# Image Segmentation using fast.ai

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### Outline

- Semantic segmentation
- CNNs
- U-Net
- Transfer learning
- Fast.ai
- Mask creation
  - Matlab
  - o Free alternative?
- Fast.ai code example

## Semantic Segmentation

Automatically color an image according to the category of each pixel.

Sometimes done using a form of convolutional neural network.

(A related task is "instance segmentation" which also distinguishes between objects within each category.)



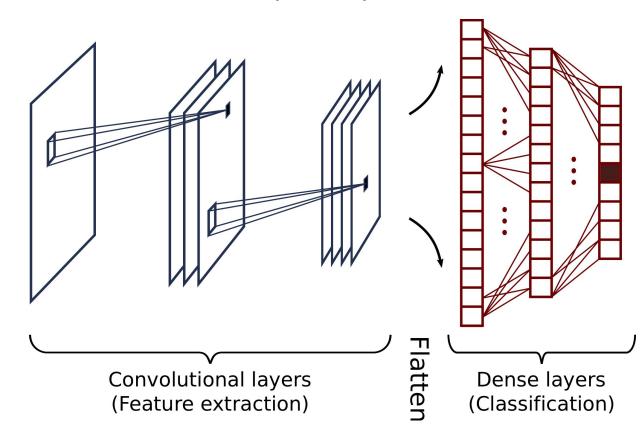




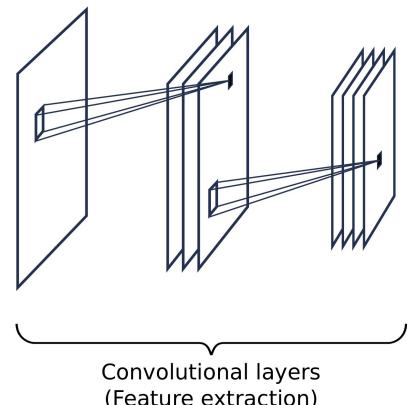


Images from fast.ai notebook at: https://github.com/fastai/course-v3/blob/master/nbs/dl1/lesson3-camvid.ipynb

First,
a review of
CNNs for
image
classification

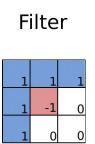


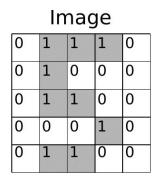
A convolutional neural network is made up (in part) of convolutional layers.

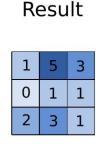


(Feature extraction)

In a convolutional layer, a set of "filters" scan across the input image (or across the output of a previous layer).



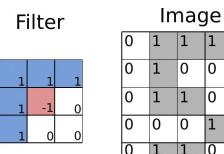


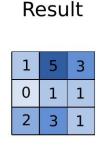


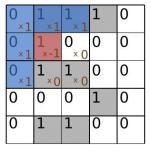
0 ×1	1 *1	1 ×1	1	0
0 ×1	1 ×-1	0 × 0	0	0
0 <sub>×1</sub>	1 <sub>×0</sub>	1 <sub>×0</sub>	0	0
0	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0

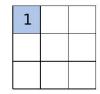


Filters correspond to visual features in the image (e.g. corners, diagonal lines, etc.)



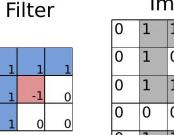


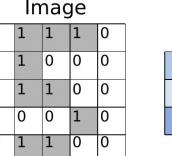




0

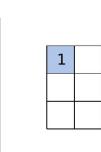
A high value shows a good match between the filter and the image at that location.



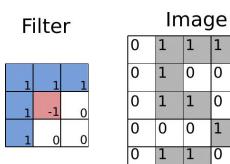


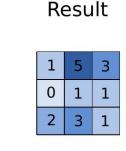
Result

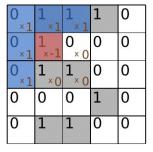
3



Convolutional layers can be "stacked" to capture more complex data.

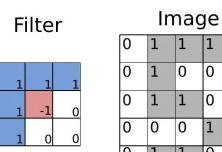


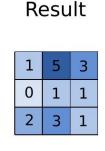


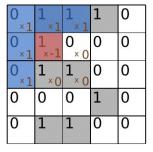




The filters are trained to pick out the most relevant features.

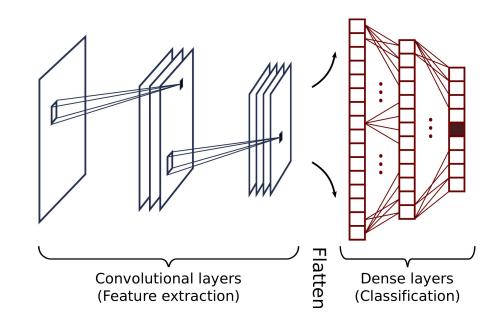




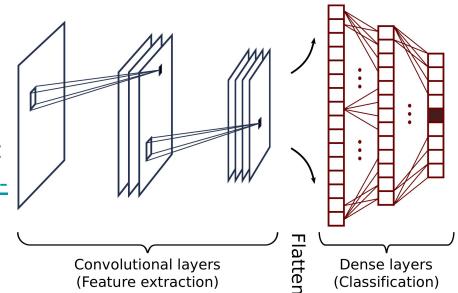




Those features can be flattened into a single 1D vector, and fed into the dense layers for classification.



(See our other workshop on Deep Learning to understand more about CNNs: <a href="https://github.com/greght/Workshop-Keras-DNN">https://github.com/greght/Workshop-Keras-DNN</a>)

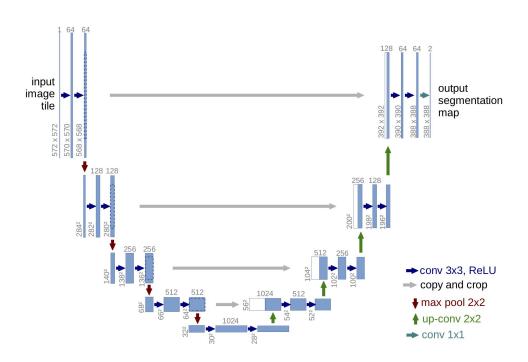


#### **U-Net**

#### U-Net: Convolutional Networks for Biomedical Image Segmentation (2015)

Olaf Ronneberger, Philipp Fischer, Thomas Brox

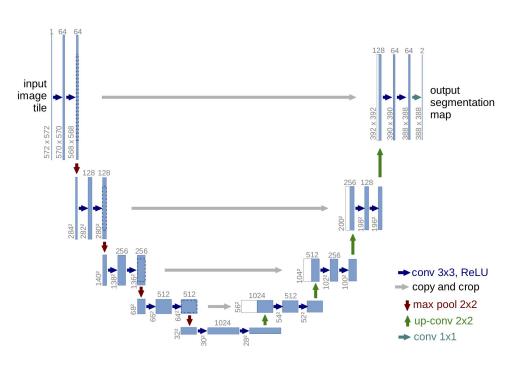
https://arxiv.org/abs/1505.04597



(Schematic from paper)

#### **U-Net**

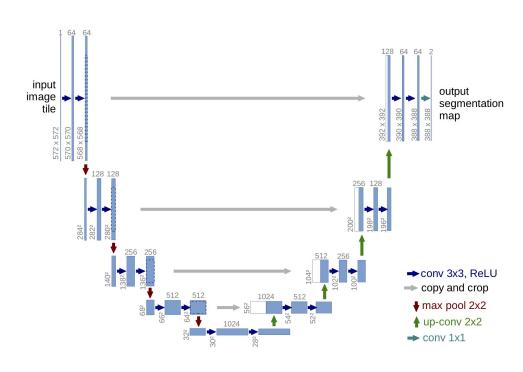
U-Net allows classification of *each pixel* (instead of each image) using convolutional layers.



(Schematic from paper)

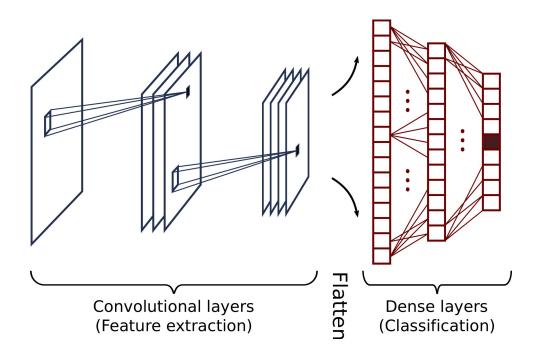
#### **U-Net**

"The architecture consists of a contracting path to capture context and a symmetric expanding path that enables precise localization" (paper abstract, color added)

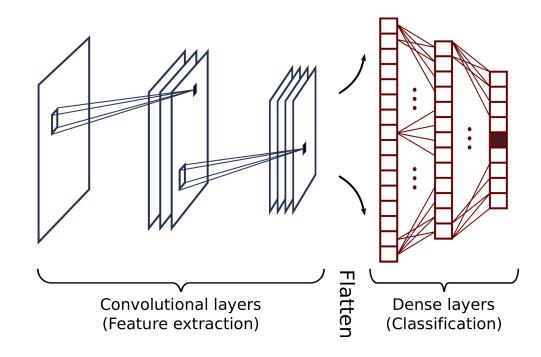


(Schematic from paper)

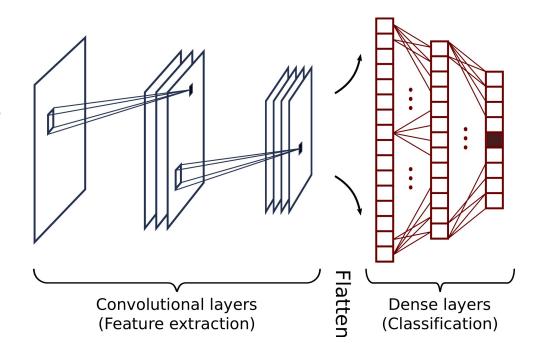
Transfer learning can speed up the training process by applying "knowledge" learned by a different neural network to a new training set.



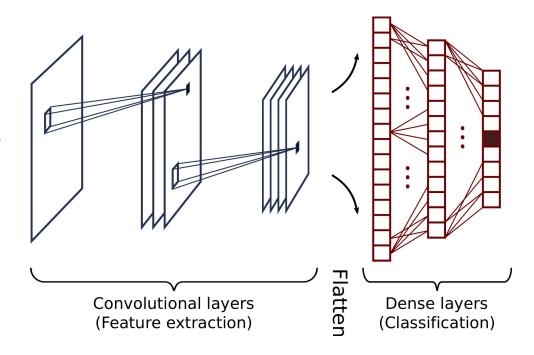
Take the trained *filters* from a network trained on a different training set (convolutional layers).



Freeze the values of the filters while performing training on the weights for the final, classification layers.



Once can then *unfreeze* the filters if fine-tuning is desired. Usually a very small learning rate is used.



## fast.ai (built on PyTorch)

"Deep learning is transforming the world. We are making deep learning easier to use and getting more people from all backgrounds involved through our:

- free courses for coders
- software library
- <u>cutting-edge research</u>
- community

"The <u>world needs everyone involved with AI</u>, no matter how unlikely your background."

(from the fast.ai website)



#### Mask Creation

There are a range of mask creation tools that can be used.

We will use Matlab

(Go to <a href="https://midesktop.umich.edu/">https://midesktop.umich.edu/</a>)





Images from <a href="http://www.josiahwang.com/dataset/leedsbutterfly/">http://www.josiahwang.com/dataset/leedsbutterfly/</a>
Josiah Wang, Katja Markert, and Mark Everingham

Learning Models for Object Recognition from Natural Language Descriptions
In Proceedings of the 20th British Machine Vision Conference (BMVC2009)

## Fast.ai code example

https://github.com/greght/Workshop-FastAi-Segmentation