

0. Introduction

CNN

- VGG
- ResNet
- ResNeXt
- InceptionNet
- MobileNet
- EfficientNet

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Detection

- R-CNN
- Fast R-CNN
- Faster R-CNN
- YOLO
- SSD
- EfficientDet
- FPN

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Segmentation

DeepLab

V1~V3+

- Mask R-CNN
- U-Net

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Histopathology Image

- Camouflaged object detection
- Weakly supervised segmentation

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1. IRN (Weakly Supervised Segmentation with Inter-pixel Relations)

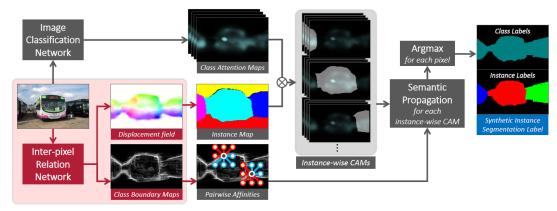


Figure 1. Overview of our framework for generating pseudo instance segmentation labels.

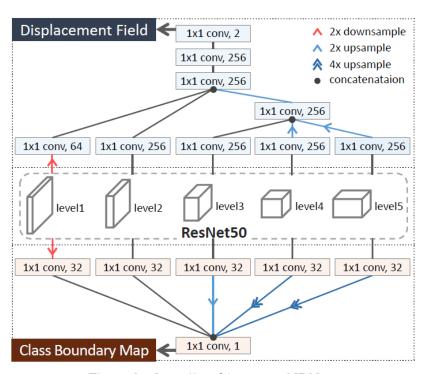


Figure 2. Overall architecture of IRNet.

1. IRN (Weakly Supervised Segmentation with Inter-pixel Relations)

Malignant

- 17 patients (4232 Images)
- train: 12 patients (3018 Images)
- Valid: 5 patients (1214 Images)

Normal

- 32 patients (2174 Images)
- train: 24 patients (1579 Images)
- Valid: 8 patients (595 Images)

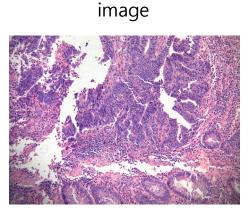
- train: 4597 Images

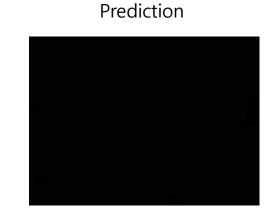
- Valid: 1809 Images

1. IRN (Weakly Supervised Segmentation with Inter-pixel Relations)

Not trained..

tried multiple learning rate tried multiple classification network





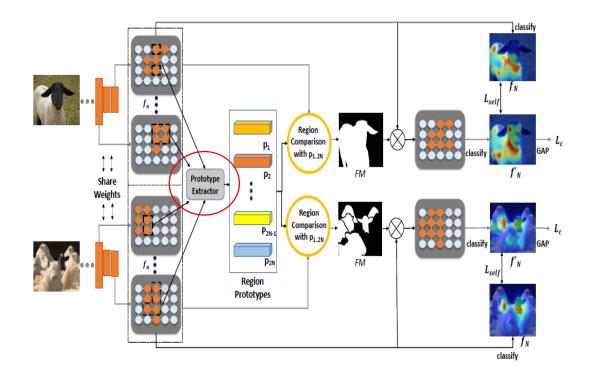


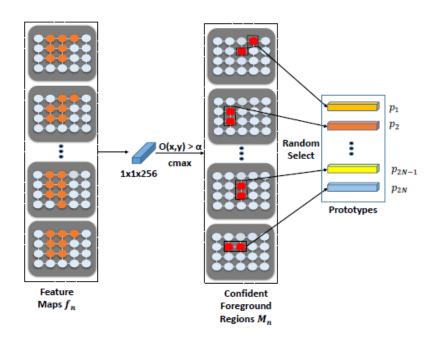
Ground Truth

Classification loss problem

Inaccurate CAM problem

2. Cross-Image Region Mining with Region Prototypical Network



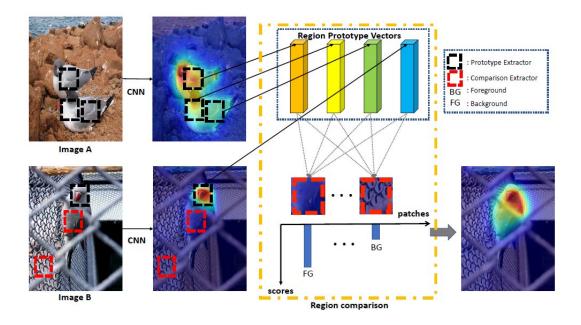


Prototype extractor

feature maps from multiple spatial resolution \rightarrow extract region prototypes \rightarrow region comparison

→ produce foreground probability map FM → multiply FM with last feature map

2. Cross-Image Region Mining with Region Prototypical Network



 f_N : feature map of the last CNN block

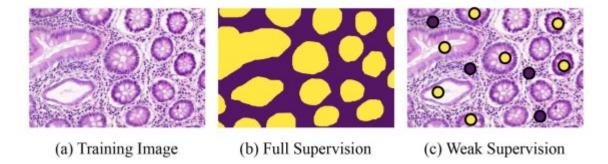
Pn: region prototype vectors, n = 1, ..., 2N

 s_n : similarity between f_N and Pn

→ Object regions that are not activated in one sample can be re-activated by other samples

3. To do...

1. Sparse point annotation



2. Patch-based

