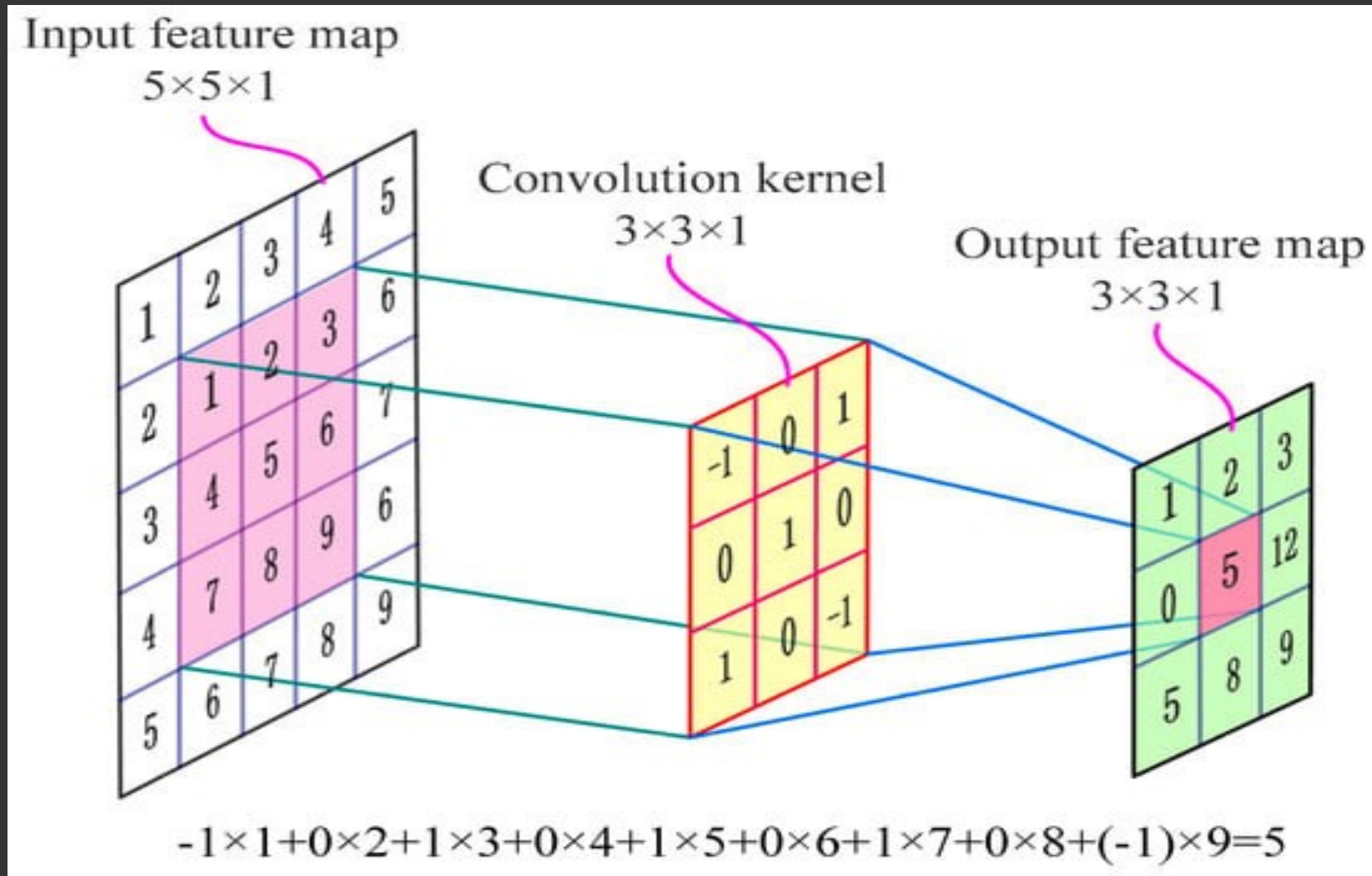


U-Net : Convolutional Networks for Biomedical Image Segmentation

목차

1. CNN
2. U-Net architecture
3. Data Augmentation
4. Train
5. Conclusion

CNN



CNN

1 _{x1}	1 _{x0}	1 _{x1}	0	0
0 _{x0}	1 _{x1}	1 _{x0}	1	0
0 _{x1}	0 _{x0}	1 _{x1}	1	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0

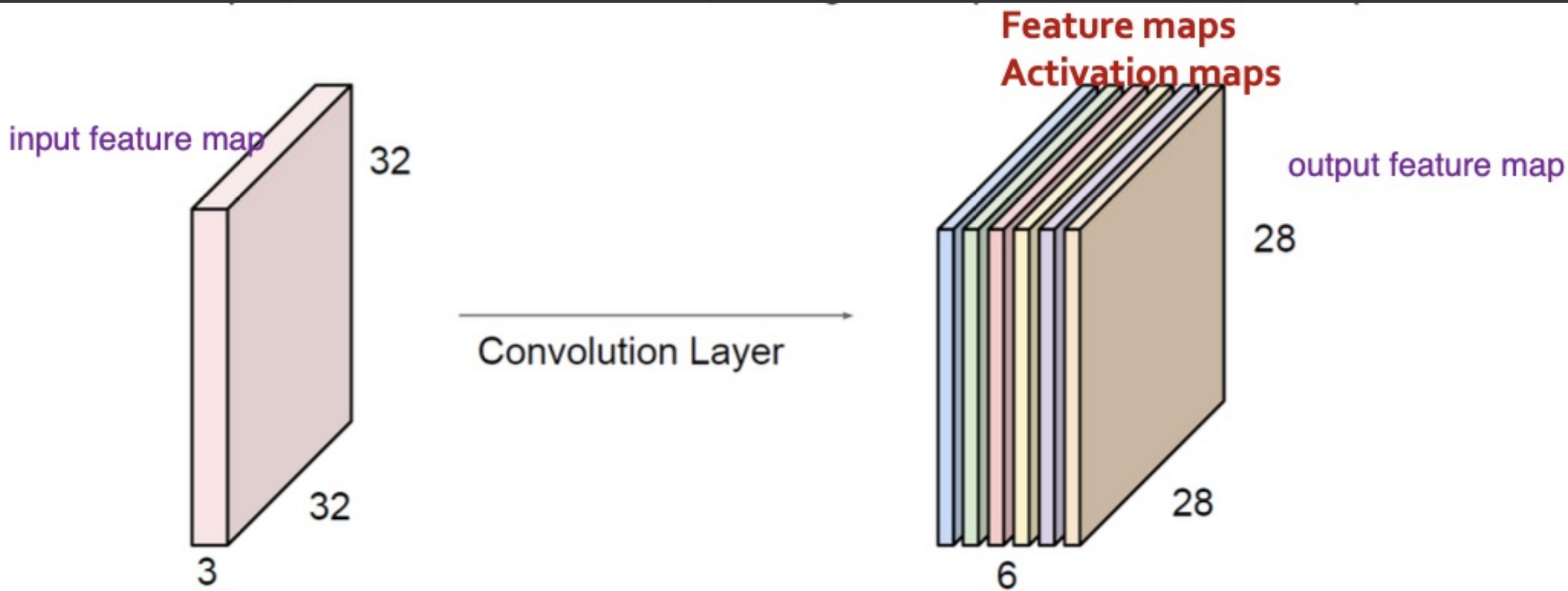
Image

4		

Convolved
Feature

CNN

- 필터를 6개 사용할 경우 feature map의 channel은 6.
- Output 채널 수는 사용한 filter의 개수와 같음 .



We stack these up to get a “new image” of size 28x28x6!

CNN

13	20	30	0
8	12	3	0
34	70	33	5
111	80	10	23

Activation Map

20	30
111	33

Max Pooling

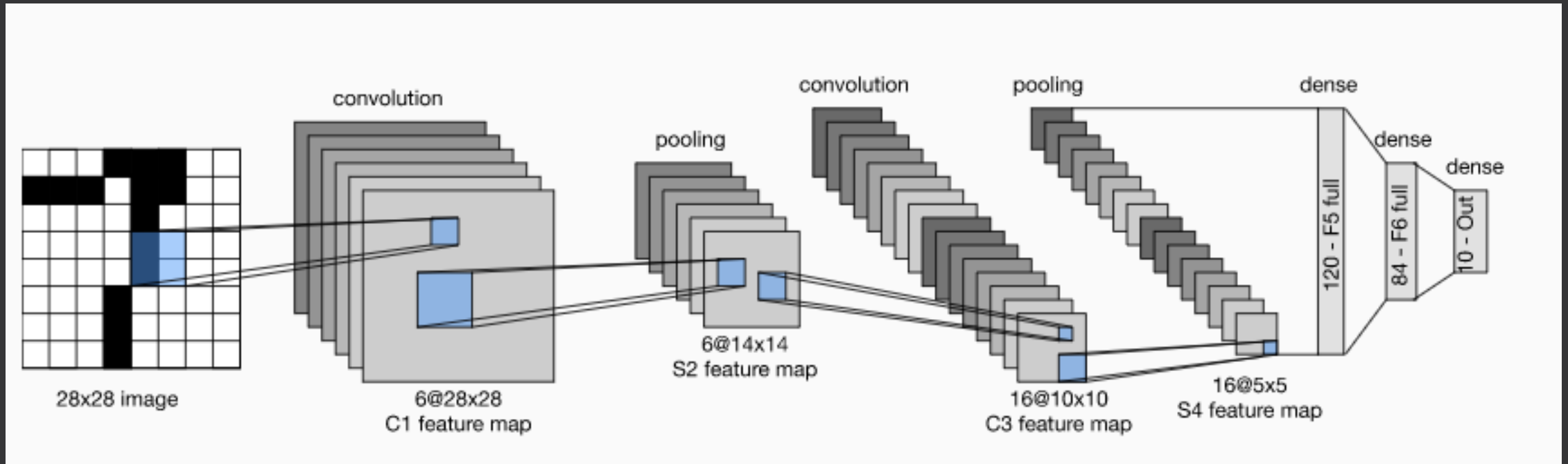
13	8
66	18

Average Pooling

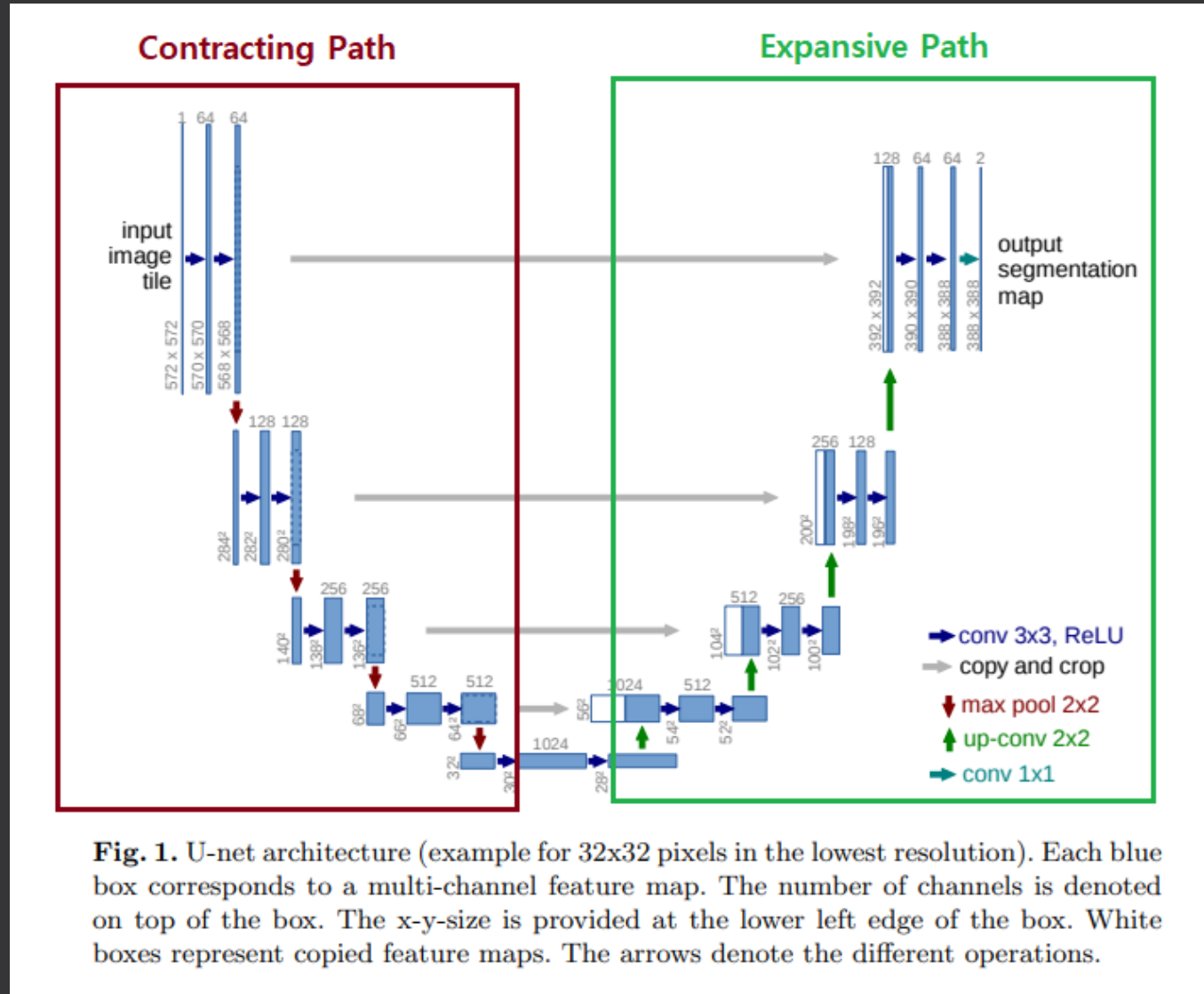
8	0
34	5

Min Pooling

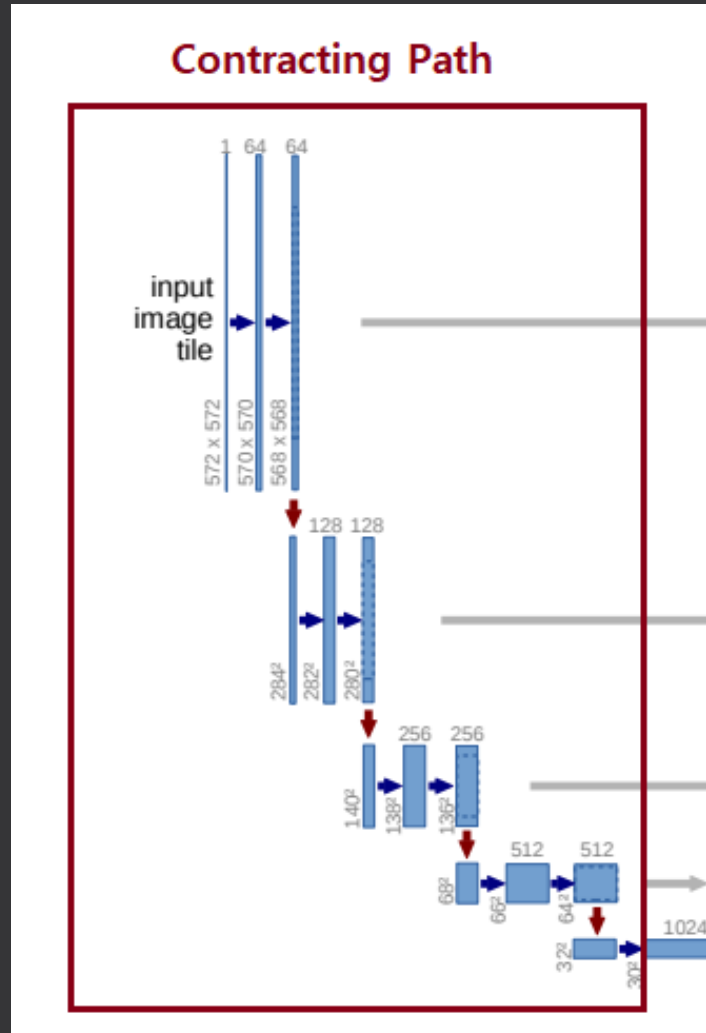
CNN



U-Net architecture



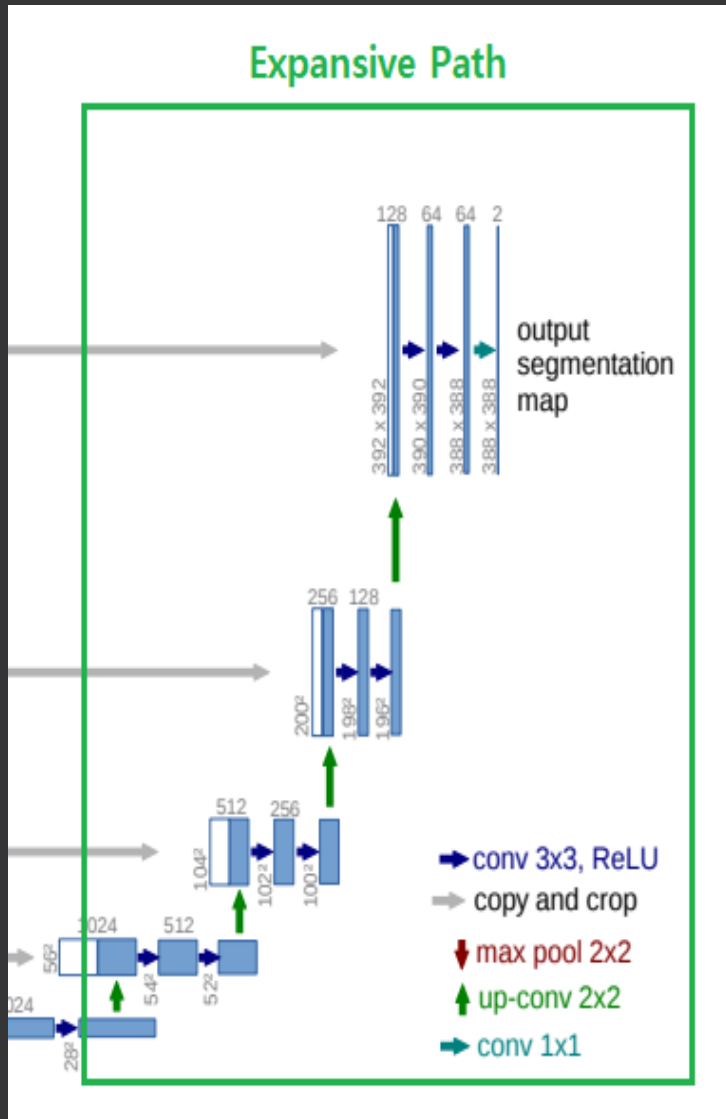
U-Net architecture –Contracting Path



*Contracting Path의 특징

1. 전형적인 Convolution network 진행
- Conv 연산 → ReLU → Max pooling
(일반적인 CNN 분류 모델 사용 가능)
2. 두 번의 3×3 convolution 진행 후, ReLU 사용
(파란색 화살표)
3. 2×2 Max pooling (stride = 2)
- 해상도(너비와 높이) 2배 감소
(빨간색 화살표)
4. down – sampling시에는 2배 크기의 kernel을 적용

U-Net architecture – Expansive Path



U-Net architecture - Summary

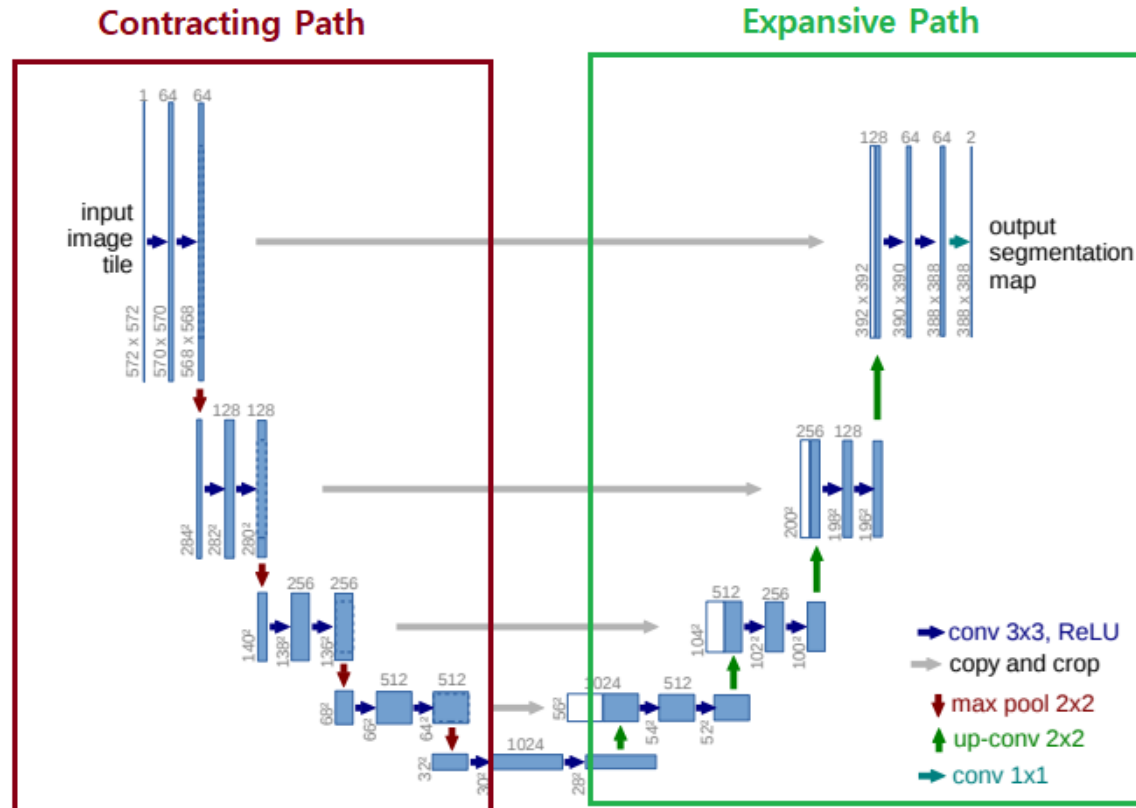
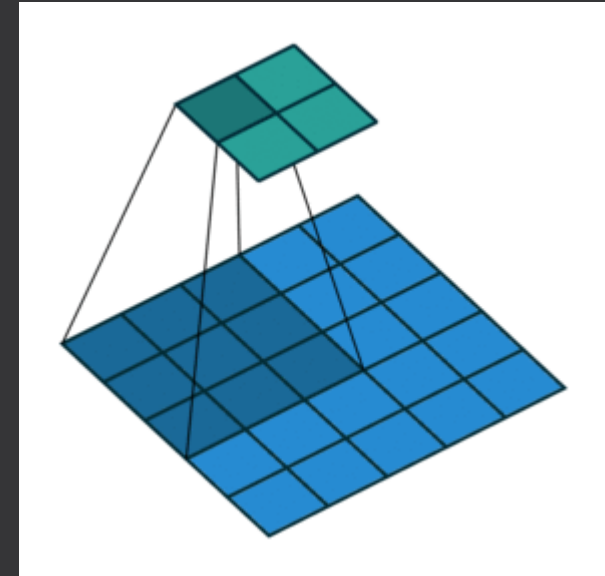
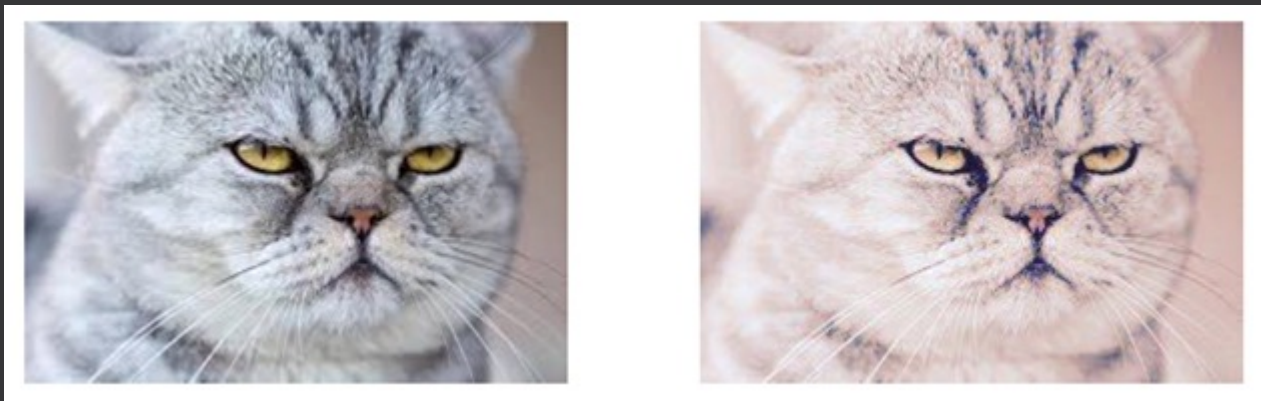
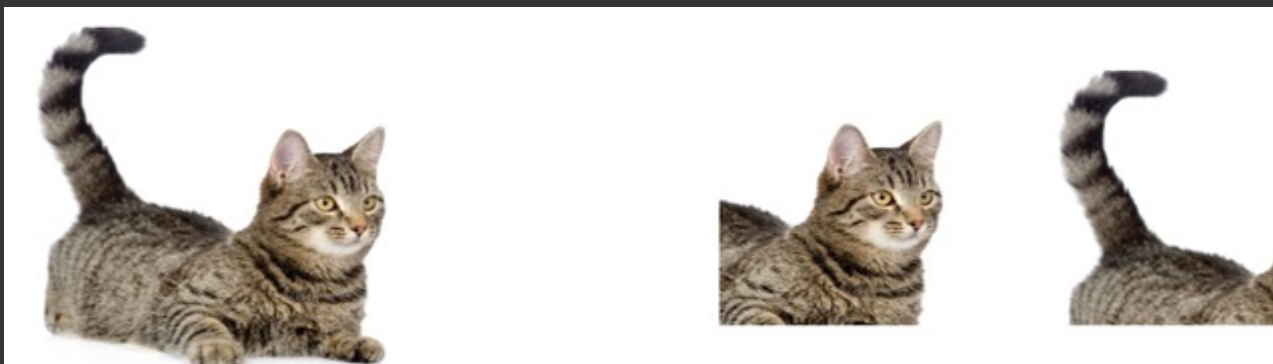
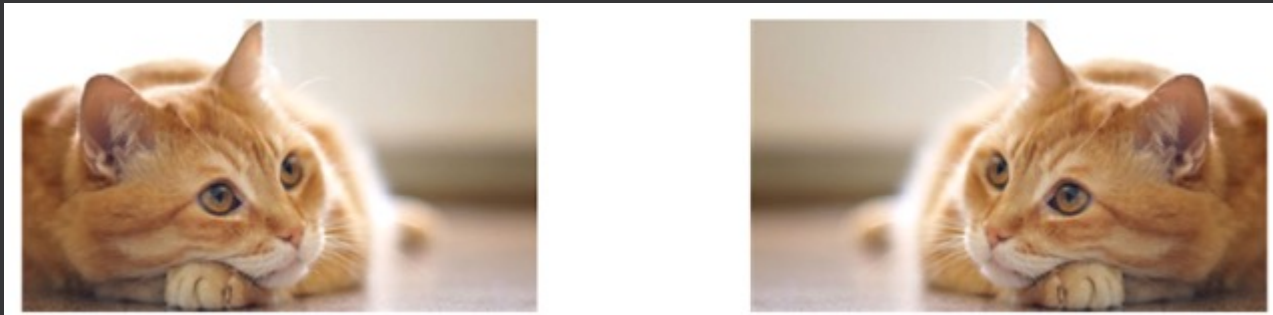


Fig. 1. U-net architecture (example for 32x32 pixels in the lowest resolution). Each blue box corresponds to a multi-channel feature map. The number of channels is denoted on top of the box. The x-y-size is provided at the lower left edge of the box. White boxes represent copied feature maps. The arrows denote the different operations.

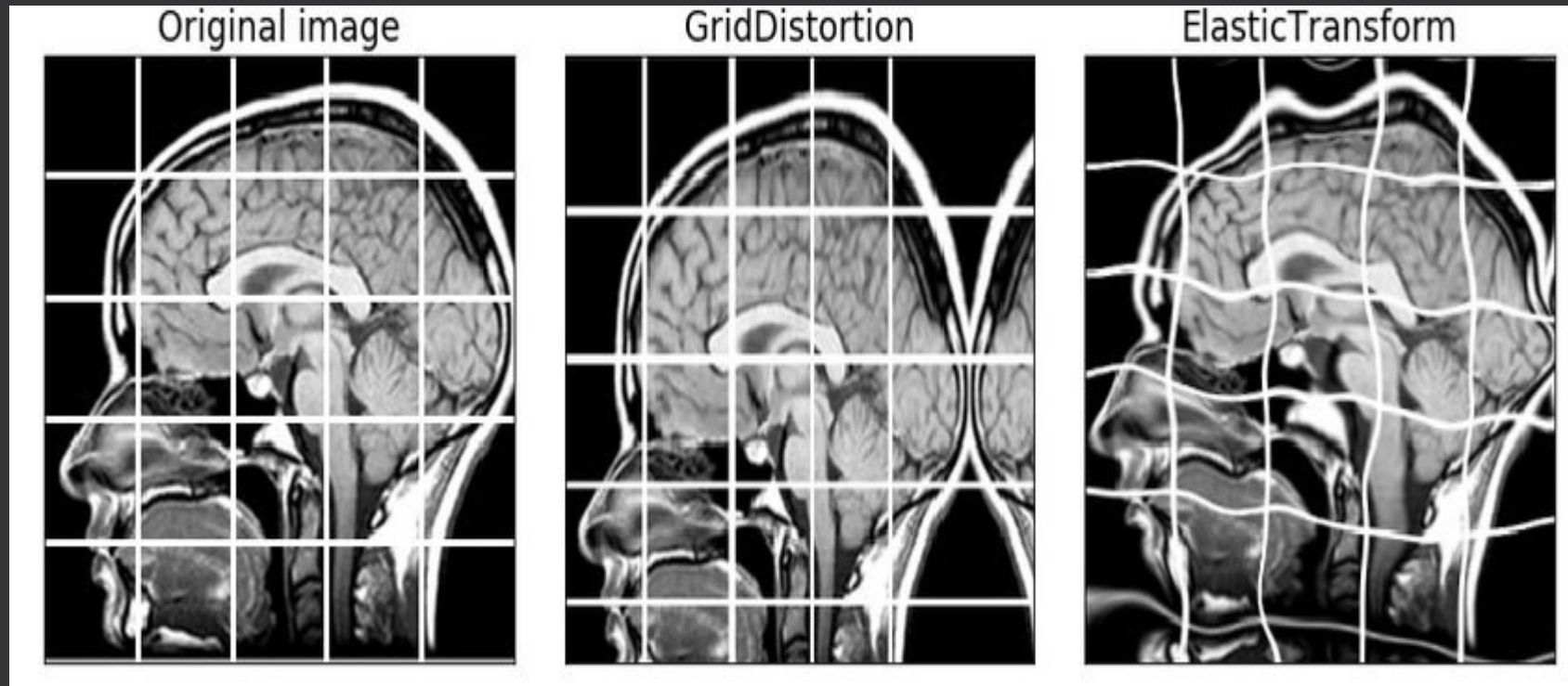


Data augmentation – Basic



<https://nittaku.tistory.com/272>

Data augmentation – Elastic deformation



Grid distortion and elastic transform applied to a medical image. | Download Scientific Diagram ([researchgate.net](https://www.researchgate.net))

Overlap - tile Strategy

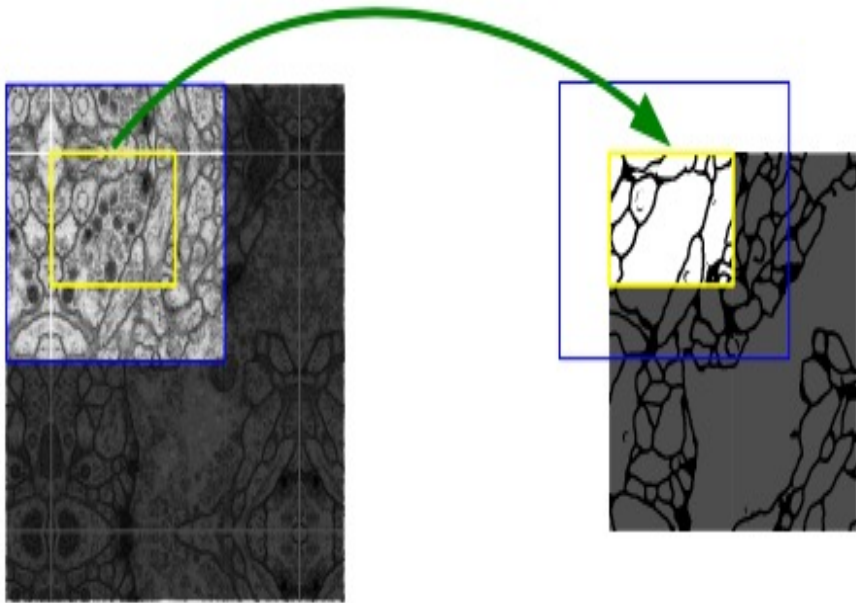


Fig. 2. Overlap-tile strategy for seamless segmentation of arbitrary large images (here segmentation of neuronal structures in EM stacks). Prediction of the segmentation in the yellow area, requires image data within the blue area as input. Missing input data is extrapolated by mirroring

-Padding을 수행하지 않고 Convolution을 진행하기 때문에 출력크기가 입력크기보다 작다.

-실제로 노란색 영역의 segmentation이 필요하면 이보다 더 큰 범위(파란색 영역)을 삽입.

-이미지의 경계 부분은 extrapolation을 사용
미러링(mirroring) 활용

Train – objective function

U-Net 은 segmentation을 위한 네트워크 이므로, 픽셀 단위(pixel-wise)로 소프트 맥스를 사용

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

$x \in \Omega$: 픽셀의 위치 (*pixel position*)이며, $\Omega \subset \mathbb{Z}^2$
 k : k 번째 특징 채널 (*feature channel*) = 클래스
 $a_k(x)$: k 번째 채널의 x 위치의 *activation* 값

$P_k(x)$: 픽셀 x 가 k 클래스일 확률

학습을 위해 다음의 Cross-entropy 손실을 사용(true label만 고려하므로, 일반 cross entropy 공식과 동일)

$$E = \sum_{x \in \Omega} w(x) \log(p_{l(x)}(x)) \quad l(x) : \text{이미지 } x \text{의 true label}$$

Train – objective function

세포(cell)를 명확히 구분하기 위해 작은 분리 경계(small separation border)를 학습합니다.
-w(x)는 인접한 셀 사이에 있는 배경 레이블에 대하여 높은 가중치를 부여합니다. (명확한 분리)

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

$w_c(x)$: x위치의 해당하는 클래스의 빈도수
 $d_1(x)$: 가장 가까운 세포의 거리
 $d_2(x)$: 두 번째로 가까운 세포의 거리

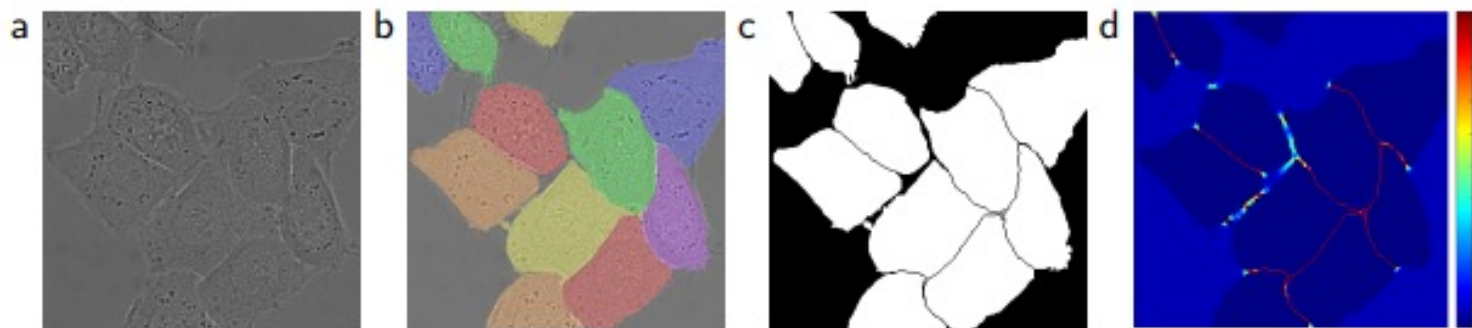


Fig. 3. HeLa cells on glass recorded with DIC (differential interference contrast) microscopy. (a) raw image. (b) overlay with ground truth segmentation. Different colors indicate different instances of the HeLa cells. (c) generated segmentation mask (white: foreground, black: background). (d) map with a pixel-wise loss weight to force the network to learn the border pixels.

Conclusion

EM segmentation 대회 결과

- Warping error 기준으로 정렬한 결과, 우수한 정확도를 보임

Table 1. Ranking on the EM segmentation challenge [14] (march 6th, 2015), sorted by warping error.

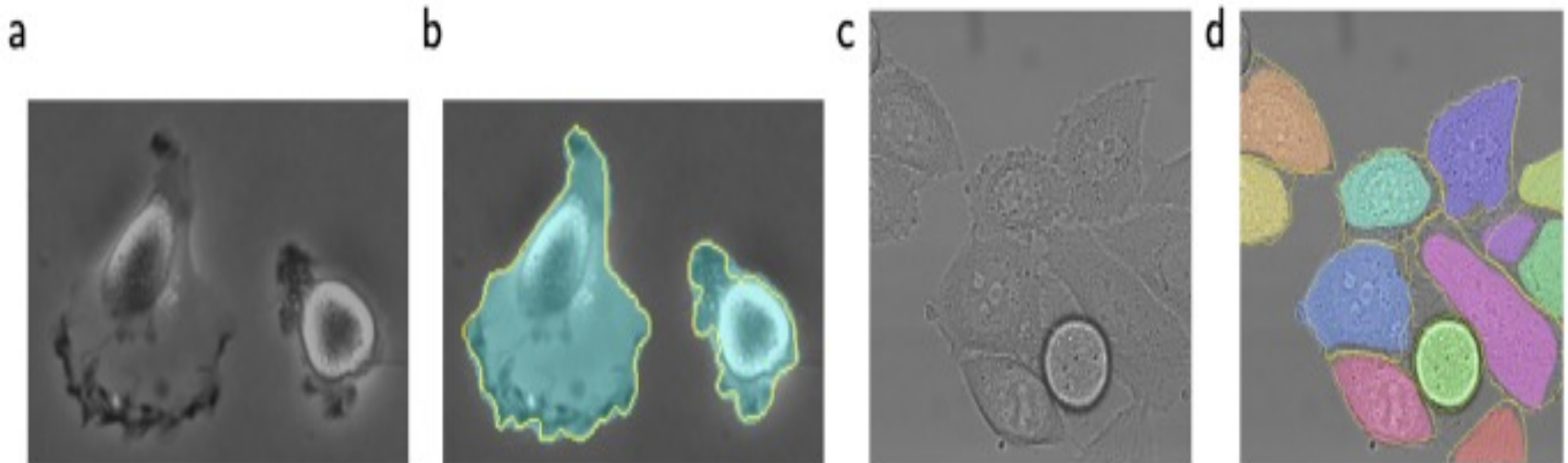
Rank	Group name	Warping Error	Rand Error	Pixel Error
	** human values **	0.000005	0.0021	0.0010
1.	u-net	0.000353	0.0382	0.0611
2.	DIVE-SCI	0.000355	0.0305	0.0584
3.	IDSIA [1]	0.000420	0.0504	0.0613
4.	DIVE	0.000430	0.0545	0.0582
⋮				
10.	IDSIA-SCI	0.000653	0.0189	0.1027

Conclusion

추가적인 두 개의 데이터 세트(ISBI cell tracking challenge 2014 and 2015) 대해서 진행

-PHC-U373 : 35개의 부분적으로 주석이 있는(annotated) 학습 이미지 데이터 세트

-DIC-HeLa : 20개의 부분적으로 주석이 있는(annotated) 학습 이미지 데이터 세트



Conclusion

- 추가적인 두 개의 데이터 세트(ISBI cell tracking challenge 2014 and 2015) 대해서 진행
- PHC-U373와 DIC-HeLa 두 데이터 세트에 대해 이전보다 우수한 IOU를 보임.

Table 2. Segmentation results (IOU) on the ISBI cell tracking challenge 2015.

Name	PhC-U373	DIC-HeLa
IMCB-SG (2014)	0.2669	0.2935
KTH-SE (2014)	0.7953	0.4607
HOUS-US (2014)	0.5323	-
second-best 2015	0.83	0.46
u-net (2015)	0.9203	0.7756