

# Hello and Welcome to AI Camp



# Image Segmentation

Imane Hamzaoui



## Definition:

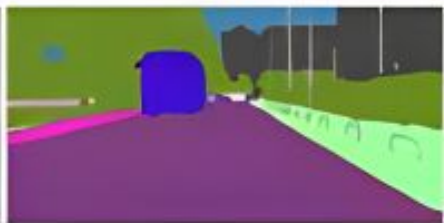
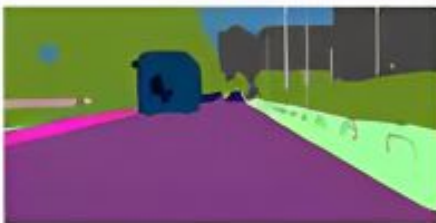
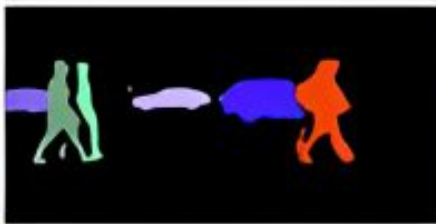
Image Segmentation is the process of partitioning a digital image into multiple segments to simplify or change the representation of an image. Crucial for object recognition, medical imaging analysis, and many other computer vision tasks.

## Objective

To understand the fundamentals of image segmentation, explore various techniques, and apply knowledge to a practical example.

# Basics of image segmentation:

- Semantic Segmentation: Classifies all pixels of an image into meaningful classes of objects.
- Instance Segmentation: Identifies each instance of each object class separately.
- Panoptic Segmentation: Combines both semantic and instance segmentation.



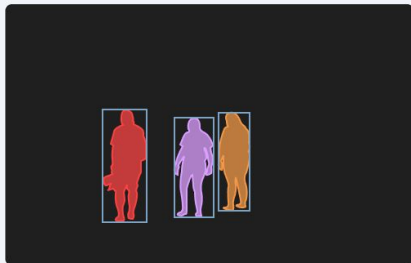
## Semantic Segmentation vs. Instance Segmentation vs. Panoptic Segmentation



(a) Image



(b) Semantic Segmentation



(c) Instance Segmentation



(d) Panoptic Segmentation

# Applications

- Medical Imaging: Used for tumor detection, organ segmentation, etc.
- Autonomous Vehicles: For pedestrian and obstacle detection.
- Satellite Imaging: Land cover classification and environmental monitoring.



# Types of Image Segmentation

- Thresholding: Simplest way to segment objects by pixel intensity.
- Clustering: K-means clustering to partition pixel intensities.
- Edge Detection: Identify boundaries using algorithms like Canny edge detector.
- Watershed Algorithm: Used for separating touching objects in an image.



# Deep Learning for Image Segmentation

- CNNs: Convolutional Neural Networks are pivotal in learning image features for segmentation.
- U-Net: A CNN architecture with a U-shaped network designed for medical image segmentation.
- Mask R-CNN: An extension of Faster R-CNN for instance segmentation.

# Dataset and Tools

- Datasets: COCO, PASCAL VOC, and Decathlon for diverse segmentation tasks.
- Tools: TensorFlow, PyTorch for model building; OpenCV for image processing.

# Dataset preparation

- Annotation: Tools like Labelbox or VIA for labeling images.
- Preprocessing: Resizing, normalizing, augmenting images for training.

# Evaluation metrics

- IoU (Intersection over Union):  $\text{IoU} = \text{Area of Overlap} / \text{Area of Union}$ .
- Dice Coefficient:  $\text{Dice} = 2 * (\text{Prediction} \cap \text{Ground Truth}) / (\text{Prediction} + \text{Ground Truth})$ .
- Pixel Accuracy: Percentage of pixels correctly classified.

# Practical Demonstration

Let's go into the notebook, a practical case with pytorch on spleen segmentation with pytorch

# Challenge:

Adapt a new model for the spleen dataset, compare with it in terms of loss and speed of training.

## Useful resources:

- [https://github.com/AakashKumarNain/annotated\\_research\\_papers/blob/master/segmentation/segment\\_anything.pdf](https://github.com/AakashKumarNain/annotated_research_papers/blob/master/segmentation/segment_anything.pdf)
- [https://github.com/AakashKumarNain/annotated\\_research\\_papers/blob/master/segmentation/decoder\\_denoising\\_pretraining.pdf](https://github.com/AakashKumarNain/annotated_research_papers/blob/master/segmentation/decoder_denoising_pretraining.pdf)
- [https://github.com/AakashKumarNain/annotated\\_research\\_papers/blob/master/segmentation/axial\\_deeplab.pdf](https://github.com/AakashKumarNain/annotated_research_papers/blob/master/segmentation/axial_deeplab.pdf)



# Thank you for attending

any questions ?

