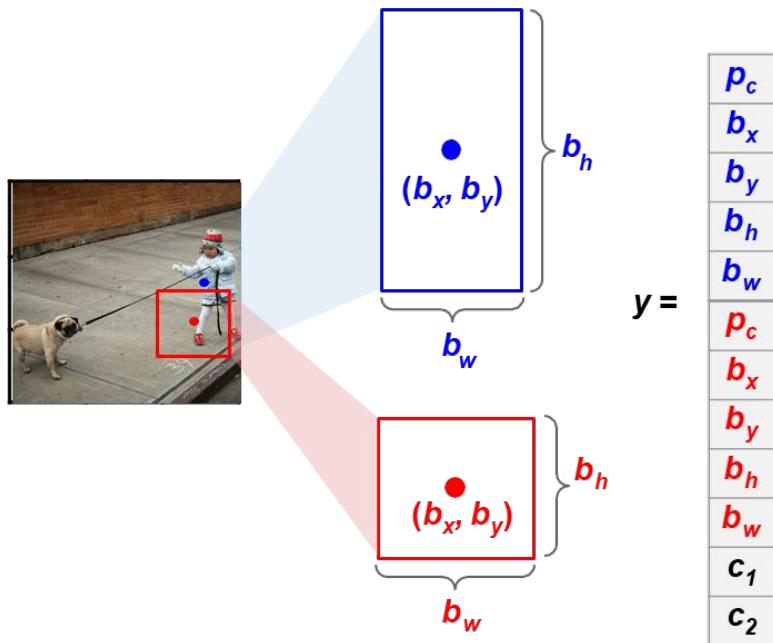
YOLO Steps

Step 3: Memproduksi **bounding boxes** dengan **confidence value**

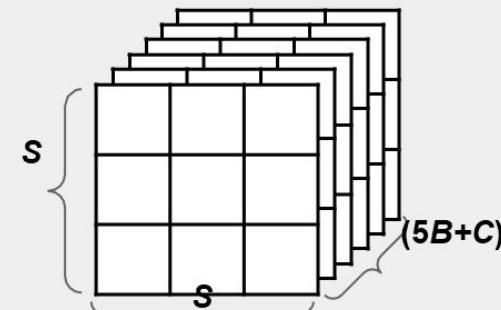


Encoding Multiple Bounding boxes

Apa yang terjadi jika kita memprediksi beberapa kotak pembatas per sel ($B>1$)?

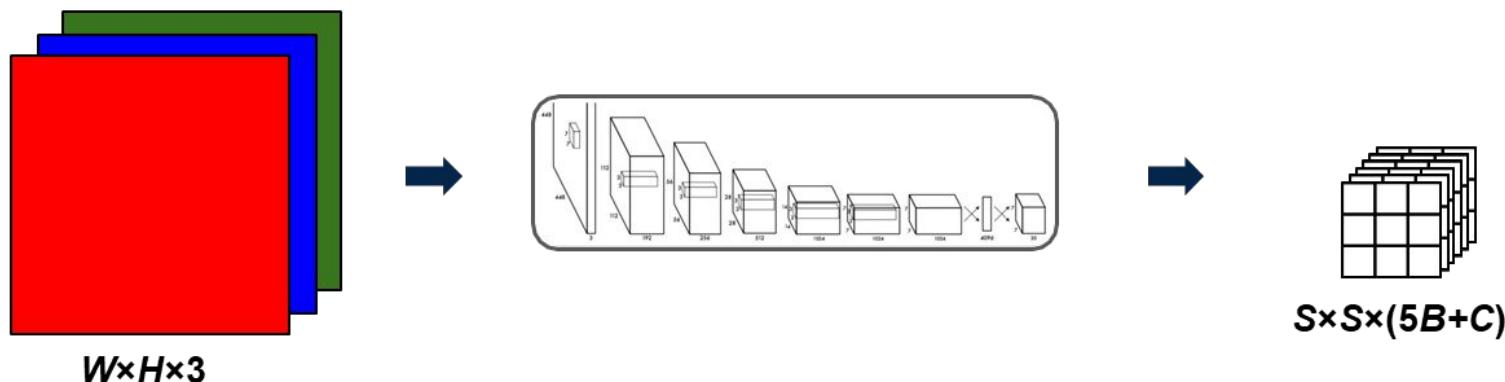
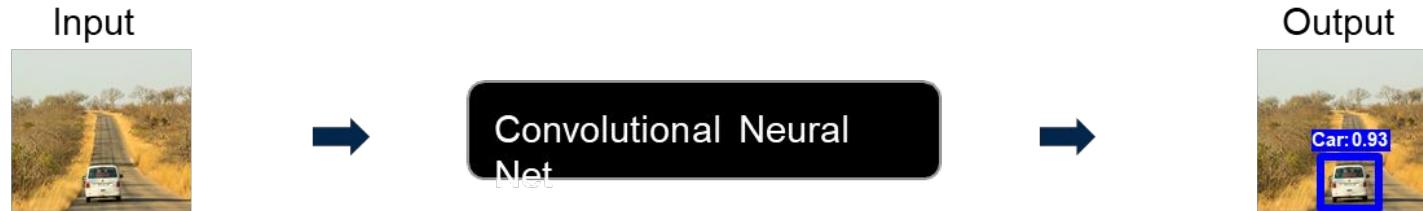


The CNN will predict a y for each cell, so the size of the output tensor (multidimensional "matrix") should be: $S \times S \times (5B+C)$



Notice that y has $5B+C$ elements (C is the number of classes).

YOLO Overview



W: Width of image in pixels

L: Height of image in pixels

3: Number of color channels in RGB

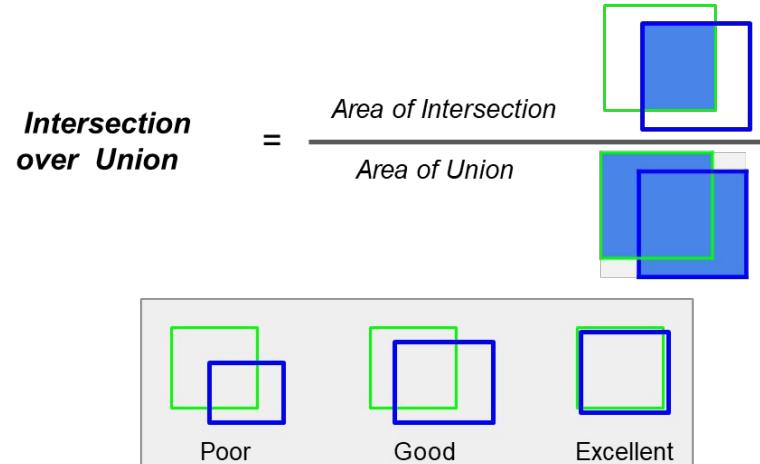
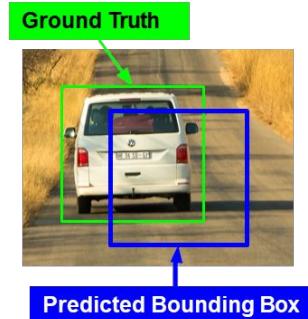
Series of convolutional and pooling layers.

A tensor that specifies the bounding box locations and class probabilities.

Measuring Performance IoU

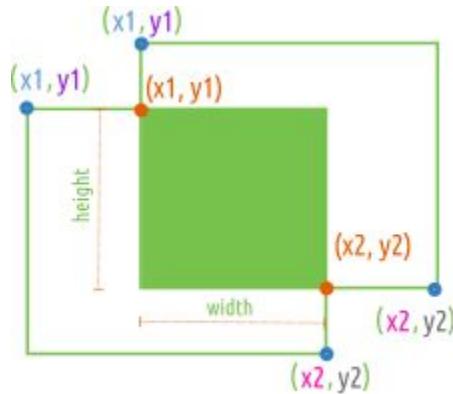
Intersection over Union (IoU) mengukur tumpang tindih antara dua boundary box.

Selama proses training, akan dihitung **IoU** antara kotak pembatas yang diprediksi dan kepastian prediksi (kotak pembatas berlabel yang akan diprediksi)



Intersection over Union IoU

Calculating Overlapping Region



$$(x_1, y_1) = (\max(x_1), \max(y_1))$$

$$(x_2, y_2) = (\min(x_2), \min(y_2))$$

If width and height are both positive:

$$\text{Overlap} = \text{width} * \text{height}$$

$$= (x_2 - x_1) * (y_2 - y_1)$$

Else:

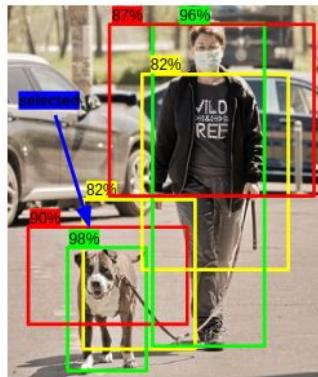
Overlapping Region = 0

Calculating Combined Region

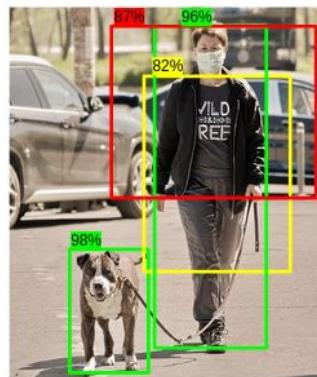
Combined Region = Area(boxA) + Area(boxB) - Overlapping Region

Double Counting Objects (Non-Max Suppression)

Saat memprediksi lebih dari 2 kotak pembatas per sel, terkadang objek yang sama akan terdeteksi beberapa kali (kotak yang tumpang tindih dengan label yang sama)



Step 1: Selecting Bounding box with highest score



Step 3: Delete Bounding box with high overlap



Step 5: Final Output

Loss function in YOLO

Regression loss

$$\begin{aligned} & \lambda_{\text{coord}} \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^B \mathbb{1}_{ij}^{\text{obj}} \left[(x_i - \hat{x}_i)^2 + (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 \right] \\ & + \lambda_{\text{coord}} \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^B \mathbb{1}_{ij}^{\text{obj}} \left[(\sqrt{w_i} - \sqrt{\hat{w}_i})^2 + (\sqrt{h_i} - \sqrt{\hat{h}_i})^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

Confidence loss

$$\begin{aligned} & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^B \mathbb{1}_{ij}^{\text{obj}} (C_i - \hat{C}_i)^2 \\ & + \lambda_{\text{noobj}} \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^B \mathbb{1}_{ij}^{\text{noobj}} (C_i - \hat{C}_i)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Confidence loss, determine whether there are objects in the prediction frame

Box regression loss, calculated only when the prediction box contains objects

Classification loss, decide which category the things in the prediction frame belong to.

Classification loss

$$+ \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \mathbb{1}_i^{\text{obj}} \sum_{c \in \text{classes}} (p_i(c) - \hat{p}_i(c))^2$$



TERIMA KASIH

Orbit Future Academy

PT Orbit Ventura Indonesia
Center of Excellence (Jakarta Selatan)
Gedung Veteran RI, Lt.15
Unit Z15-002, Plaza Semanggi
Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav.50, Jakarta
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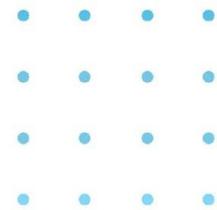
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Director of Sales & Partnership
ira@orbitventura.com
+62 858-9187-7388

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Module 4 Computer Vision

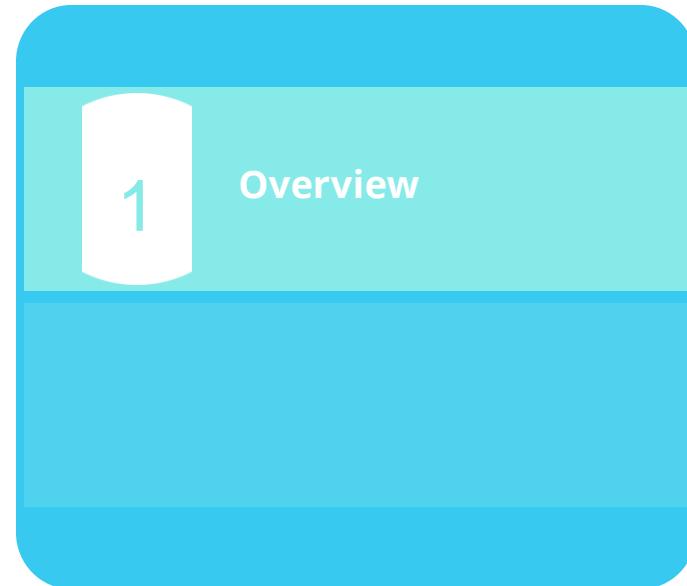
Section

Introduction of Autoencoder
& Image Denoising



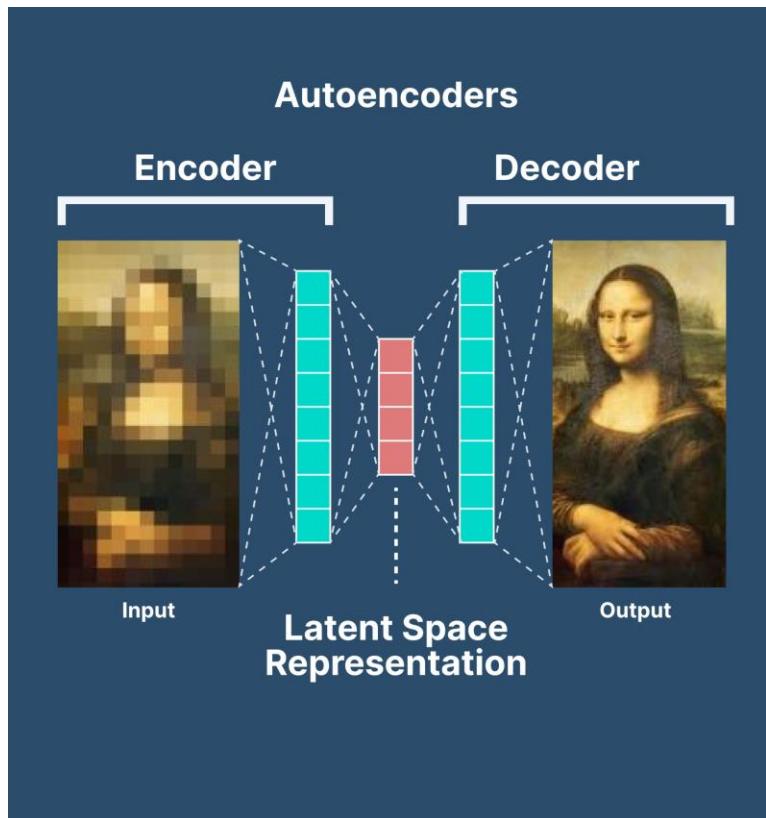
Learning Agenda

- Apa itu autoencoder?
- Properti pada autoencoder
- Arsitektur pada autoencoder
- Aplikasi dari autoencoder



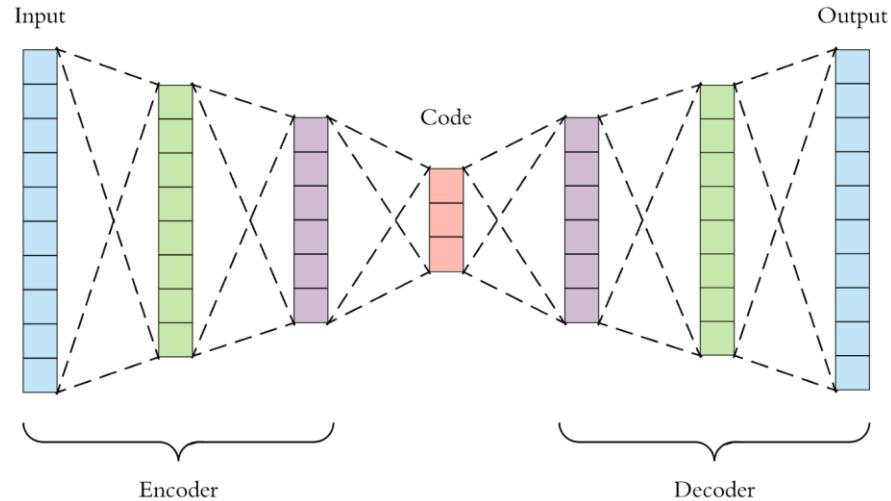
Introduction of Autoencoders

An autoencoders neural network adalah algoritme pembelajaran mesin tanpa pengawasan yang menerapkan backpropagation. Autoencoder mempelajari data input dan berusaha untuk melakukan rekonstruksi terhadap data input tersebut.



Components of Autoencoders

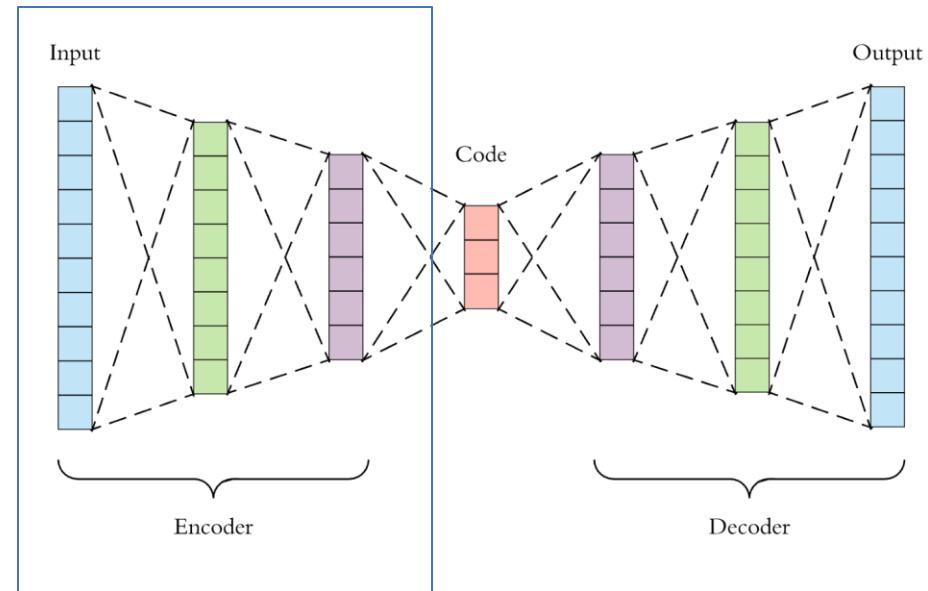
- Encoder
- Code
- Decoder



Components of Autoencoders

Encoder

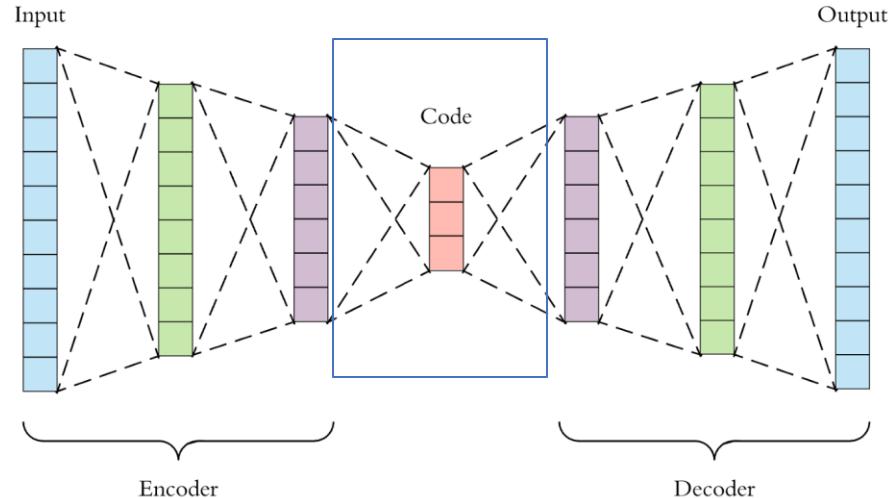
bagian jaringan ini bertujuan mengompres atau reduce dimension disimpan kedalam **latent space representation**



Components of Autoencoders

Code

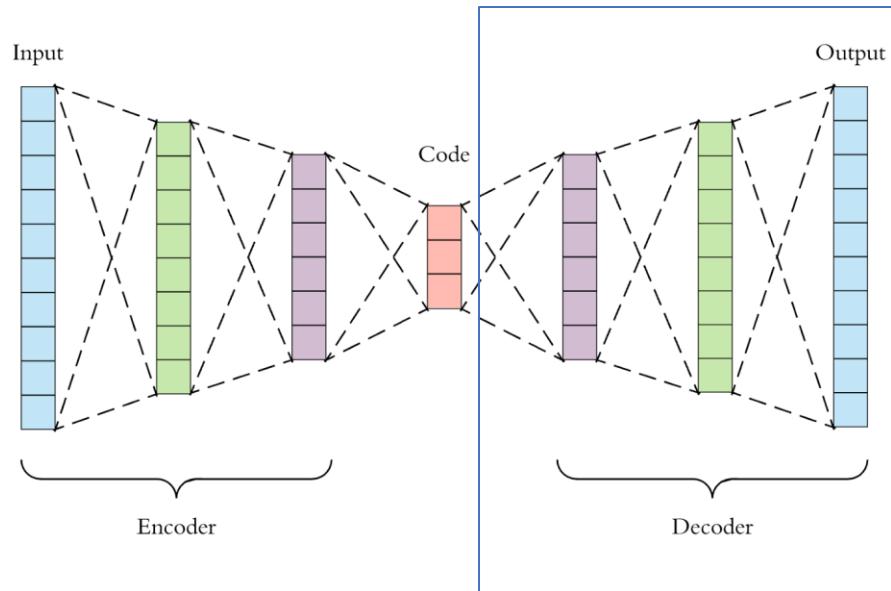
Ini adalah bagian dari jaringan yang mewakili input terkompresi yang diumpulkan ke decoder



Components of Autoencoders

Decoder

Bagian ini bertujuan untuk merekonstruksi masukan dari the latent space representation

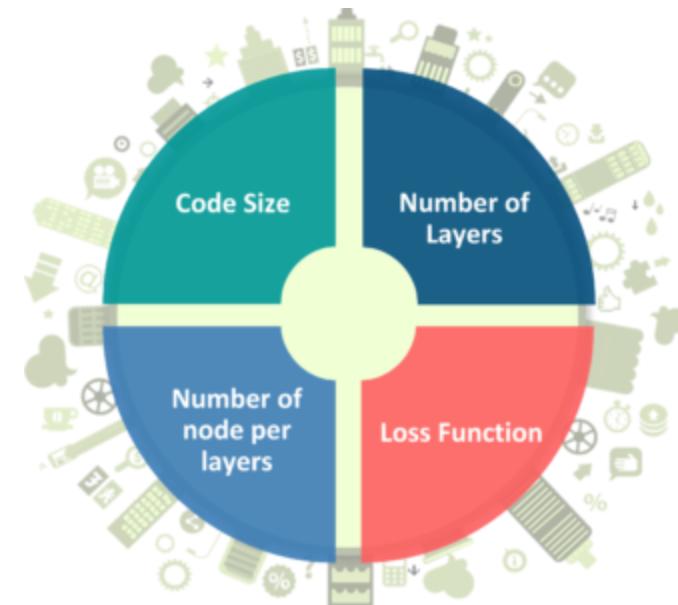


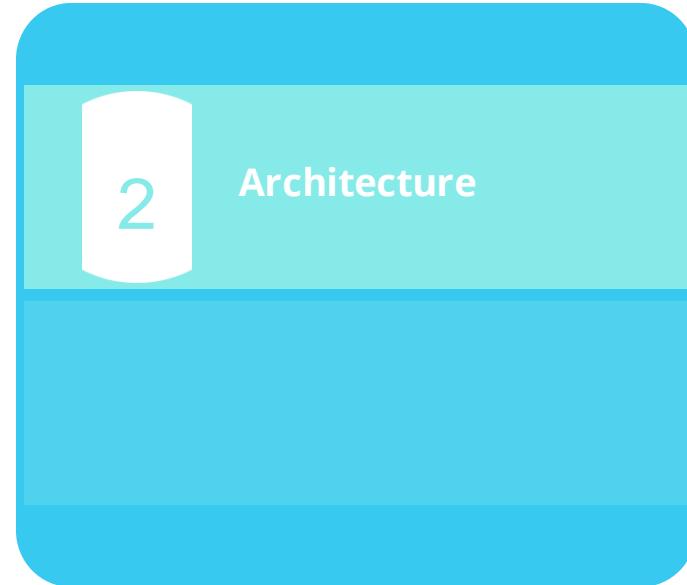
Properties of Autoencoders

1. **Data-specific:** Autoencoder hanya dapat mengompresi data yang mirip dengan apa yang telah di latih.
1. **Lossy:** Output dari autoencoder tidak akan sama persis dengan input, itu akan menjadi representasi yang hampir mendekati original input tetapi terdegradasi.
1. **Unsupervised:** Untuk melatih autoencoder, kita tidak perlu melakukan sesuatu yang merepotkan, cukup lemparkan data input mentah ke model.

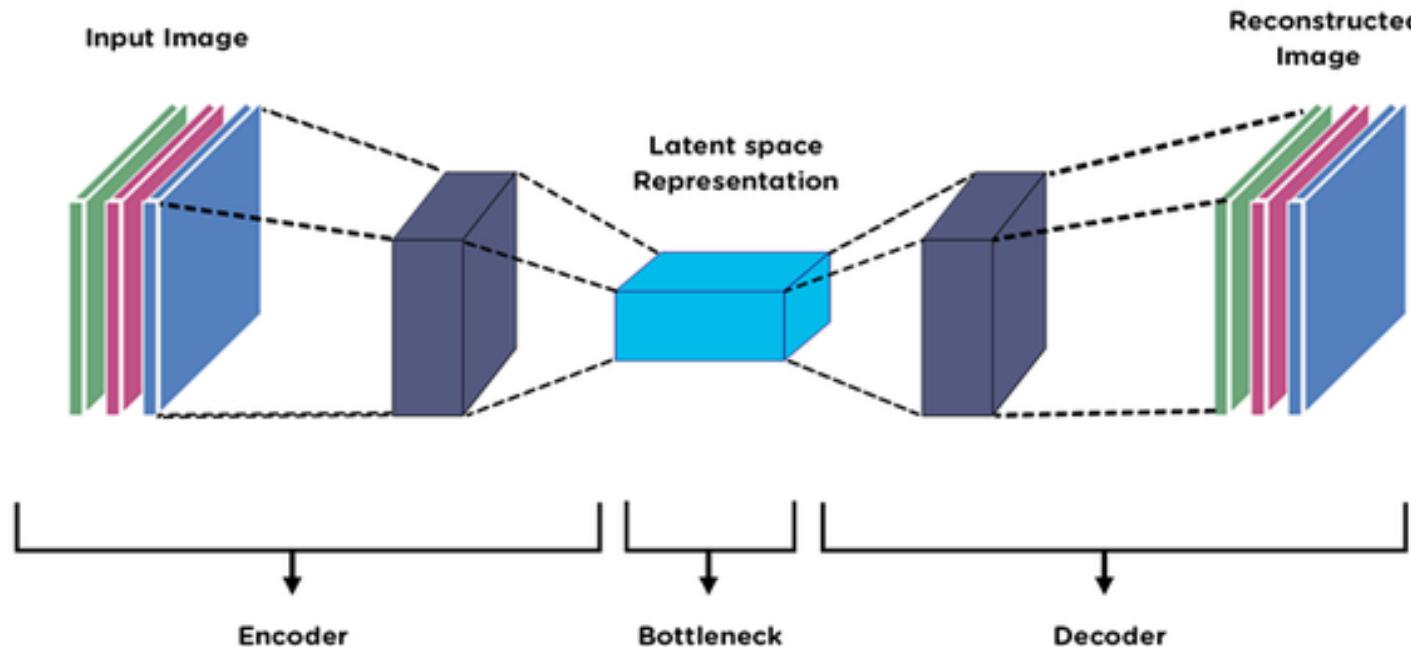
Hyperparameters of Autoencoders

- **Code size**, Ukuran yang lebih kecil menghasilkan lebih banyak kompresi
- **Number of layers**, Autoencoder dapat memiliki banyak lapisan/layer
- **Loss function**, Mean squared error atau binary cross entropy
- **Number of node per layers**, Stacked autoencoders look like a sandwich

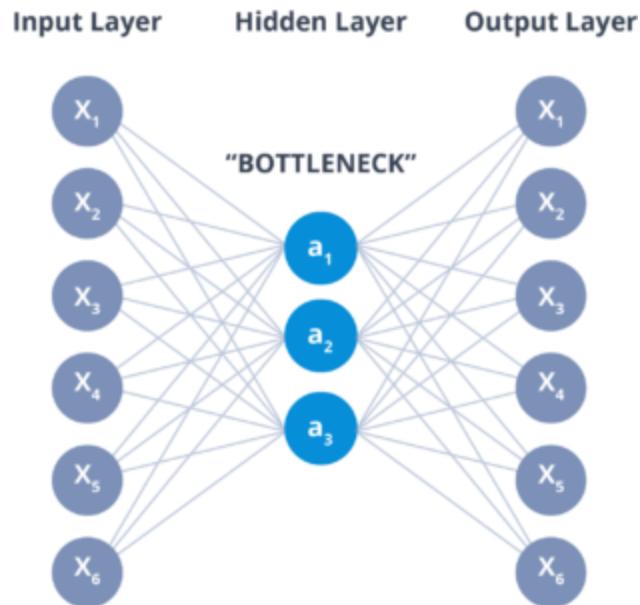




Architecture of Autoencoders



Architecture of Autoencoders

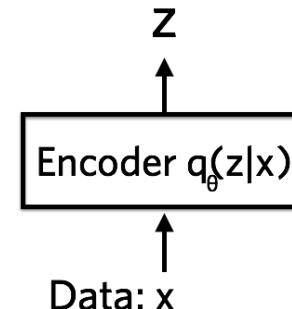
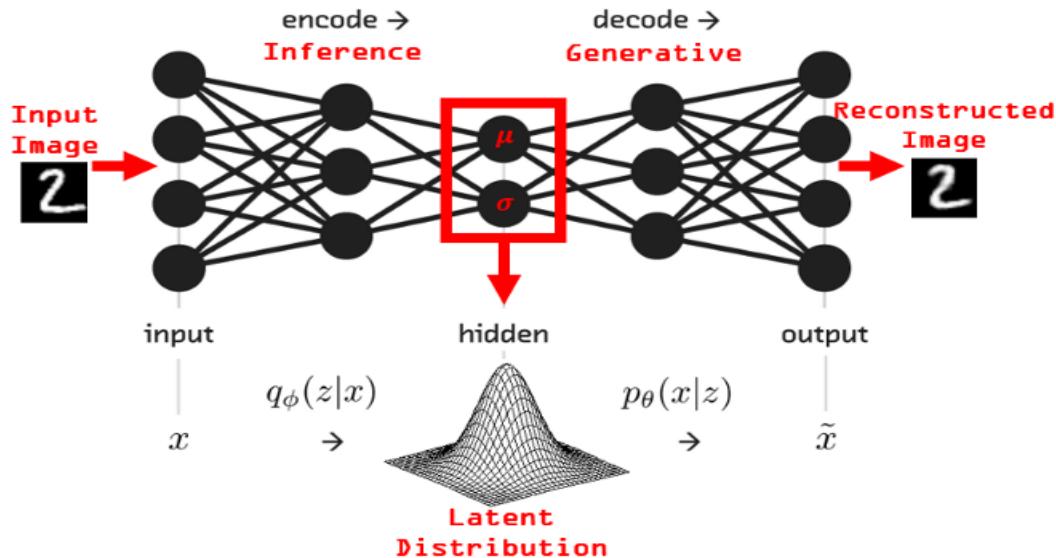


Bottleneck approach adalah pendekatan untuk memutuskan aspek mana dari data yang diamati yang merupakan informasi yang relevan dan aspek apa yang dapat dibuang

- Compactness of representation, measured as the compressibility
- Representation retains about some behaviourally relevant variables

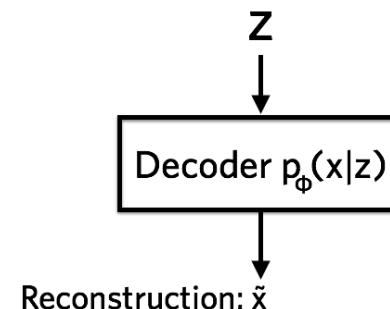
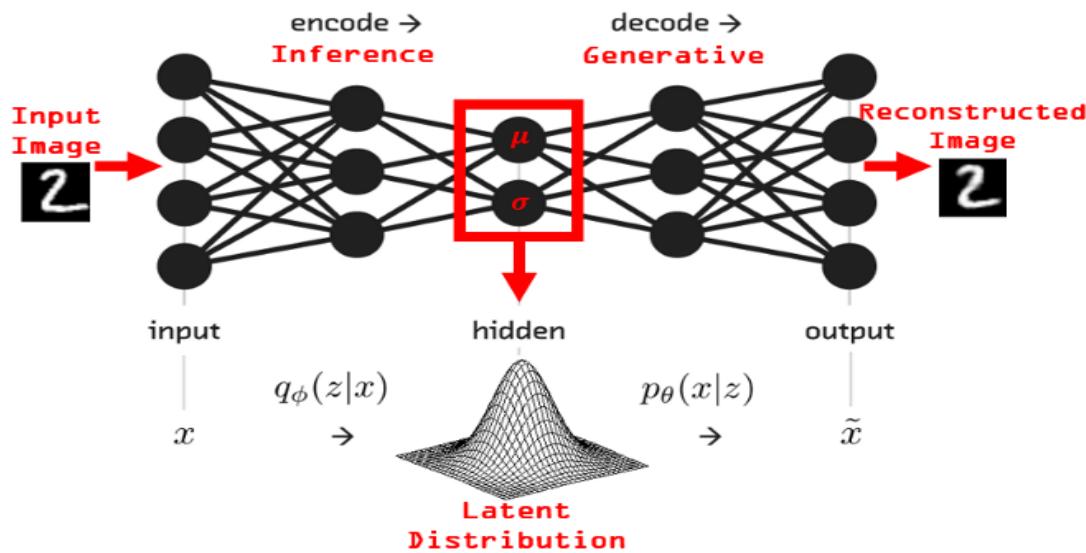
Architecture of Autoencoders

Encoder, is a neural network that outputs a representation z of data x



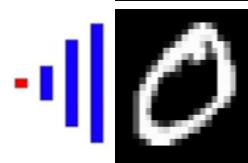
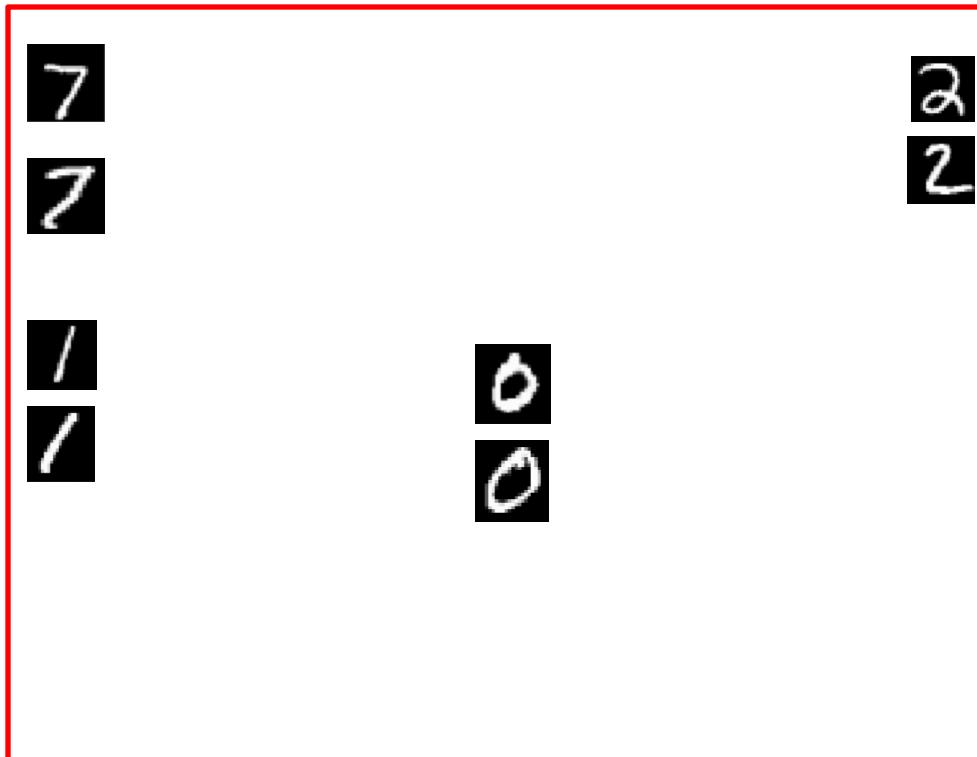
Architecture of Autoencoders

Decoder, is a neural net that learns to reconstruct the data x given a representation z

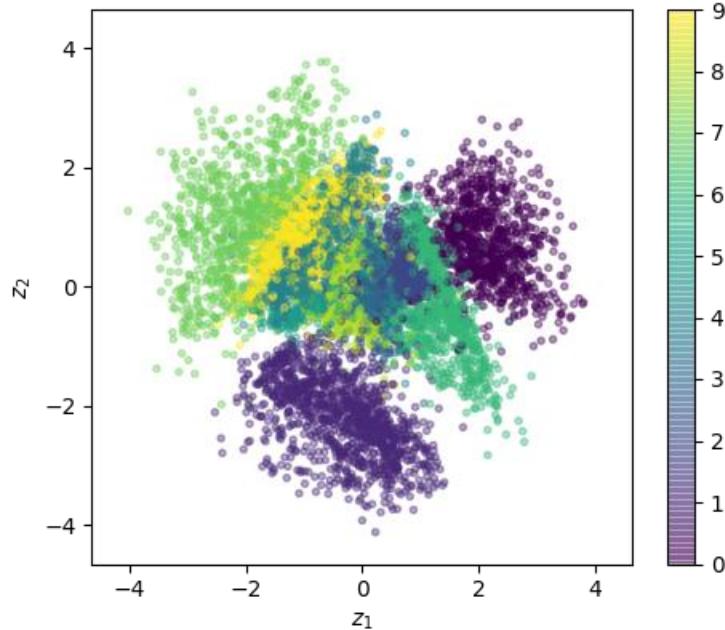
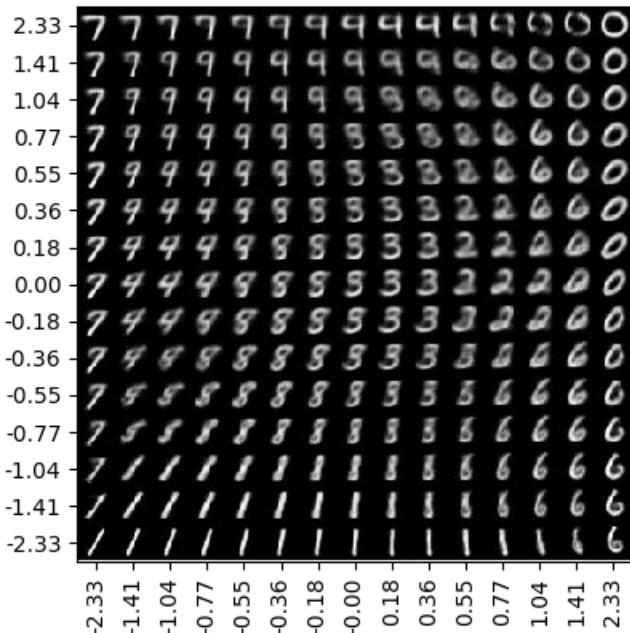


Latent Space Representation

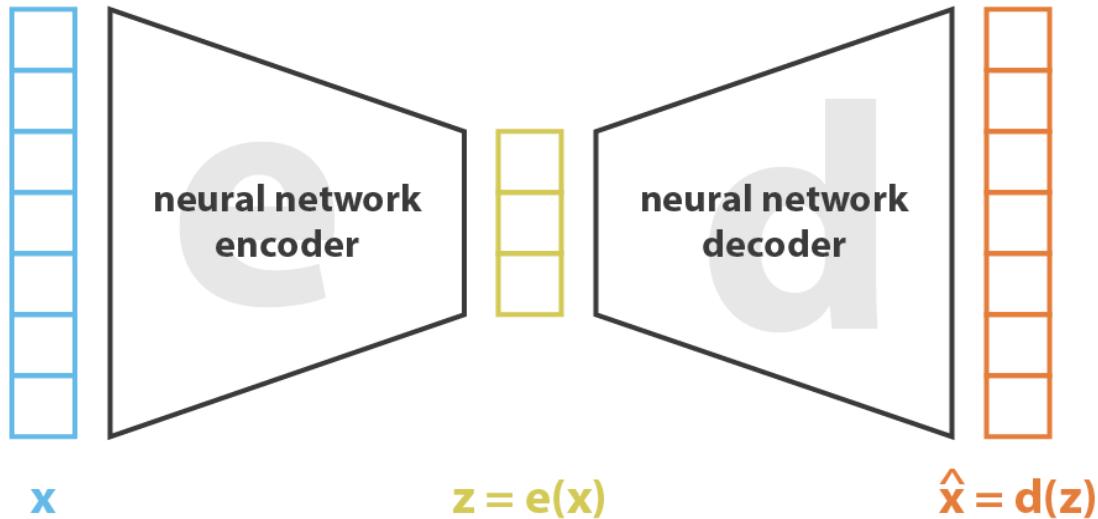
Latent space



Latent Space Representation

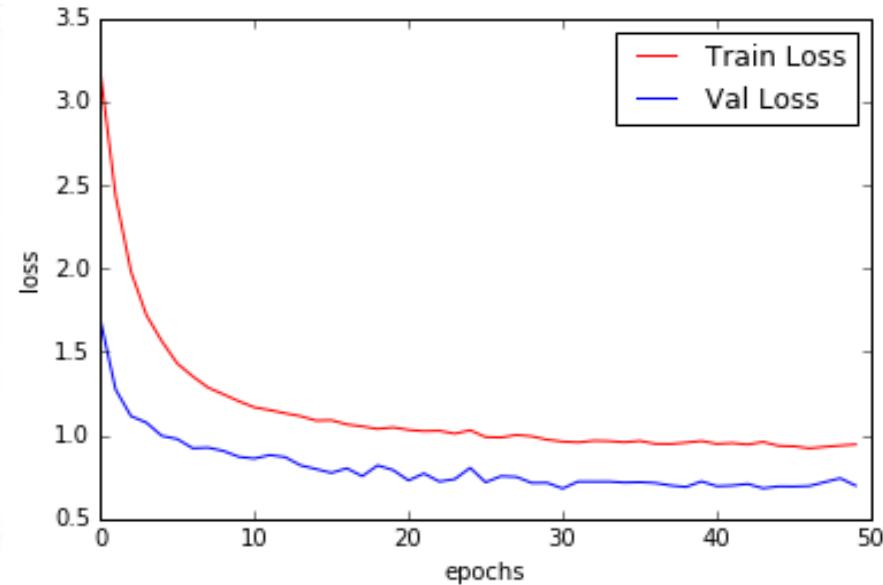
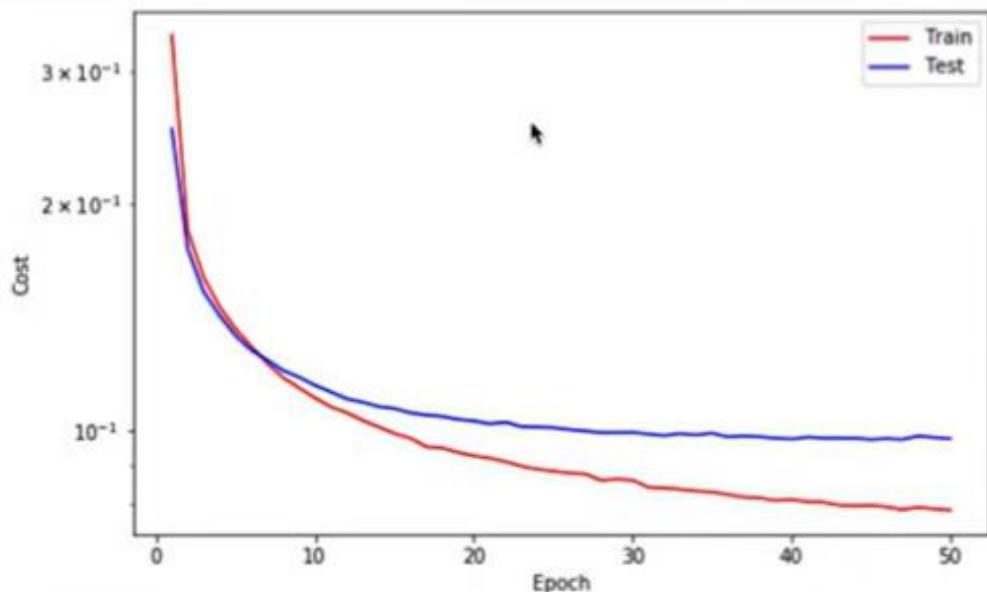


Loss function of Autoencoders

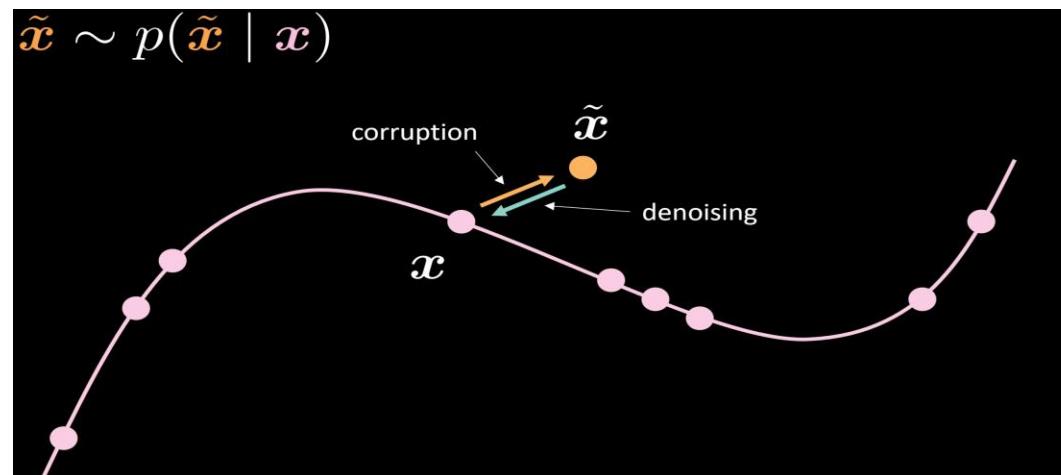
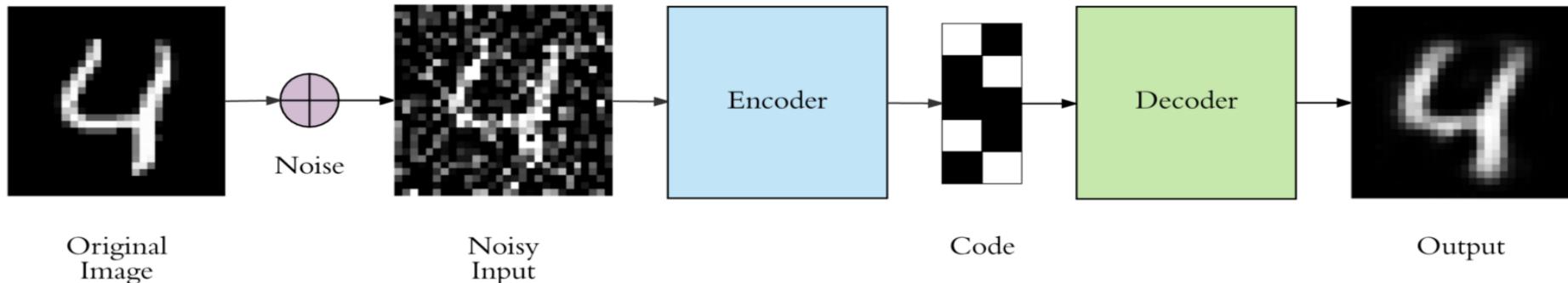


$$\text{loss} = \| \mathbf{x} - \hat{\mathbf{x}} \|^2 = \| \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{z}) \|^2 = \| \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{x})) \|^2$$

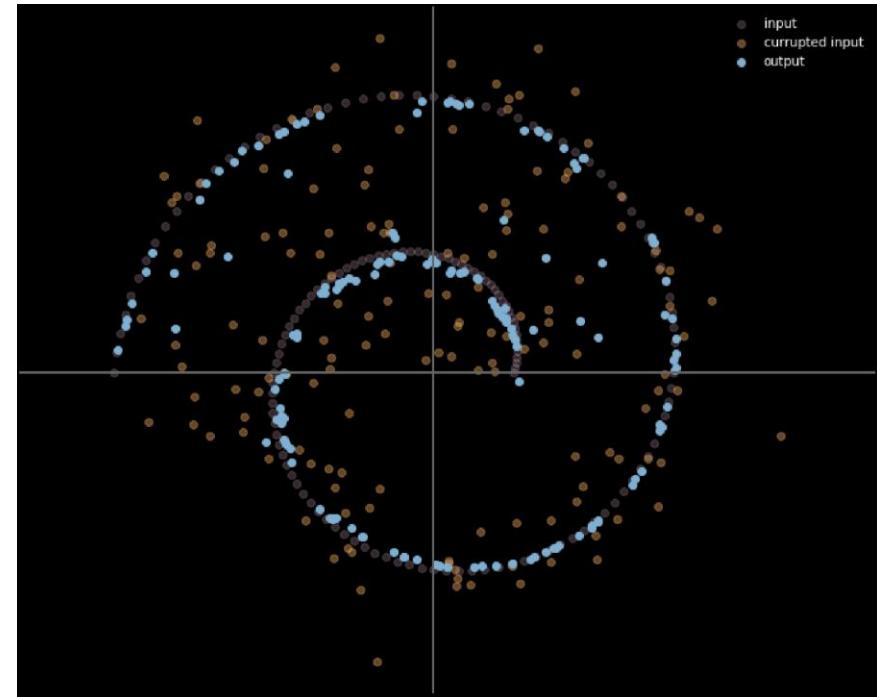
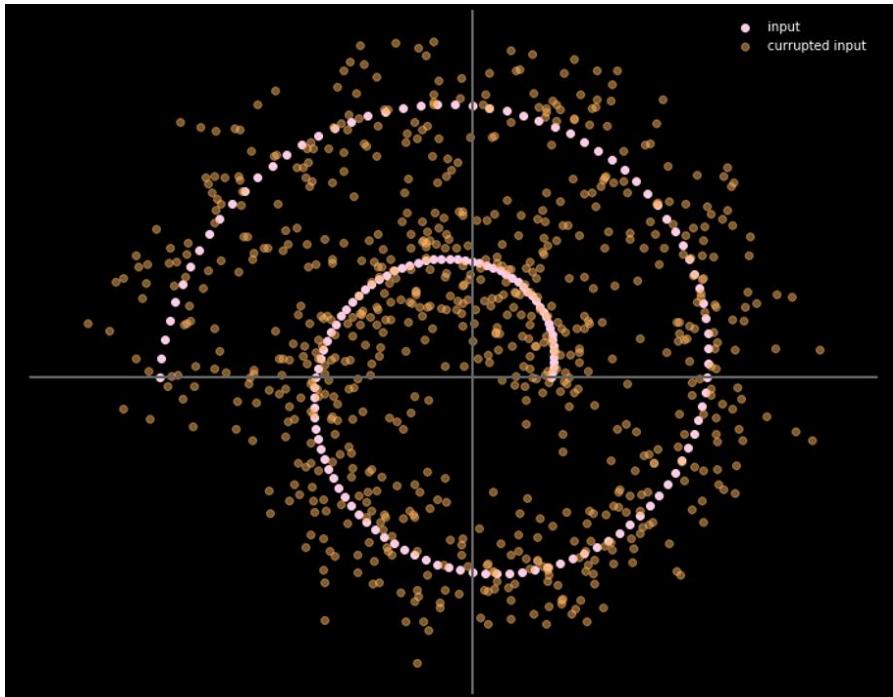
Loss function of Autoencoders



Denoising Autoencoders



Denoising Autoencoders



hubungan antara data Input + Noise dan data Output

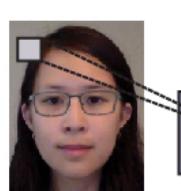


3 Aplikasi autoencoder

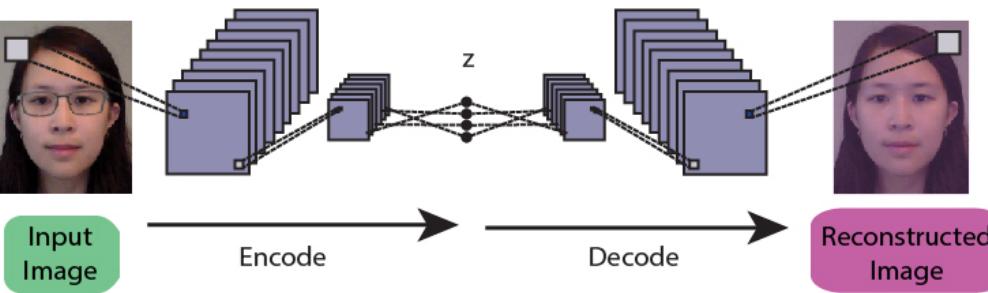
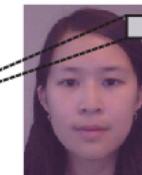
Image Reconstruction

iSee Method

Face **With** Glasses



Face, **No** Glasses



Modified Cost Function:



MSE (Desired Output , Reconstructed Image)

Image Coloring and Noise reduction

IMAGE COLORING



Before

After

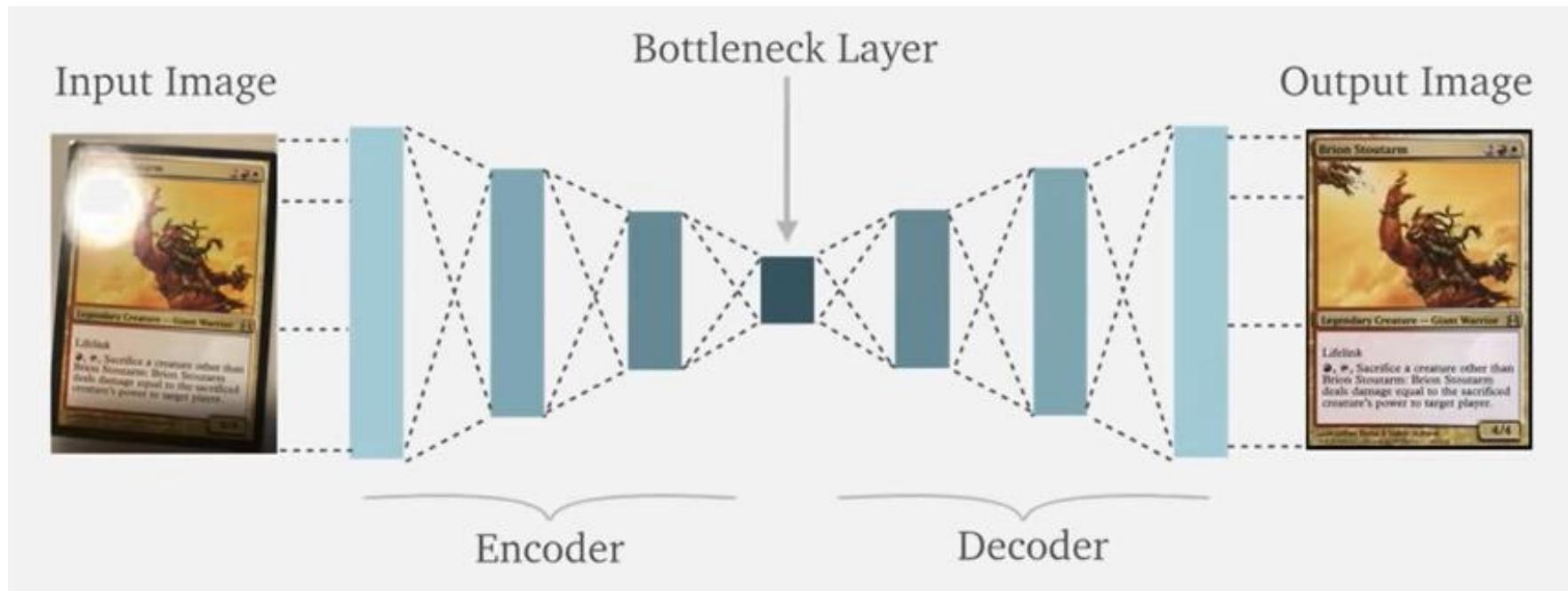
IMAGE NOISE REDUCTION

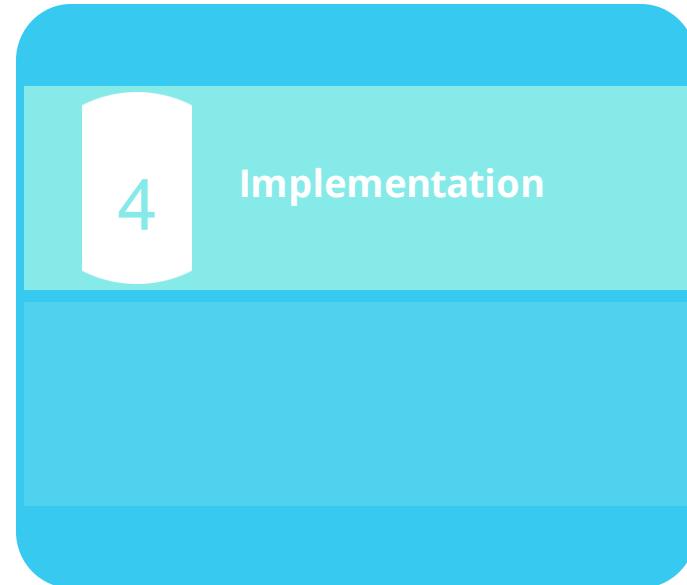


Before

After

Feature Variation





TERIMA KASIH

Orbit Future Academy

PT Orbit Ventura Indonesia
Center of Excellence (Jakarta Selatan)
Gedung Veteran RI, Lt.15
Unit Z15-002, Plaza Semanggi
Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav.50, Jakarta
12930, Indonesia

- Jakarta Selatan/Pusat
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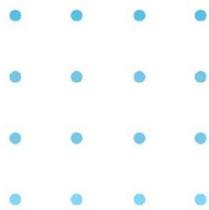
Hubungi Kami

Director of Sales & Partnership
ira@orbitventura.com
+62 858-9187-7388

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AI Mastery Course



Module 4 Computer Vision

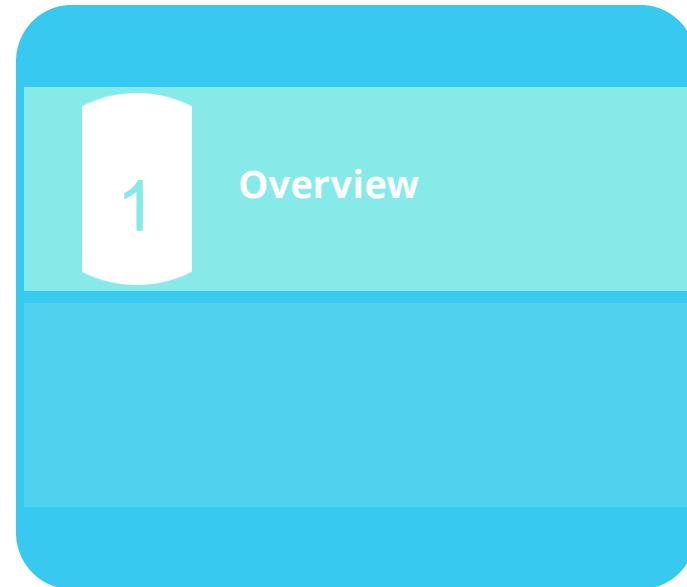
Section

Image Segmentation using
U-Net

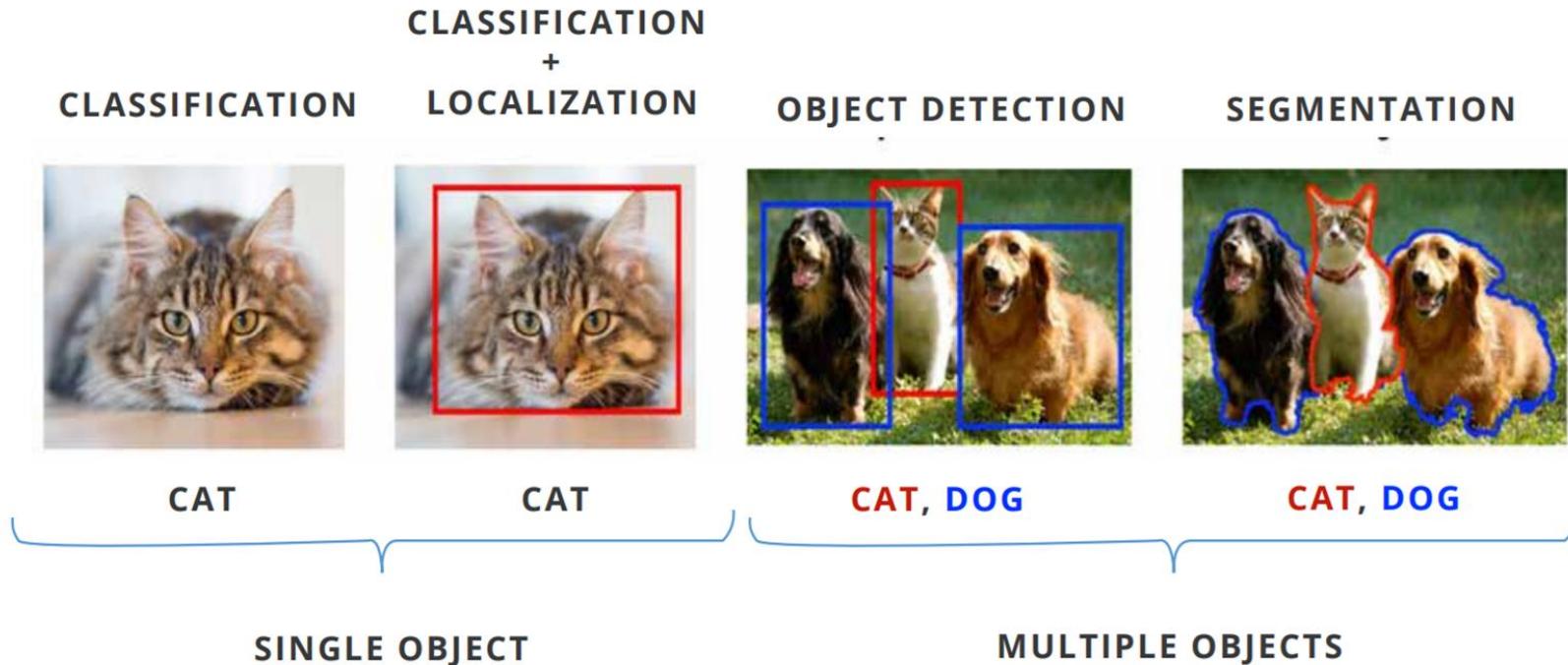


Learning **Agenda**

- Memahami prinsip kerja segmentasi
- Perbedaan antara instance dan semantic segmentation
- U-Net untuk instance segmentation
- Experiment



Computer Vision Landscape



Overview

The problem to classify the pixels dalam suatu gambar dan kemudian mengelompokkan gambar dengan menandambar garis di sekitar objek disebut Segmentation



Overview



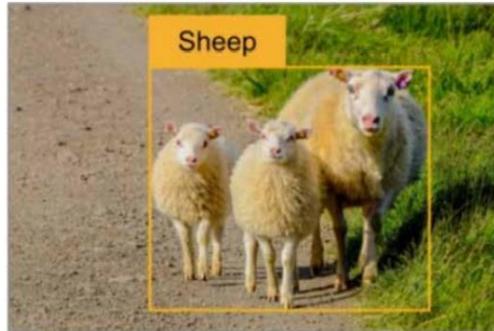
predict →



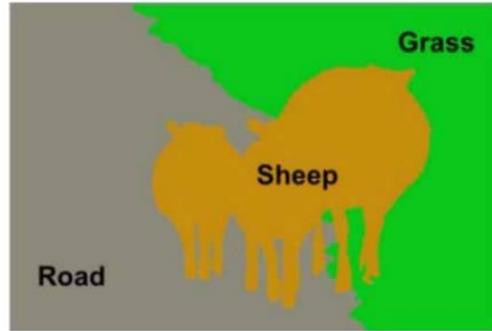
Person
Bicycle
Background

Type of Segmentation

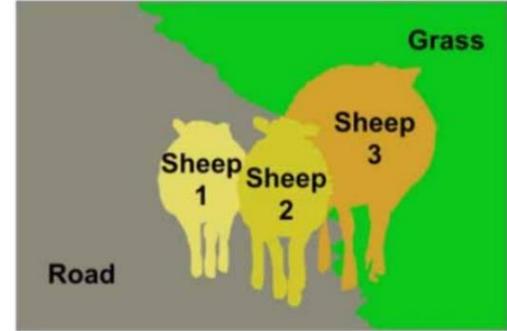
- Semantic Segmentation masks road, sheep and grass. dapat mengidentifikasi objek yang berbeda.
- Instance Segmentation masks different sheep. dapat mengidentifikasi berbagai contoh objek.



Classification and Localization



Semantic segmentation

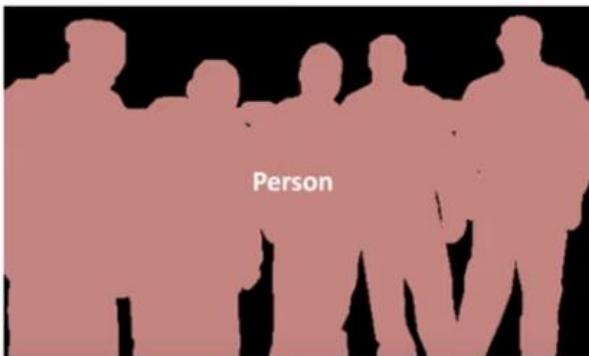


Instance segmentation

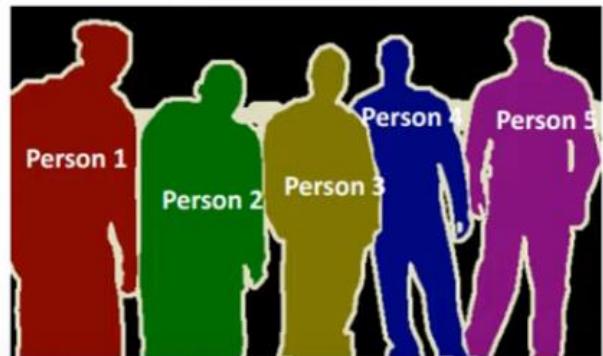
Type of Segmentation



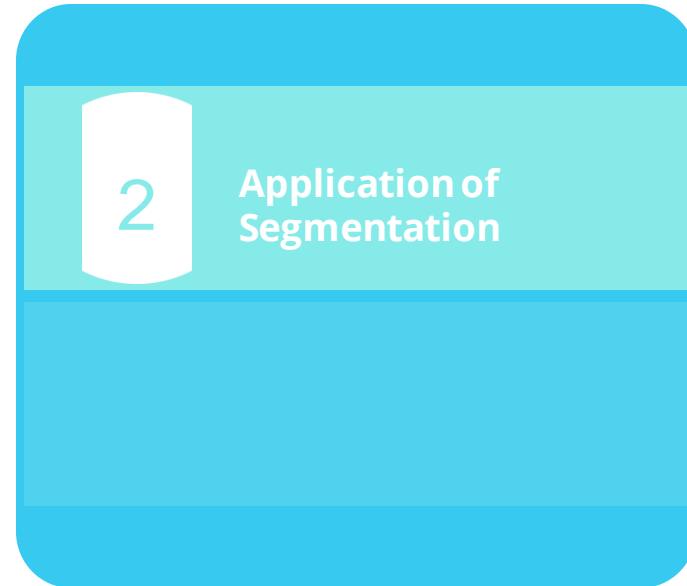
Object Detection



Semantic Segmentation



Instance Segmentation



2 Application of Segmentation



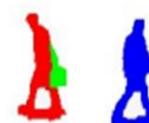
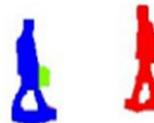
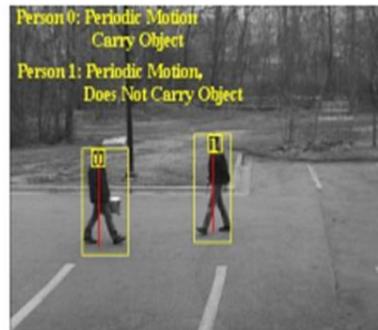
Application

Road identification in Satellite imagery



Application

Activity Recognition



Application

Crop Monitoring



Application

Object Extraction



Application

Autonomous Car

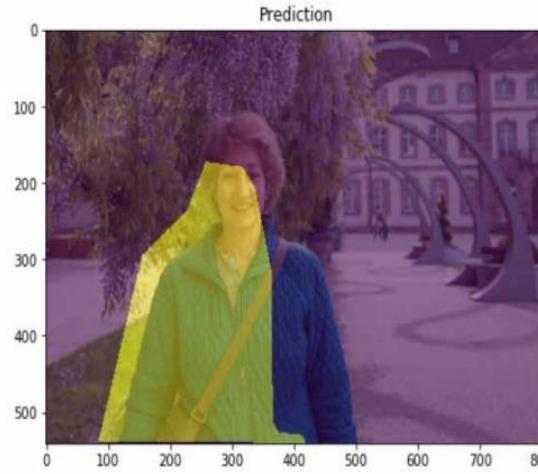
DeepLab V3 xception_cityscapes_trainfine (GTX980M) INPUT_SIZE=1539
Prediction time: 403ms (2.5 fps) AVG: 356ms (2.8 fps)



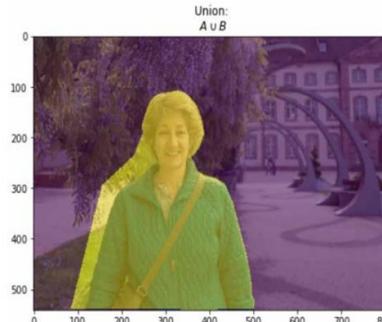
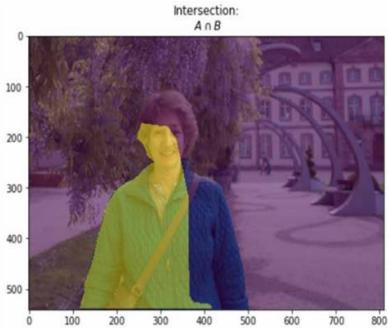
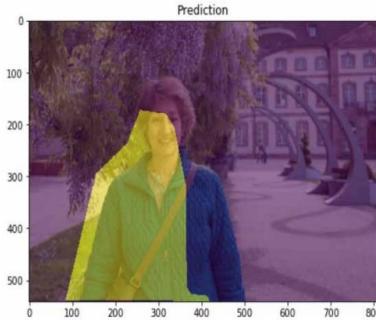
Evaluation

Dalam Segmentasi bertujuan memprediksi kelas setiap piksel dalam gambar.

The Intersection Over Union(IoU) adalah metrik yang memberi tahu nilai(persen) tumpang tindih antara target mask dan output yang di prediksi.



What is intersection over union?



IOU metric measures the pixels common between the target and the predicted masks divided by the total number of pixels present across both masks.

$$IoU = \frac{\text{target} \cap \text{prediction}}{\text{target} \cup \text{prediction}}$$

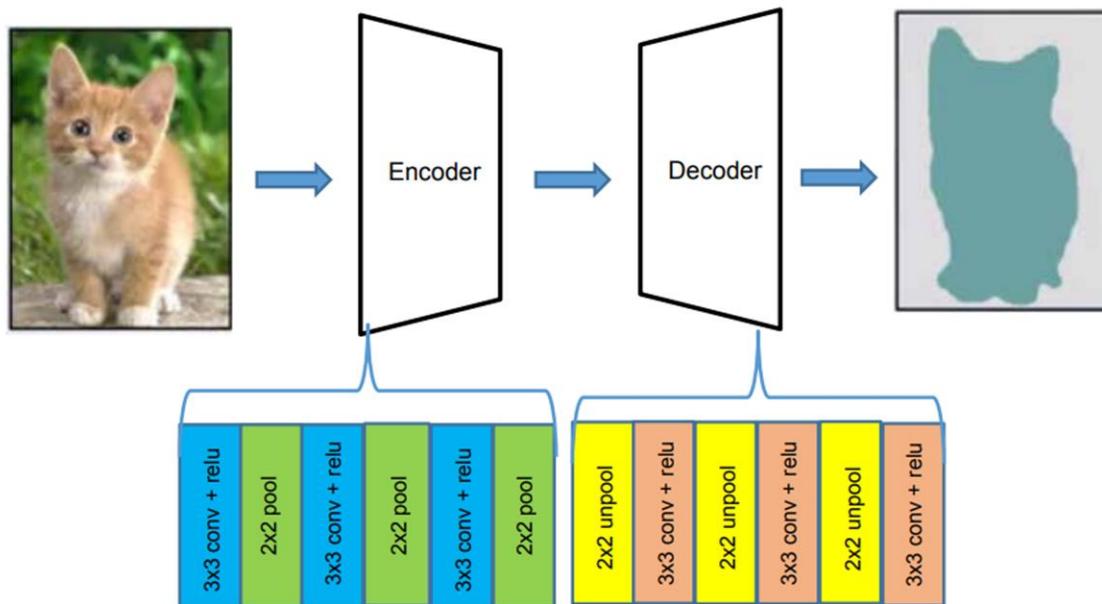


03

SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION

- Encoder Decoder Approach
- Concept of deconvolutions

Encoder decoder architecture



This method produces more accurate image segmentation.

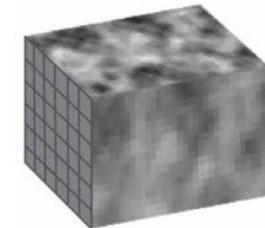
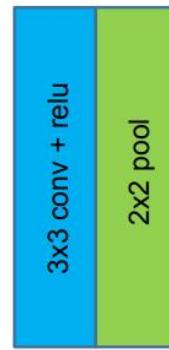
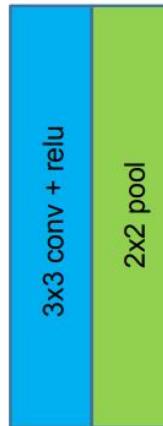
Encoder decoder architecture

- Lapisan encoder dan decoder berukuran sama.
- Encoder digunakan untuk mengekstrak fitur.
- Decoder akan menggunakan fitur yang sudah diekstrak untuk membuat mask predict pada original picture.

Encoder

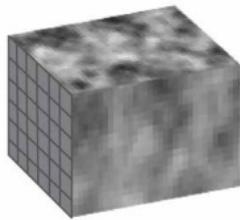


Input Image

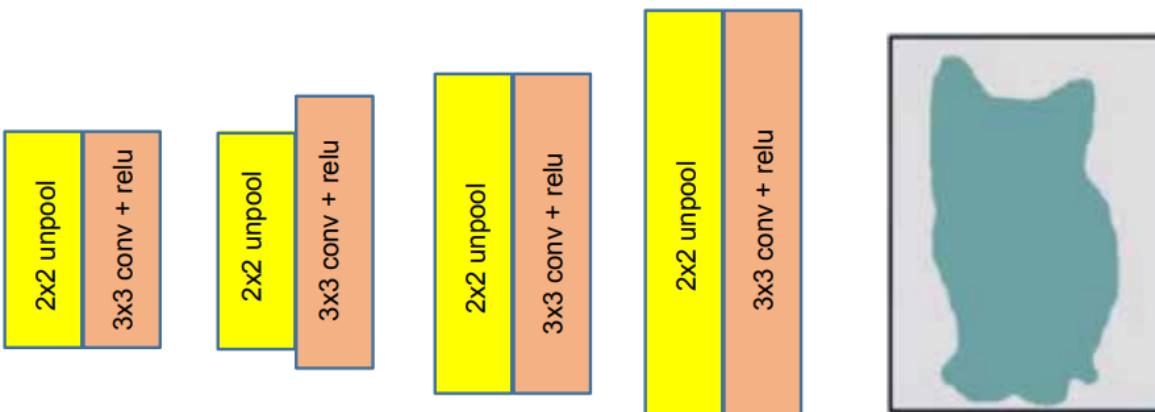


Features

Decoder

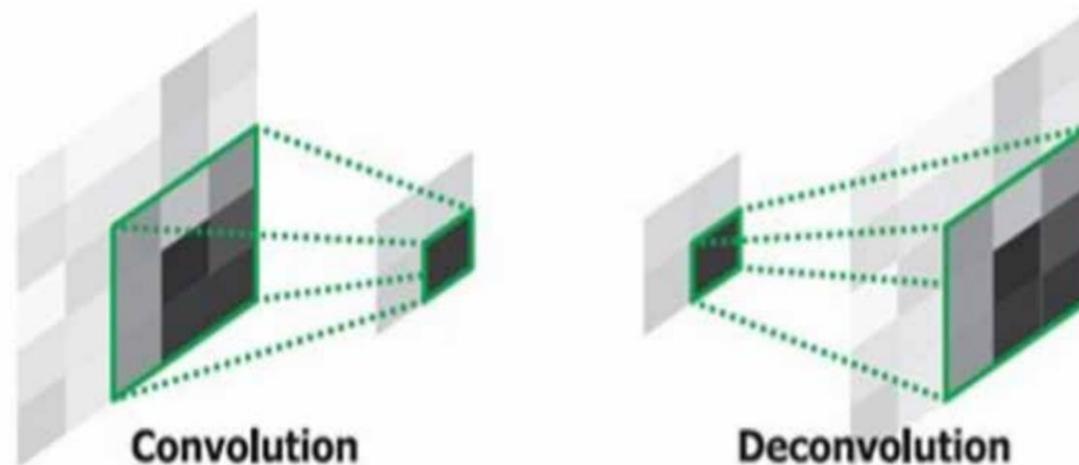


Features



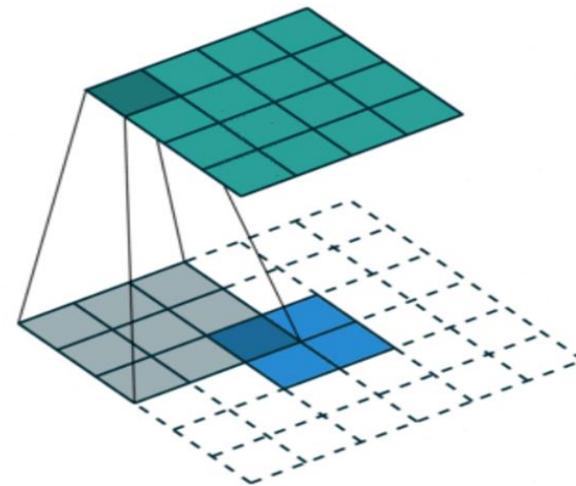
What is transpose convolution layer

Konvolusi adalah proses untuk mendapatkan ukuran output yang lebih kecil. Deconvolution atau Transpose Convolution adalah proses dimana kita ingin upsample image untuk mendapatkan ukuran yang lebih besar.



How does deconvolution works

- warna biru sebagai input, Warna Grey 3x3 filter, Warna Hijau merupakan outputnya. Stride is 1. Perhitungannya yang dilakukan sama dengan perhitungan konvolusi biasa.
- jadi dengan input 2x2 dan kernel size 3x3, kita bisa mendapatkan ukuran gambar yang lebih besar menjadi 4x4 dengan stride =



Maths behind deconvolution

52	29
181	90

Input Image

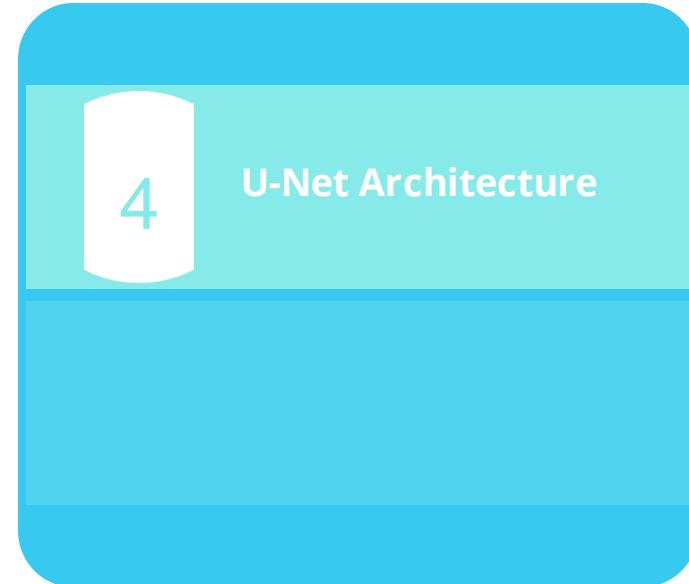
0	1	0
0	1	0
0	1	0

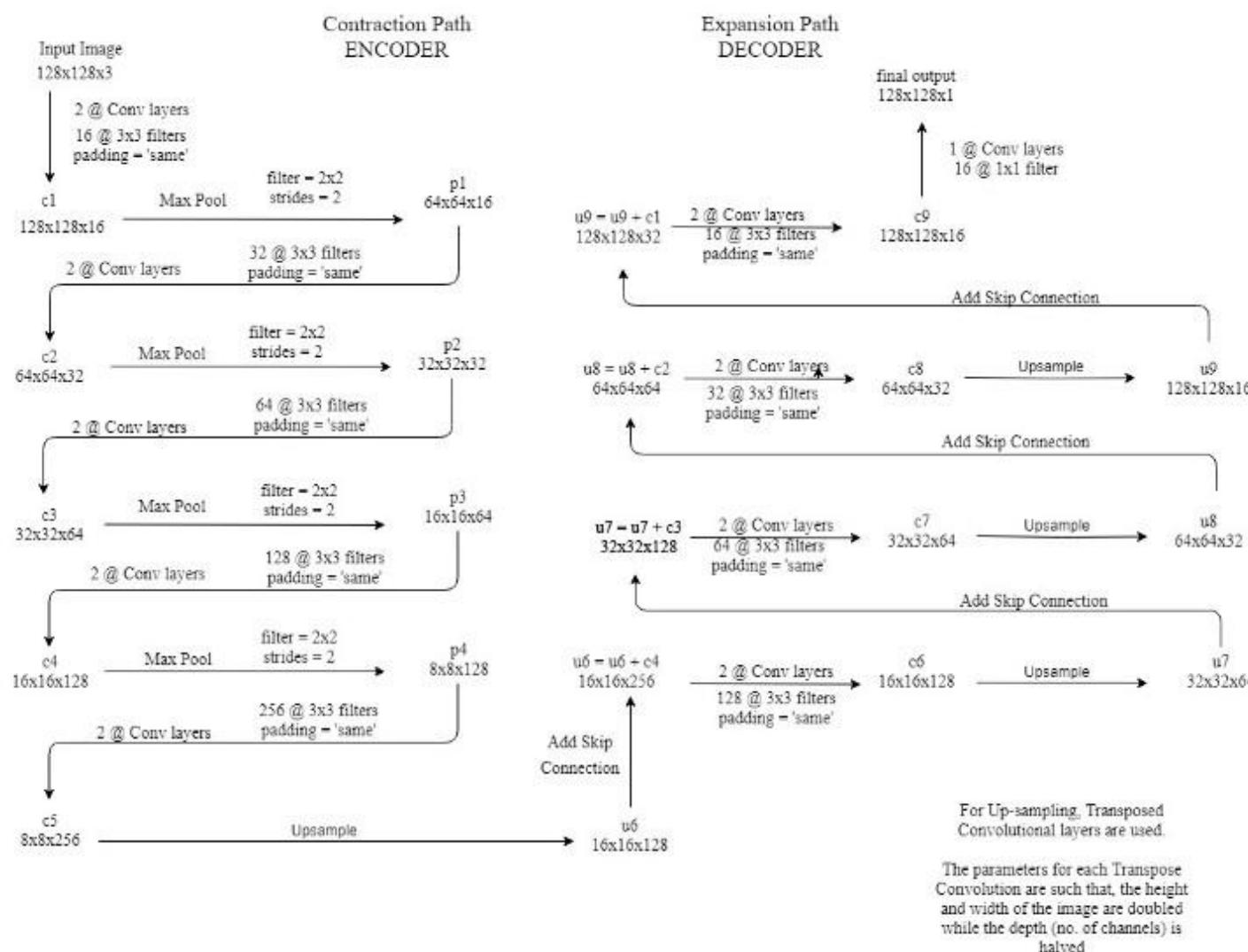
Filter

0	52	29	0
0	233	119	0
0	223	119	0
0	181	90	0

Convolved Image

This is how we obtain a 4x4 image, when we perform deconvolution on 2x2 image with a 3x3 filter





U-Net Training

Soft-max:

$$p_k(x) = \exp(a_k(x)) / \sum_{k'=1}^K \exp(a_{k'}(x))$$

- k - Feature channel
- $a_k(x)$ - The activation in feature channel k at pixel position x

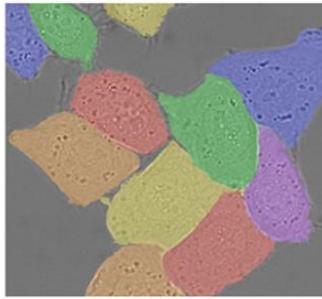
Cross-Entropy loss function:

$$E = - \sum_{x \in \Omega} w(x) \log(p_{l(x)}(x))$$

- $w(x)$ - True label per a pixel

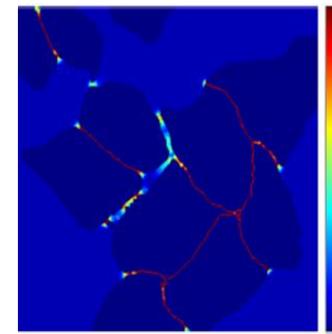
U-Net Training - pixel-wise loss weight

- Force the network to learn the small separation borders that they introduce between touching cells.



Colors :different instances

$$w(x) = w_c(x) + w_0 \exp\left(-\frac{(d_1(x) + d_2(x))^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$



- $w_c(x)$ - weight map to balance the class frequencies
- d_1/d_2 - Distance to the border of the nearest cell / second nearest cell
- $w_0 - 10, \sigma \approx 5$ pixels

Keuntungan vs Kerugian

U-net advantages

- Fleksibel dan dapat digunakan untuk tugas rational image masking task
- Akurasi tinggi (given proper training, dataset, and training time)
- Tidak mengandung lapisan fully connected layers
- Lebih cepat dari sliding-window (1-detik per image)
- Terbukti menjadi tool segmentasi yang sangat bagus dalam skenario dengan data terbatas
- Berhasil mencapai kinerja yang sangat baik pada aplikasi segmentasi biomedis yang berbeda.

U-net disadvantages

- Gambar yang lebih besar membutuhkan memori GPU yang tinggi.
- Membutuhkan banyak waktu untuk berlatih (relatively many layers)
- Pre-trained models tidak tersedia secara luas (it's too task specific)

TERIMA KASIH

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Hubungi Kami

Director of Sales & Partnership
ira@orbitventura.com
+62 858-9187-7388

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