



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT DALLAS

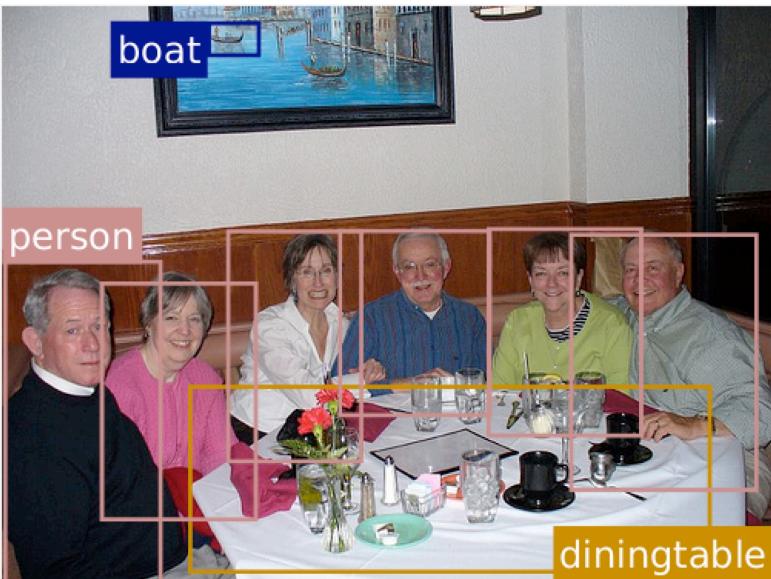
# Semantic Segmentation

CS 4391 Introduction to Computer Vision

Professor Yapeng Tian

Department of Computer Science

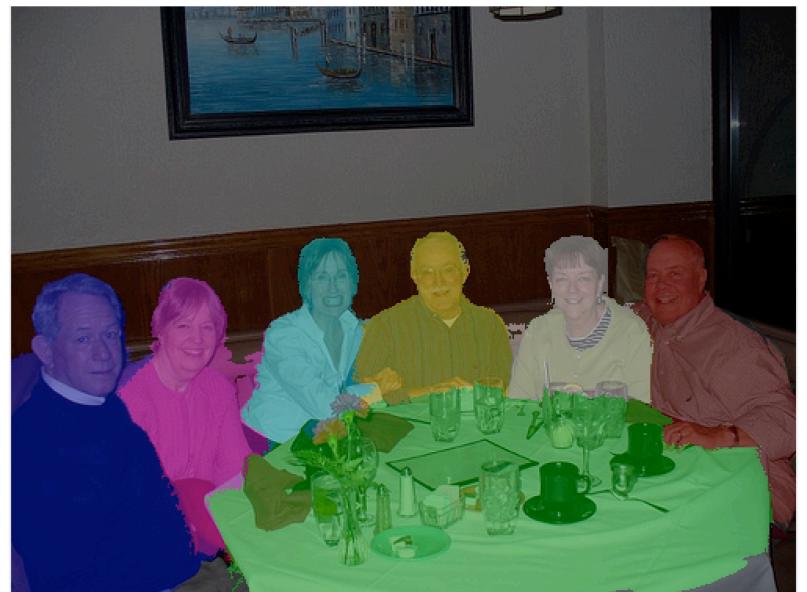
# Semantic Scene Understanding



Object Detection



Semantic Segmentation



Instance Segmentation

# Semantic Segmentation

Semantic image segmentation is the task of **classifying each pixel in an image from a predefined set of classes**



The pixels belonging to the bed are classified in the class “bed”, the pixels corresponding to the walls are labeled as “wall”, etc.

# Problem Formulation



Input

segmented →

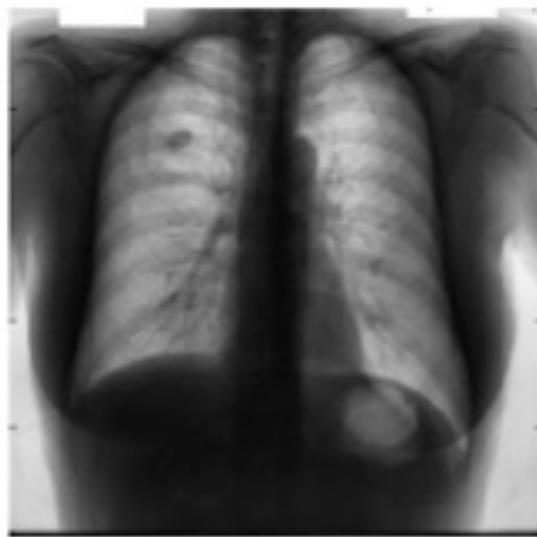
- 1: Person
- 2: Purse
- 3: Plants/Grass
- 4: Sidewalk
- 5: Building/Structures

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

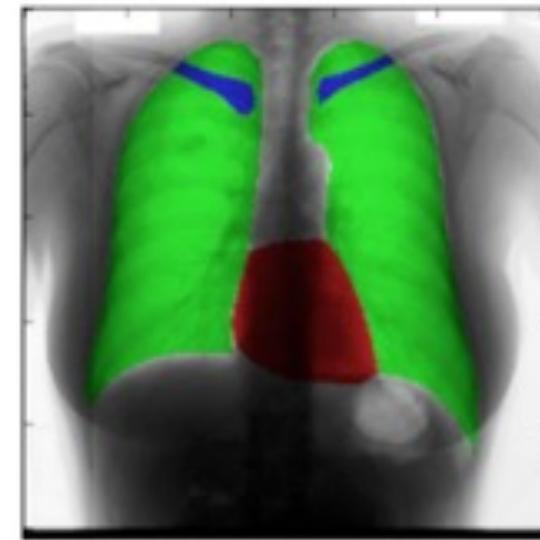
Semantic Labels

Given an image of size  $W \times H \times 3$ , we aim to generate a  $W \times H$  matrix containing the predicted class labels corresponding to all the pixels.

# Applications: Medical images



Input Image



Segmented Image

A chest x-ray with the heart (red), lungs (green), and clavicles (blue) are segmented.

Novikov et al. Fully Convolutional Architectures for Multi-Class Segmentation in Chest Radiographs, 2018

# Applications: Autonomous Vehicles



A real-time segmented road scene for autonomous driving

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ATlcEDSPWXY>

# Semantic Segmentation

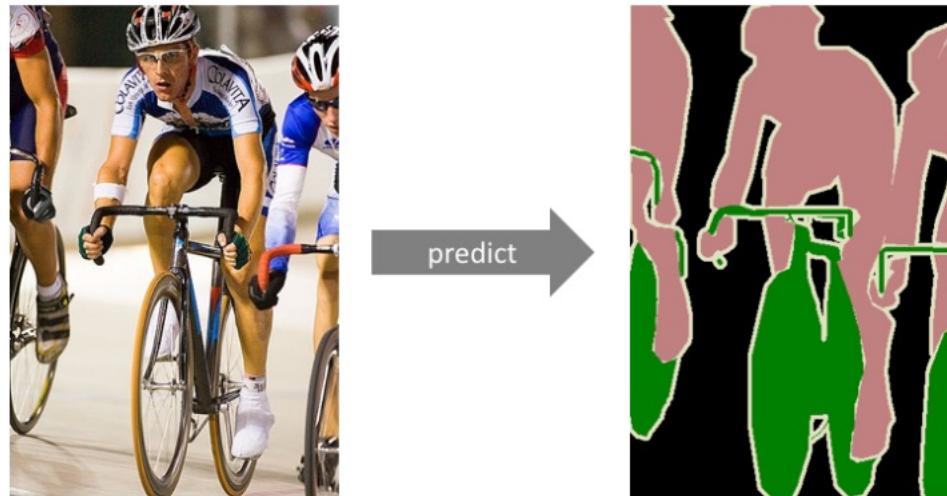
Label pixels into semantic classes

Naïve method

- Classify each pixel independently

Better idea

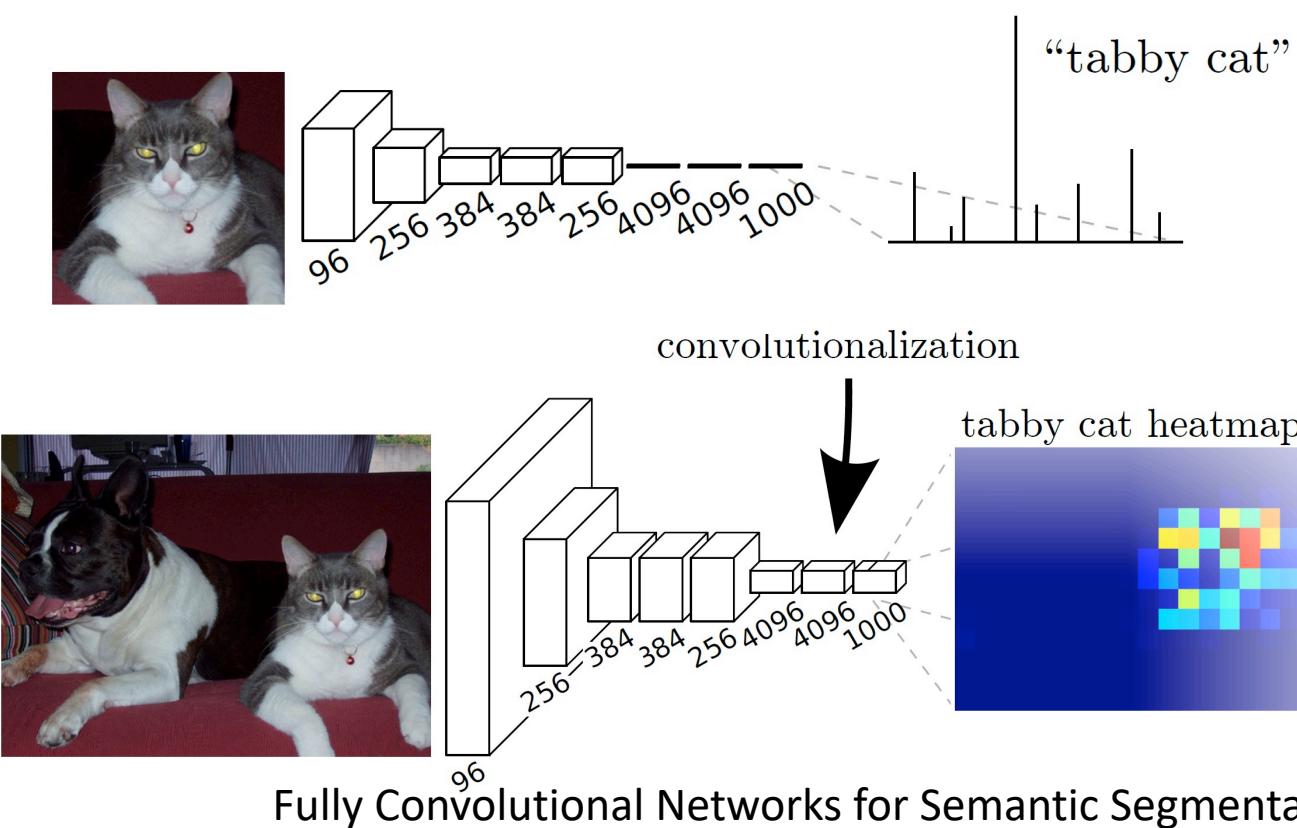
- Using context of pixels



Pixel-wise image classification

# Fully Convolutional Networks

Adapt classification networks for dense prediction



- These FC layers can also be viewed as convolutions with kernels that cover their entire input regions
- Transforming FC layers into Conv layers enables a classification net to output a heatmap

# Fully Convolutional Networks

## Convert AlexNet

[224x224x3] INPUT

[55x55x96] CONV1: 96 11x11 filters at stride 4, pad 0

[27x27x96] MAX POOL1: 3x3 filters at stride 2

[27x27x96] NORM1: Normalization layer

[27x27x256] CONV2: 256 5x5 filters at stride 1, pad 2

[13x13x256] MAX POOL2: 3x3 filters at stride 2

[13x13x256] NORM2: Normalization layer

[13x13x384] CONV3: 384 3x3 filters at stride 1, pad 1

[13x13x384] CONV4: 384 3x3 filters at stride 1, pad 1

[13x13x256] CONV5: 256 3x3 filters at stride 1, pad 1

[6x6x256] MAX POOL3: 3x3 filters at stride 2

[4096] FC6: 4096 neurons

[4096] FC7: 4096 neurons

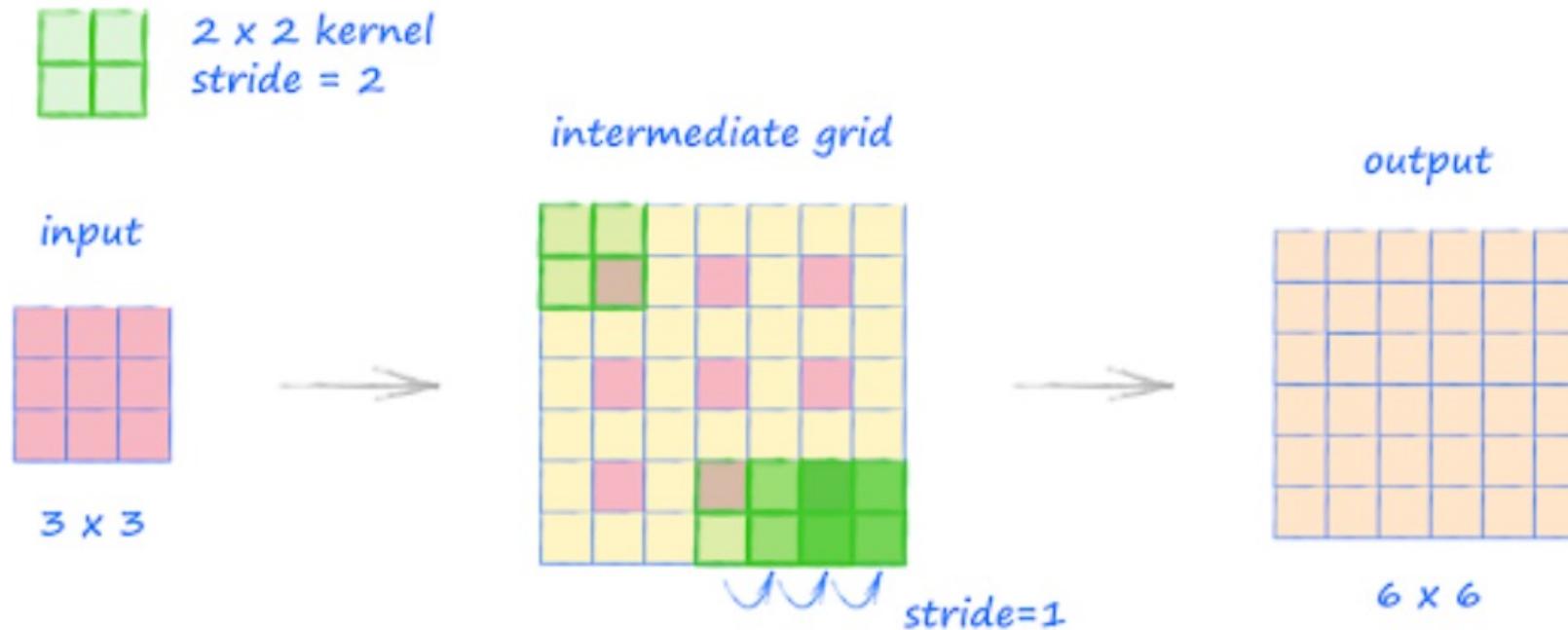
[1000] FC8: 1000 neurons (class scores)

```
layer {
    name: "score_fr"
    type: "Convolution"
    bottom: "fc7"
    top: "score_fr"
    param {
        lr_mult: 1
        decay_mult: 1
    }
    param {
        lr_mult: 2
        decay_mult: 0
    }
    convolution_param {
        num_output: 21
        pad: 0
        kernel_size: 1
        group: 1
        stride: 1
    }
}
```

Fully Convolutional Networks for Semantic Segmentation. Long et al., CVPR, 2015

# Fully Convolutional Networks

Deconvolution for up-sampling



```
layer {
    name: "upscore"
    type: "Deconvolution"
    bottom: "score_fr"
    top: "upscore"
    param {
        lr_mult: 0
    }
    convolution_param {
        num_output: 21
        bias_term: false
        kernel_size: 63
        stride: 32
    }
}
```

Pytorch: `nn.ConvTranspose2d(in_channels, out_channels, kernel_size=2, stride=2)`

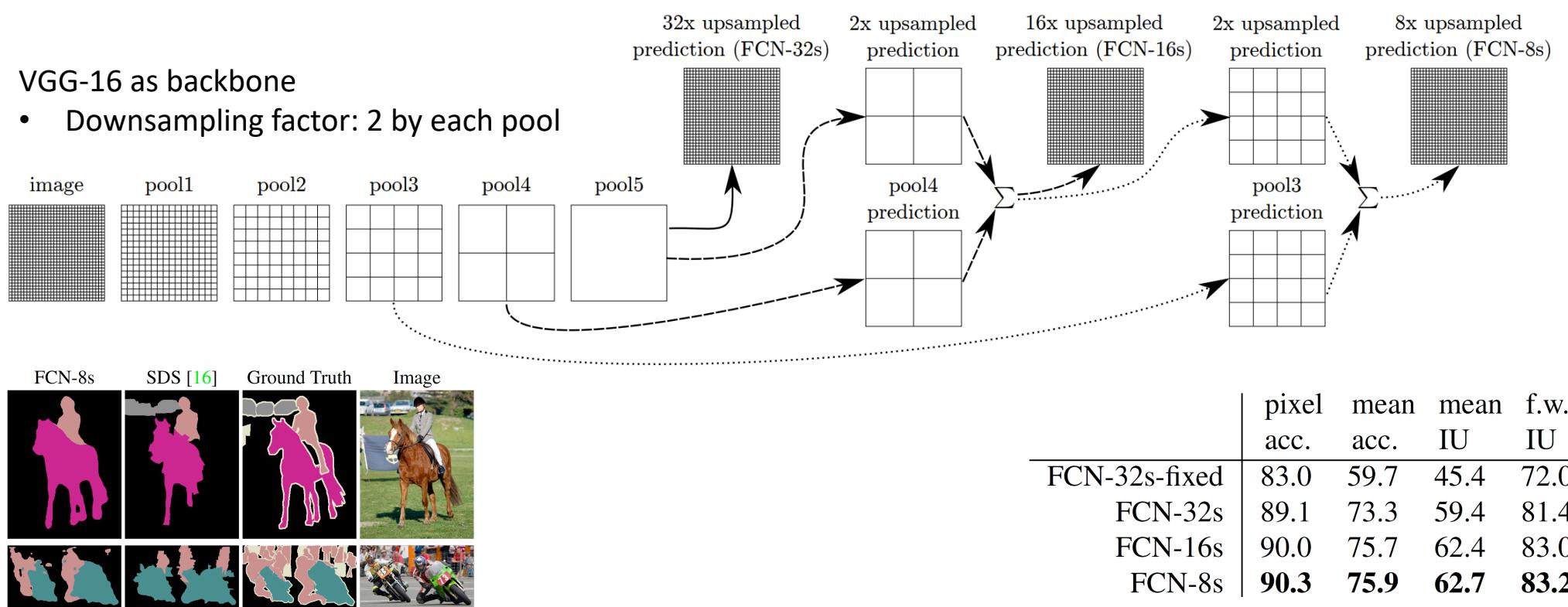
[source](#)

# Fully Convolutional Networks

Combine predictions with different resolutions

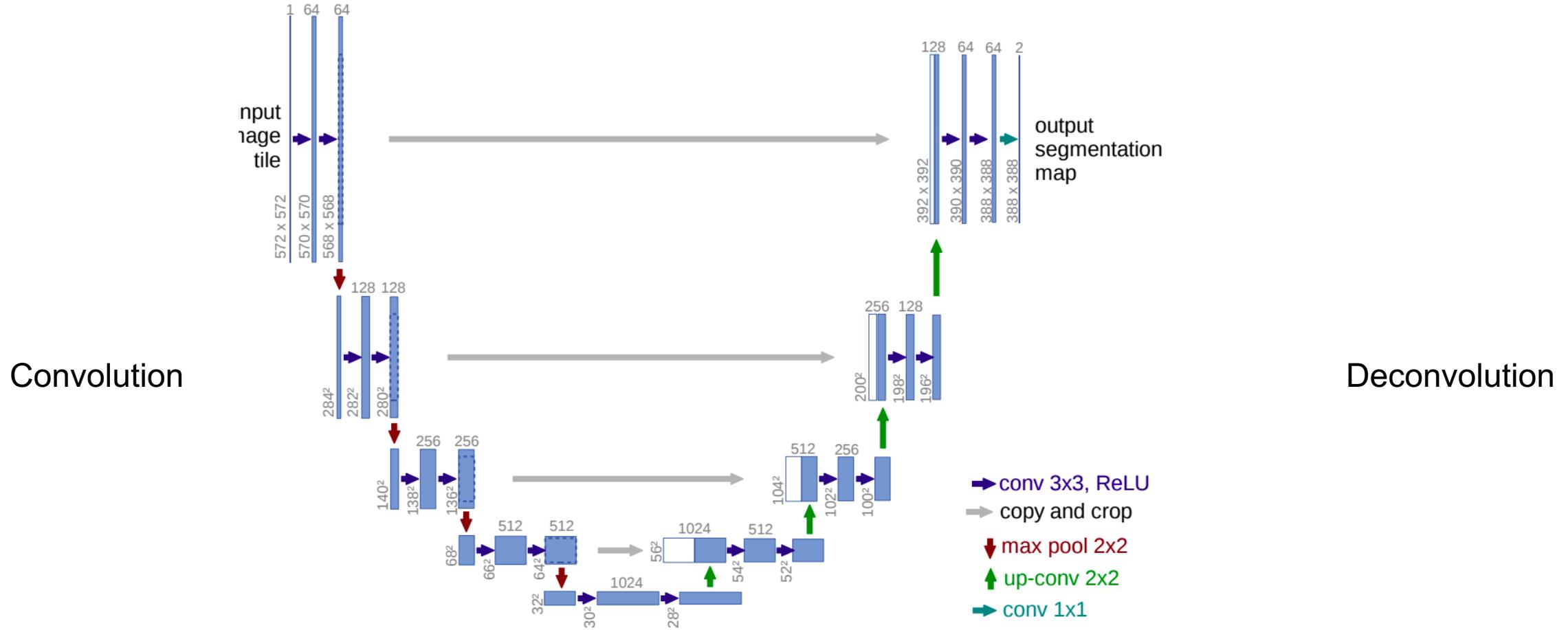
VGG-16 as backbone

- Downsampling factor: 2 by each pool



Fully Convolutional Networks for Semantic Segmentation. Long et al., CVPR, 2015

# U-Net



U-Net: Convolutional Networks for Biomedical Image Segmentation, Ronneberger et al., MICCAI 2015

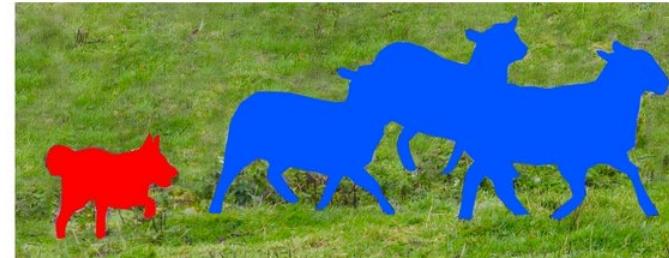
# Instance Segmentation

Separate object instances in the same class

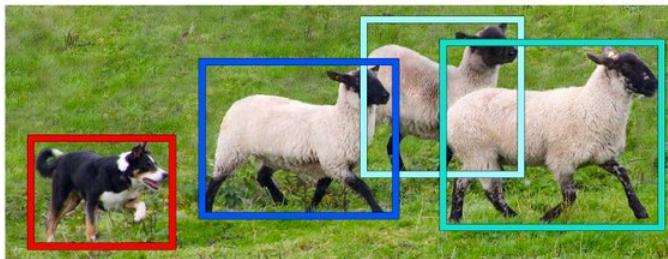
Detection + segmentation



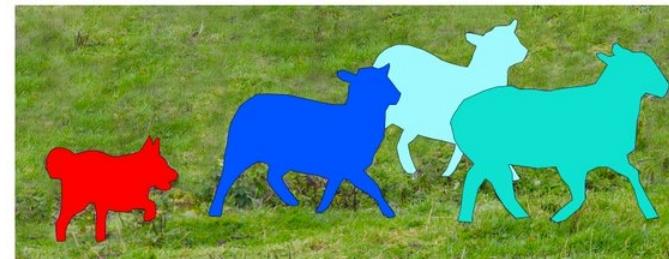
Image Recognition



Semantic Segmentation



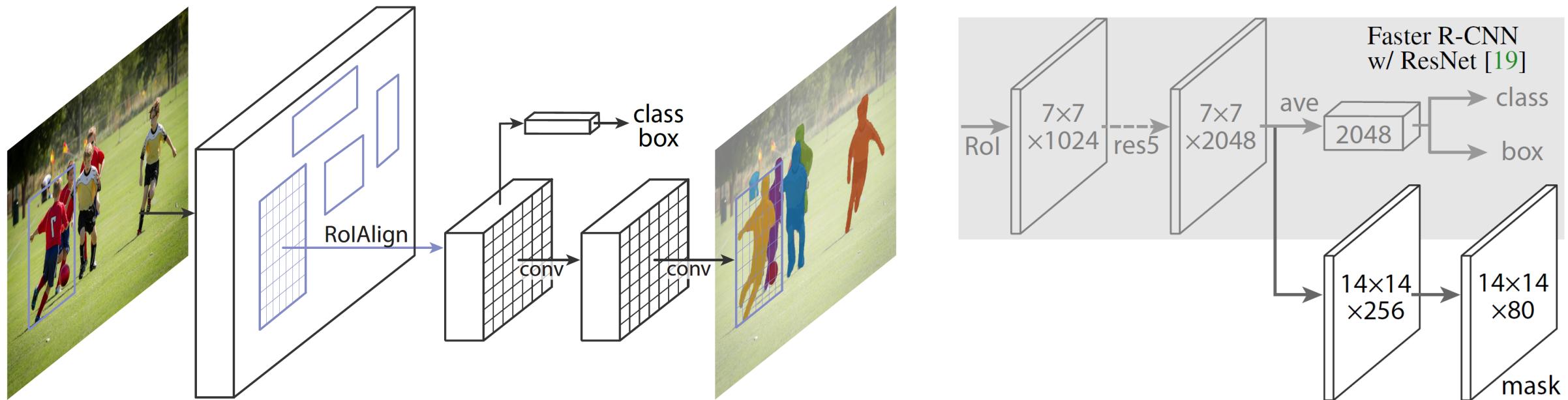
Object Detection



Instance Segmentation

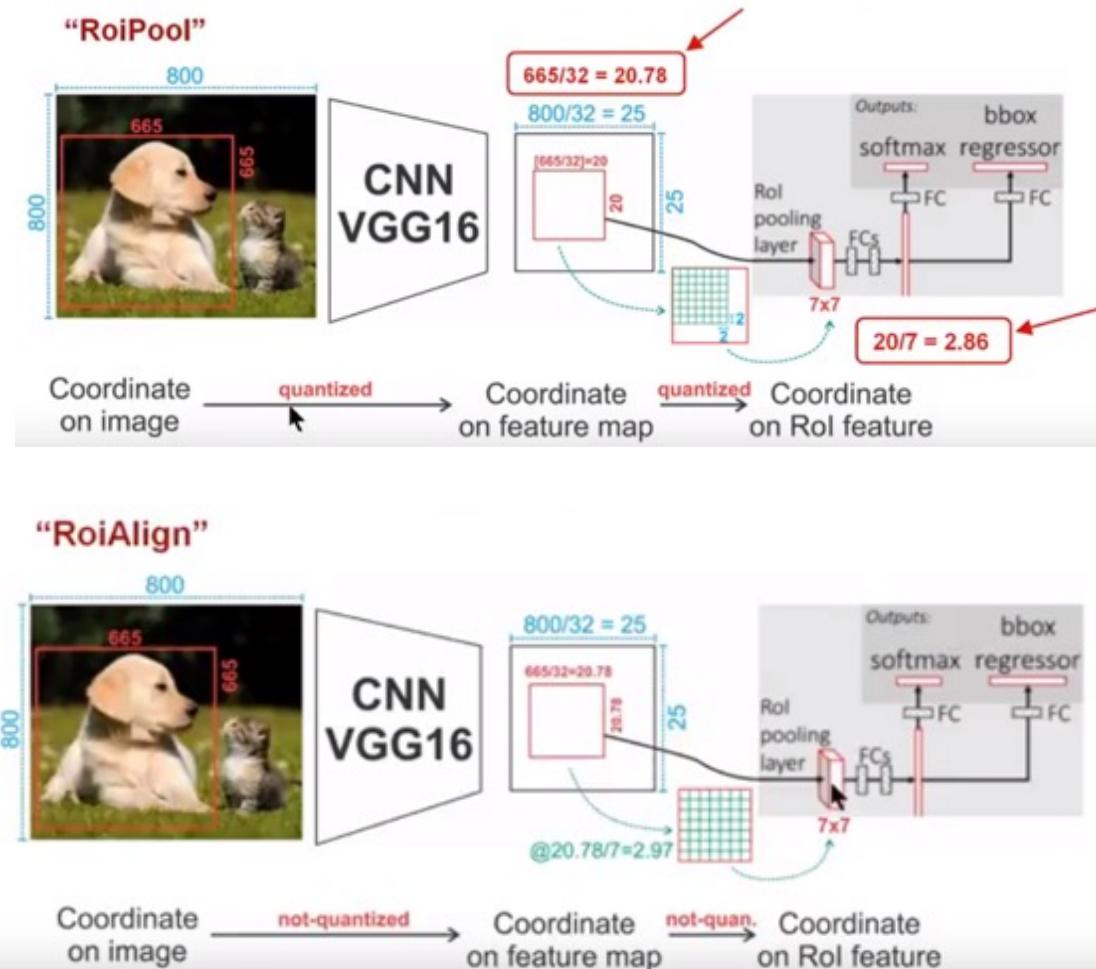
<https://ai-pool.com/d/could-you-explain-me-how-instance-segmentation-works>

# Mask R-CNN

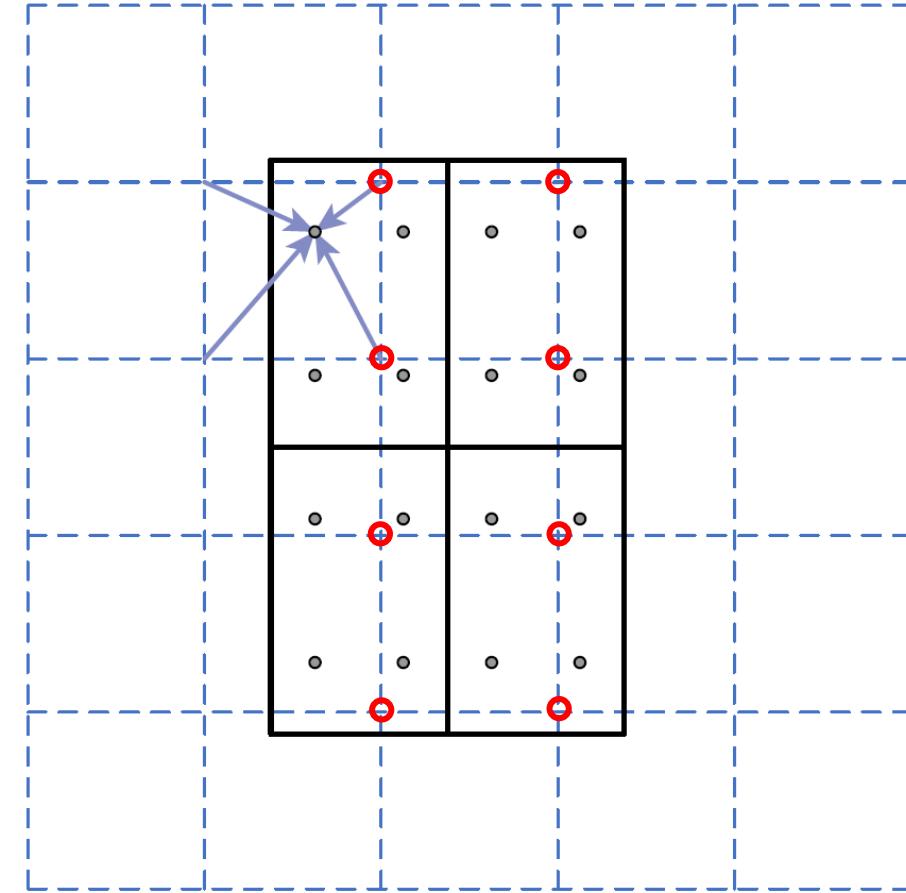


Mask R-CNN. He et al., ICCV, 2017

# RoI Pooling vs. RoI Align



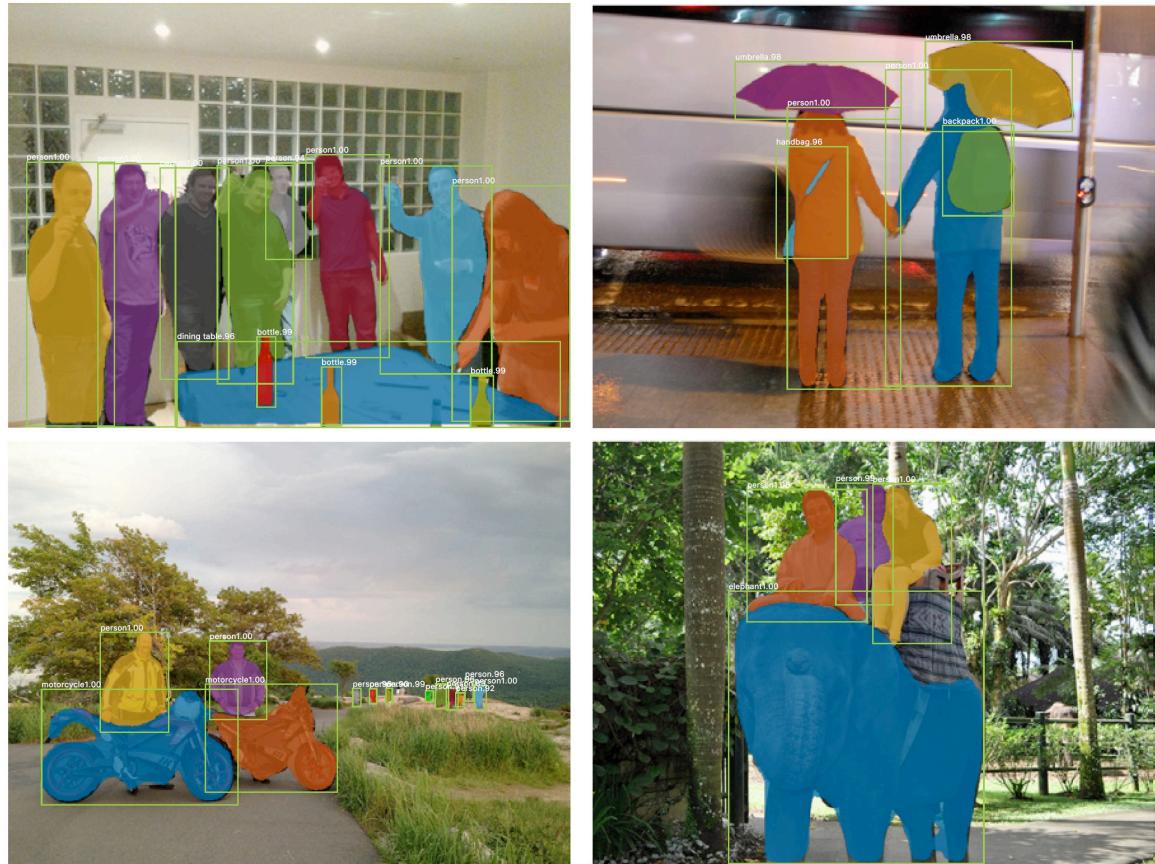
Bilinear interpolation for non-integer positions in Roi align



BI formula see [wiki](#)

# Mask R-CNN

	align?	bilinear?	agg.	AP	AP <sub>50</sub>	AP <sub>75</sub>
<i>RoIPool</i> [12]			max	26.9	48.8	26.4
<i>RoIWarp</i> [10]		✓	max	27.2	49.2	27.1
<i>RoIAlign</i>	✓	✓	max	<b>30.2</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>31.8</b>
	✓	✓	ave	<b>30.3</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>31.5</b>



Mask R-CNN. He et al., ICCV, 2017

# Semantic Segmentation

3673 papers with code • 97 benchmarks • 255 datasets

Semantic segmentation, or image segmentation, is the task of clustering parts of an image together which belong to the same object class. It is a form of pixel-level prediction because each pixel in an image is classified according to a category. Some example benchmarks for this task are Cityscapes, PASCAL VOC and ADE20K. Models are usually evaluated with the Mean Intersection-Over-Union (Mean IoU) and Pixel Accuracy metrics.

( Image credit: [CSAILVision](#) )

Edit



## Benchmarks

[Add a Result](#)

These leaderboards are used to track progress in Semantic Segmentation

Trend	Dataset	Best Model	Paper	Code	Compare
	ADE20K	InternImage-H (M3I Pre-training)	<a href="#">Paper</a>	<a href="#">Code</a>	<a href="#">See all</a>
	Cityscapes test	InternImage-H	<a href="#">Paper</a>	<a href="#">Code</a>	<a href="#">See all</a>
	ADE20K val	BEiT-3	<a href="#">Paper</a>	<a href="#">Code</a>	<a href="#">See all</a>
	Cityscapes val	InternImage-H	<a href="#">Paper</a>	<a href="#">Code</a>	<a href="#">See all</a>
	NYU Depth v2	CMX (B5)	<a href="#">Paper</a>	<a href="#">Code</a>	<a href="#">See all</a>
	PASCAL Context	InternImage-H	<a href="#">Paper</a>	<a href="#">Code</a>	<a href="#">See all</a>
	PASCAL VOC 2012 test	DeepLabv3+ (Xception-65-JFT)	<a href="#">Paper</a>	<a href="#">Code</a>	<a href="#">See all</a>
	S3DIS	WindowNorm+StratifiedTransformer	<a href="#">Paper</a>	<a href="#">Code</a>	<a href="#">See all</a>
	DensePASS	Trans4PASS+ (multi-scale)	<a href="#">Paper</a>	<a href="#">Code</a>	<a href="#">See all</a>
	S3DIS Area5	PTv2	<a href="#">Paper</a>	<a href="#">Code</a>	<a href="#">See all</a>

[Show all 97 benchmarks](#)

## Content

- [Introduction](#)
- [Benchmarks](#)
- [Datasets](#)
- [Subtasks](#)
- [Libraries](#)
- [Papers](#)
  - Most implemented
  - Social
  - Latest
  - No code

## Libraries

Use these libraries to find Semantic Segmentation models and implementations

<a href="#">PaddlePaddle/PaddleSeg</a>	52 papers	6,625 ★
<a href="#">osmr/imgclsmob</a>	30 papers	2,776 ★
<a href="#">rwightman/pytorch-image-models</a>	27 papers	24,242 ★
<a href="#">open-mmlab/mmsegmentation</a>	19 papers	5,431 ★

[See all 31 libraries.](#)

# Summary

## Semantic segmentation

- Label pixels into object classes

## Instance segmentation

- Separate object instances in the same class
- Detection + segmentation inside each box

# Further Reading

FCN, 2015 <https://arxiv.org/abs/1411.4038>

Unet, 2015 <https://arxiv.org/abs/1505.04597>

Mask R-CNN, 2017 <https://arxiv.org/abs/1703.06870>

DeepLab, 2015 <https://arxiv.org/abs/1606.00915>

A semantic segmentation overview

<https://www.jeremyjordan.me/semantic-segmentation/>