

Instance Segmentation with Mask R-CNN

AI Computer Vision Project, AI Innovation Square

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AI Innovation Square

1. Mask R-CNN

1-1. What's Mask R-CNN?

1-2. Problem

2. Modified Mask R-CNN

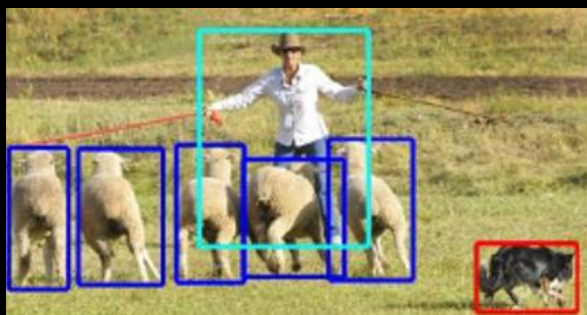
2-1. What's the difference with original Mask R-CNN?

2-2. Specified Architecture

3. Conclusion



1-1. What's Mask R-CNN?



**BBOX
Classification**

Can Separate
Cannot Segment

Faster R-CNN

+

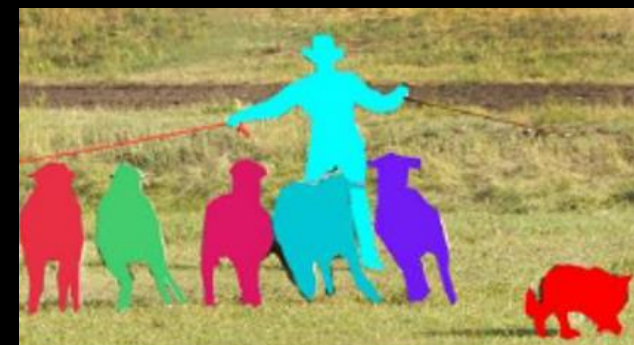


**Segmentation
Classification**

Cannot Separate
Can Segment

FCN

=



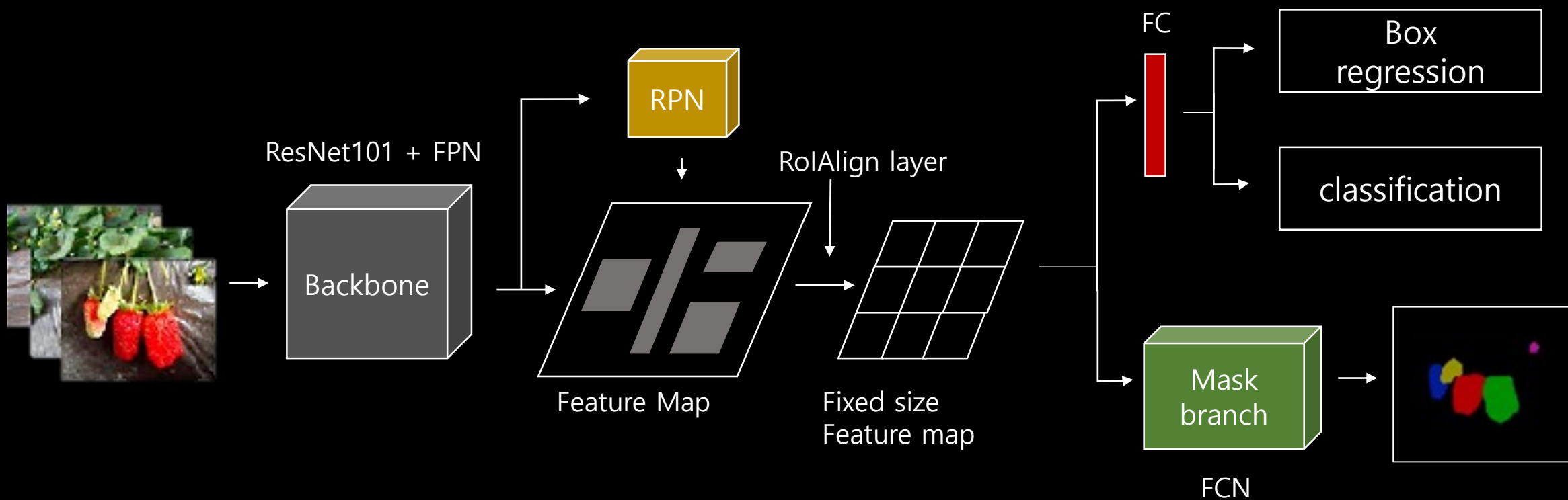
**Segmentation
In Bbox
Classification**



1-1. What's Mask R-CNN?

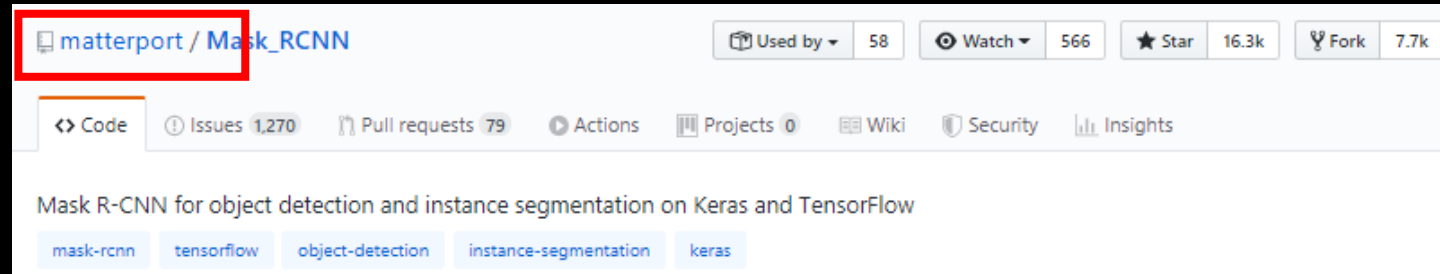
Head Architecture

Faster R-CNN + Binary Mask Prediction + FCN + RoI Align

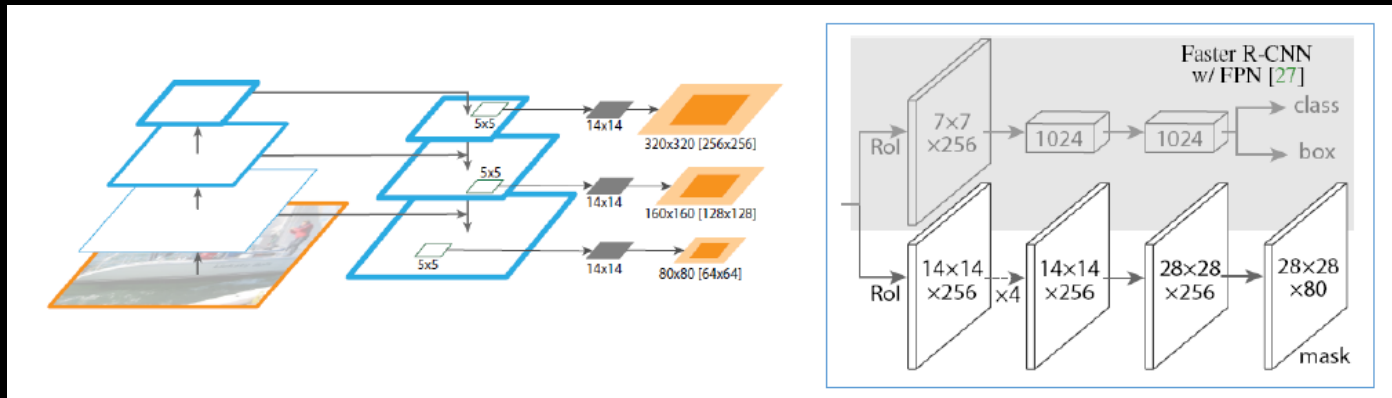


1-1. What's Mask R-CNN?

How to use Mask R-CNN?



ResNet101(backbone) + FPN(Binary Masking)

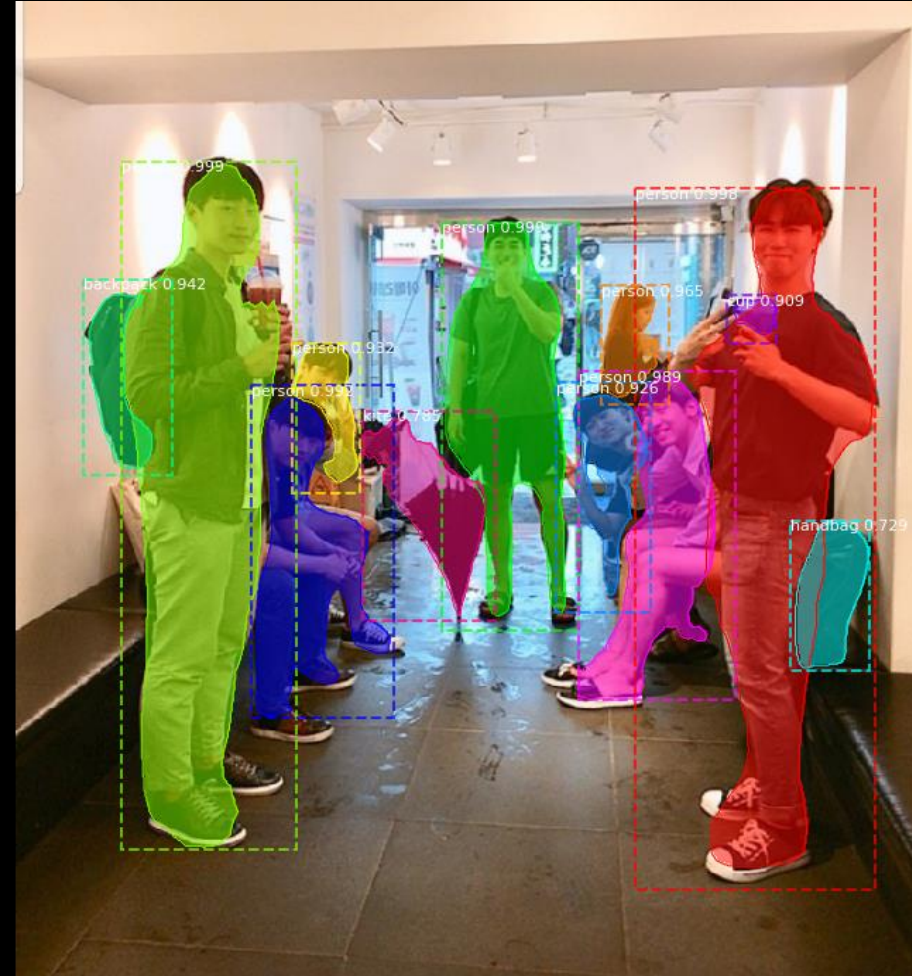


COCO Dataset



1-1. What's Mask R-CNN?

How it works?

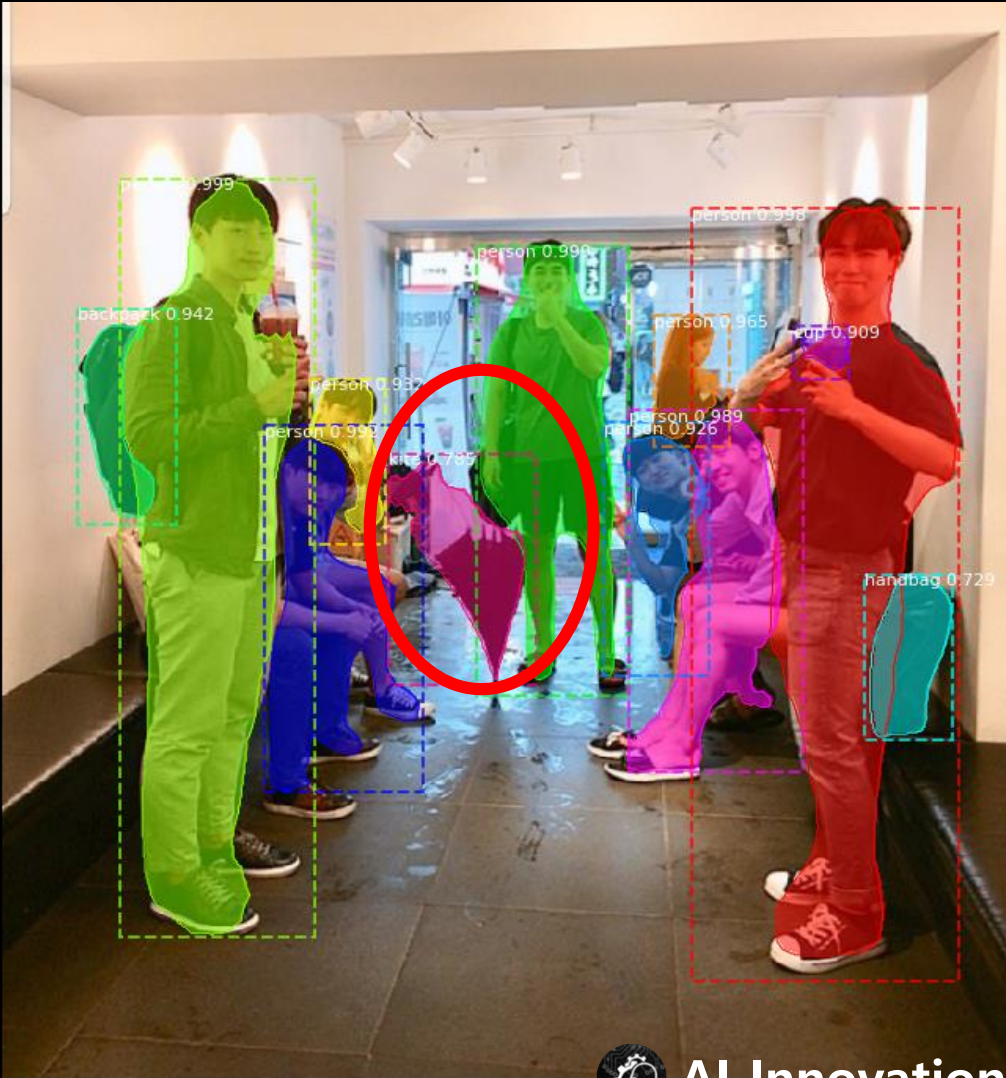


1-1. What's Mask R-CNN?

How it works?

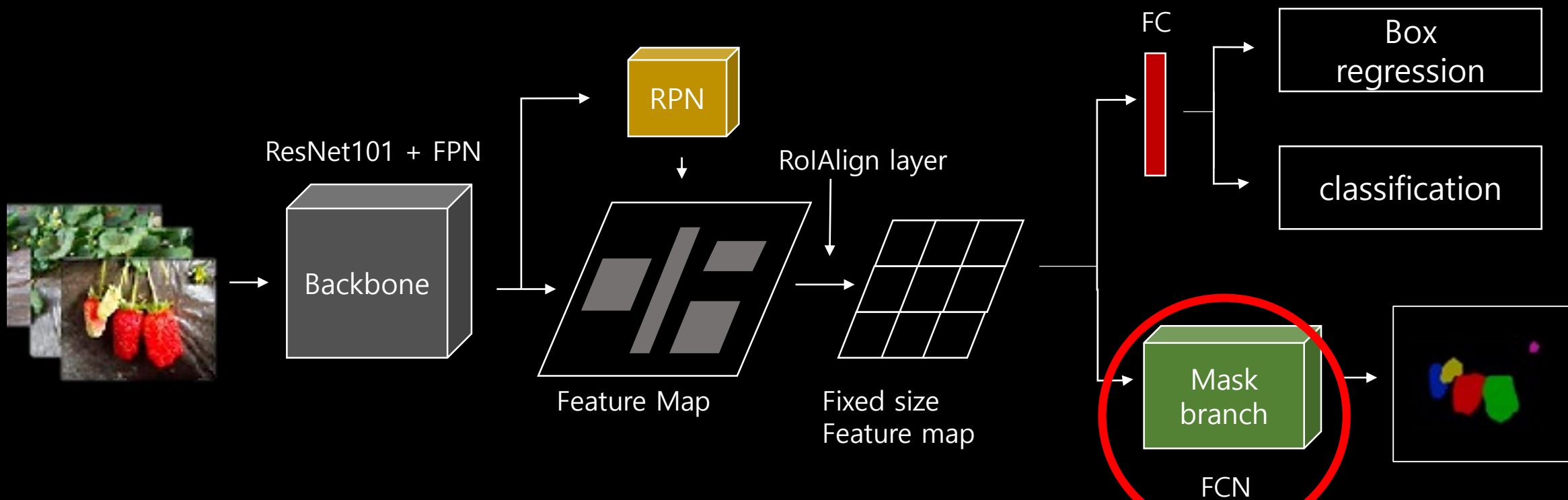


1-2. Problem



2-1. What's the difference with original Mask R-CNN?

Head Architecture

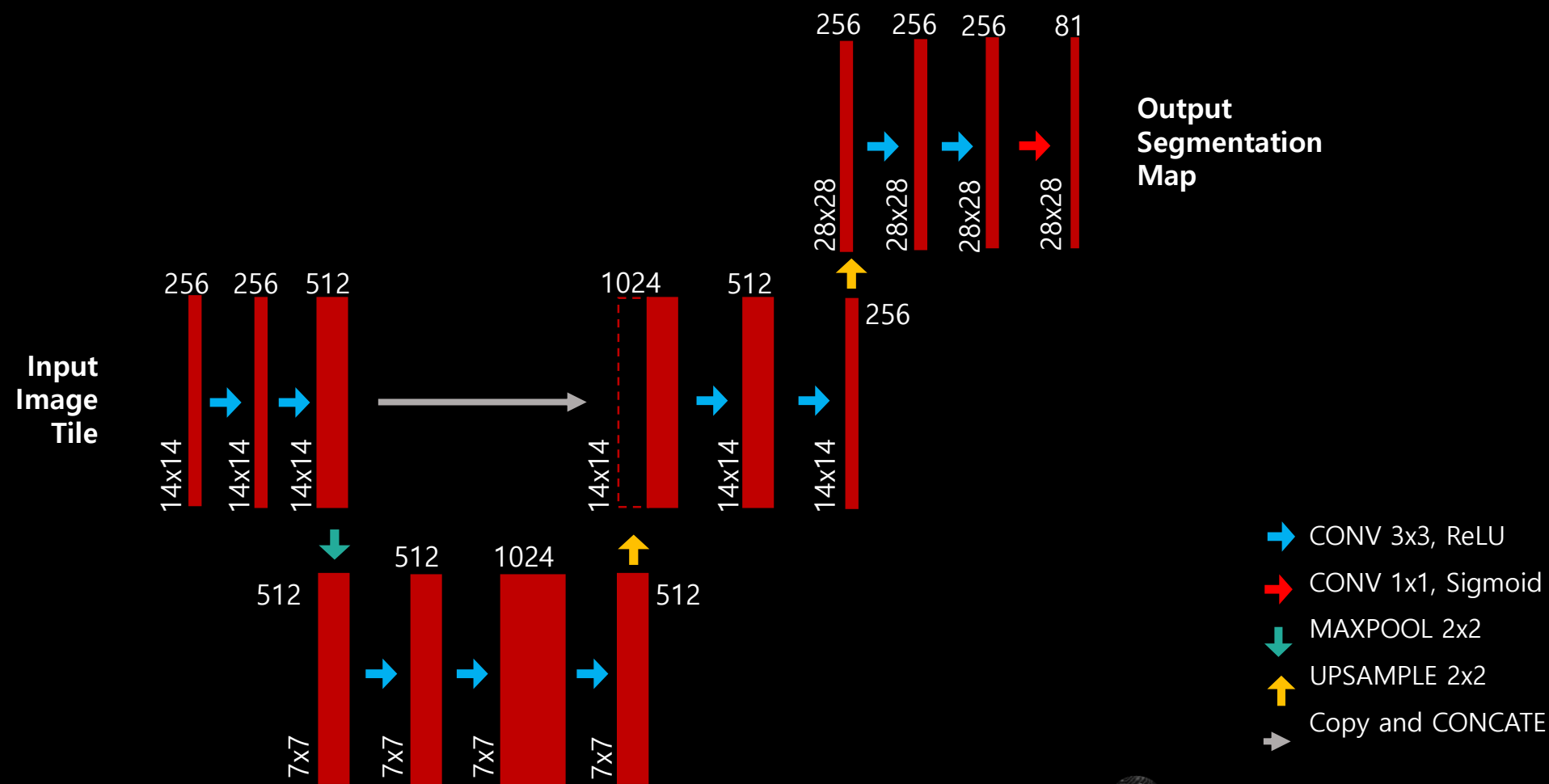


U-Net



2-1. What's the difference with original Mask R-CNN?

Modified U-Net



2-1. What's the difference with original Mask R-CNN?

```
def build_unet_mask_graph(rois, feature_maps, image_meta,
                          pool_size, num_classes, train_bn=True):
    # ROI Pooling
    # Shape: [batch, num_rois, MASK_POOL_SIZE, MASK_POOL_SIZE, channels]
    # num_rois: number of regions of interest to be used
    x = PyramidROIALign([pool_size, pool_size],
                        name="roi_align_mask")([rois, image_meta] + feature_maps)

    # Conv layers
    # (1, 100, 14, 14, 256)

    # Downsampling
    x = KL.Conv2D(256, (3, 3), padding='same', name='layer11', activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_normal')(x)
    x = BatchNorm()(x)
    # (1, 100, 14, 14, 256)
    x = KL.Conv2D(256, (3, 3), padding='same', name='layer12', activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_normal')(x)
    x = BatchNorm()(x)
    # (1, 100, 14, 14, 256)
    skip_connection = x # for skip connection
    x = KL.Maxpooling2D()(x)
    # (1, 100, 7, 7, 256)

    # Bottleneck
    x = KL.Conv2D(256, (3, 3), padding='same', name='layer21', activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_normal')(x)
    x = BatchNorm()(x)
    # (1, 100, 7, 7, 256)
    x = KL.Conv2D(512, (3, 3), padding='same', name='layer22', activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_normal')(x)
    x = BatchNorm()(x)
    # (1, 100, 7, 7, 512)
    x = KL.Conv2D(256, (3, 3), padding='same', name='layer23', activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_normal')(x)
    x = BatchNorm()(x)
    # (1, 100, 7, 7, 256)
```



2-1. What's the difference with original Mask R-CNN?

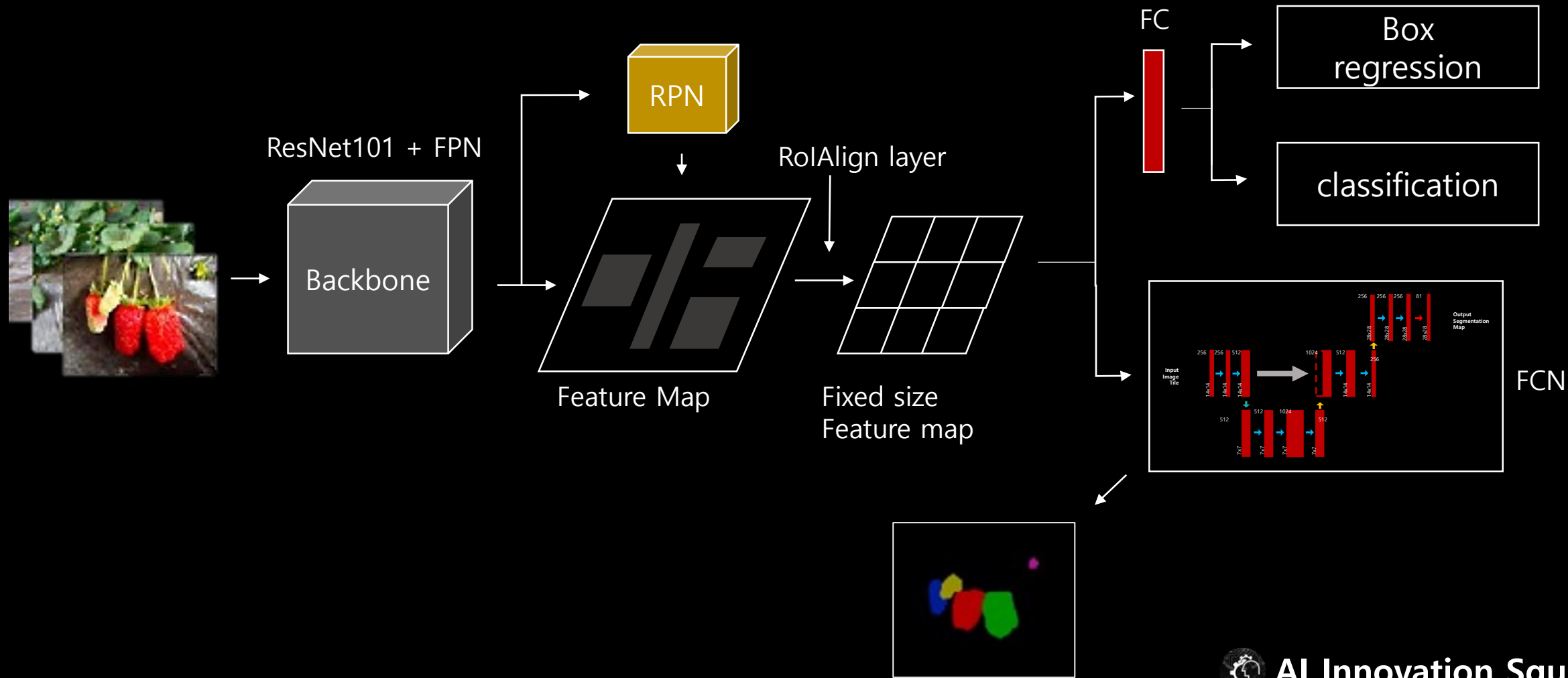
```
# Upsampling
x = KL.UpSampling2D()(x)
# (1, 100, 14, 14, 256)
x = KL.Concatenate(axis=-1)([x, skip_connection])
# (1, 100, 14, 14, 512)
x = KL.Conv2D(256, (3, 3), padding='same', name='layer31', activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_normal')(x)
x = BatchNorm()(x)
# (1, 100, 14, 14, 256)
x = KL.Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding='same', name='layer32', activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_normal')(x)
x = BatchNorm()(x)
# (1, 100, 14, 14, 128)
x = KL.UpSampling2D()(x)
# (1, 100, 28, 28, 256)
x = KL.Conv2D(256, (3, 3), padding='same', name='layer41', activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_normal')(x)
x = BatchNorm()(x)
# (1, 100, 28, 28, 256)
x = KL.Conv2D(256, (3, 3), padding='same', name='layer42', activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_normal')(x)
x = BatchNorm()(x)
# (1, 100, 28, 28, 256)
x = KL.Conv2D(81, (1, 1), padding='same', name='layer43', activation='sigmoid')(x)
# (1, 100, 28, 28, 81)

return x
```

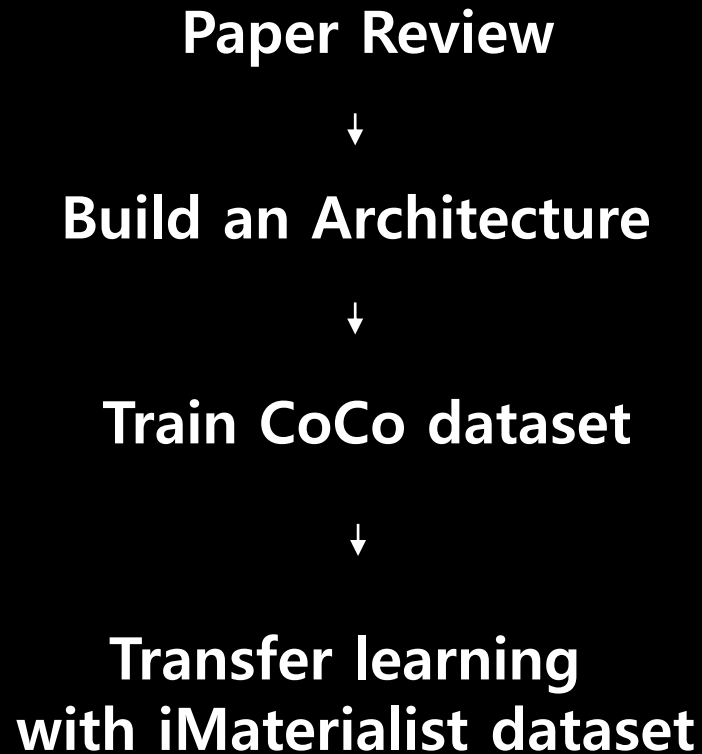


2-2. Specified Architecture

Modified Head Architecture



3. Conclusion



**Dataset : iMaterialist (Fashion) 2019 at FGVC6
(19GB)**

**GPU : GeForce RTX 2080 Ti
CUDA Toolkit 9.0
Anaconda (python3.7)**

**numpy
scipy
Pillow
cython
matplotlib
scikit-image
tensorflow>=1.3.0
keras>=2.0.8
opencv-python
h5py
imgaug
IPython[all]**



Q & A