# Convolutional Neural Networks For Semantic Segmentation

Course 3, Module 5, Lesson 2



## **Learning Objectives**

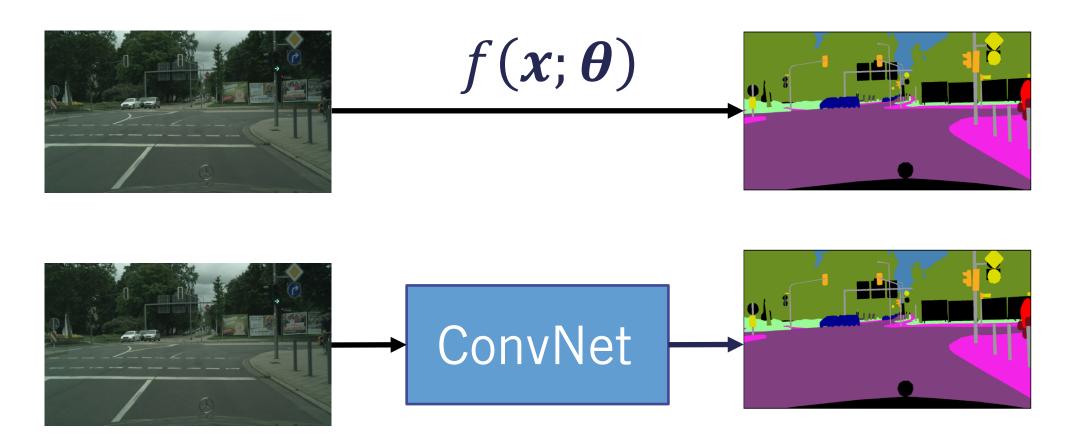
- Learn how to use convolutional neural networks to perform the semantic segmentation task
- Learn the different layers required for the good performance of semantic segmentation models

## The Semantic Segmentation Problem

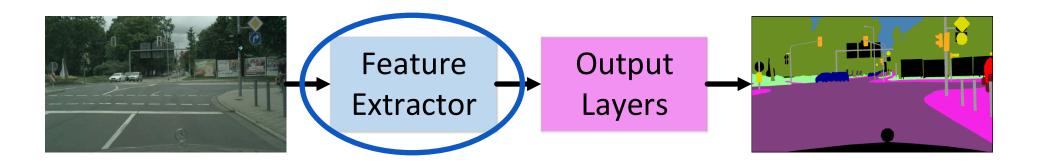


- Road
- Sidewalk
- Pole
- Traffic Light
- Traffic Signs
- Vegetation
- Terrain
- Sky
- Car
- Background

## **ConvNets For Semantic Segmentation**



## **ConvNets For Semantic Segmentation**



#### **The Feature Extractor**

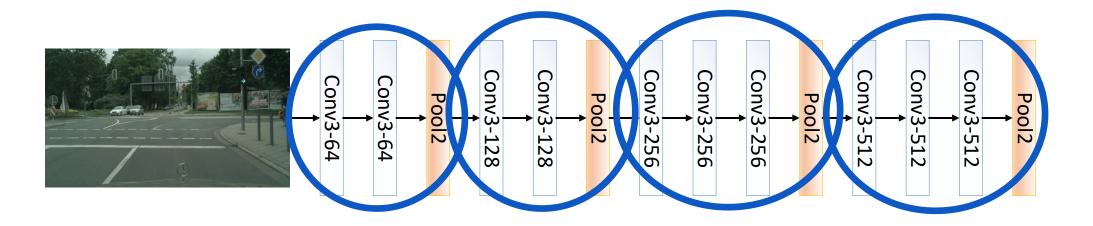
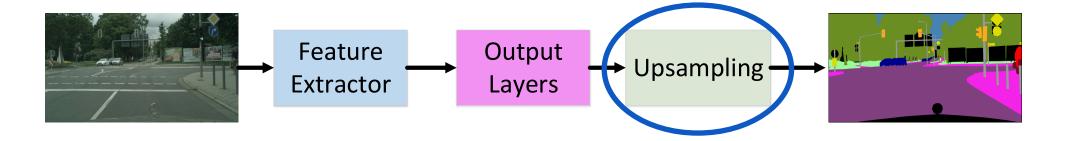


	Image	Conv1	Conv2	Conv3	Conv4
Width	М	M/2	M/4	M/8	M/16
Height	N	N/2	N/4	N/8	N/16
Depth	3	64	128	256	512

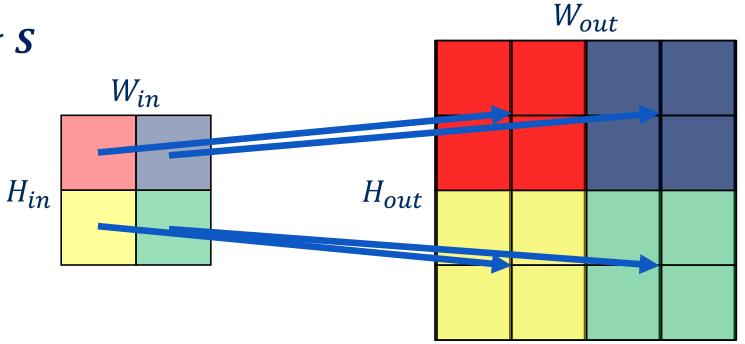
## **Upsampling the Output**



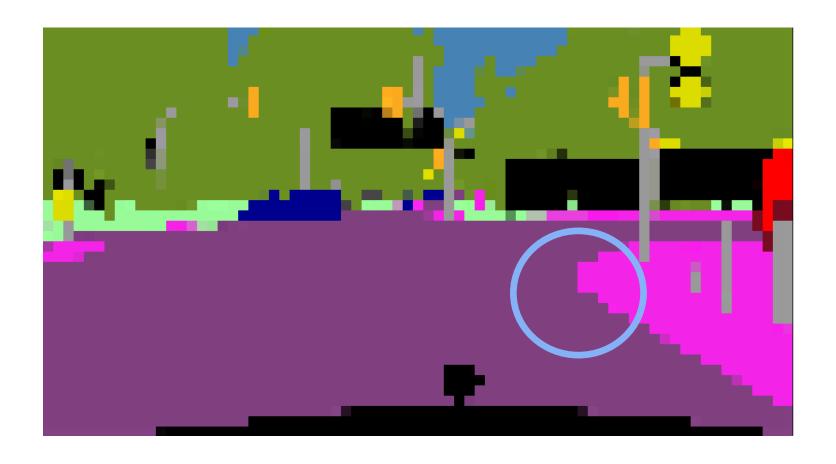
## **Upsampling Layer**

Upsampling Multiplier S

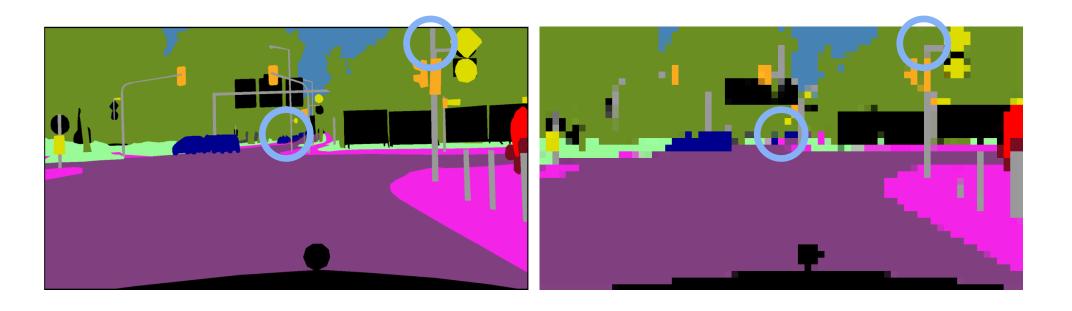
$$W_{out} = S \times W_{in}$$
  
 $H_{out} = S \times H_{in}$   
 $D_{out} = D_{in}$ 



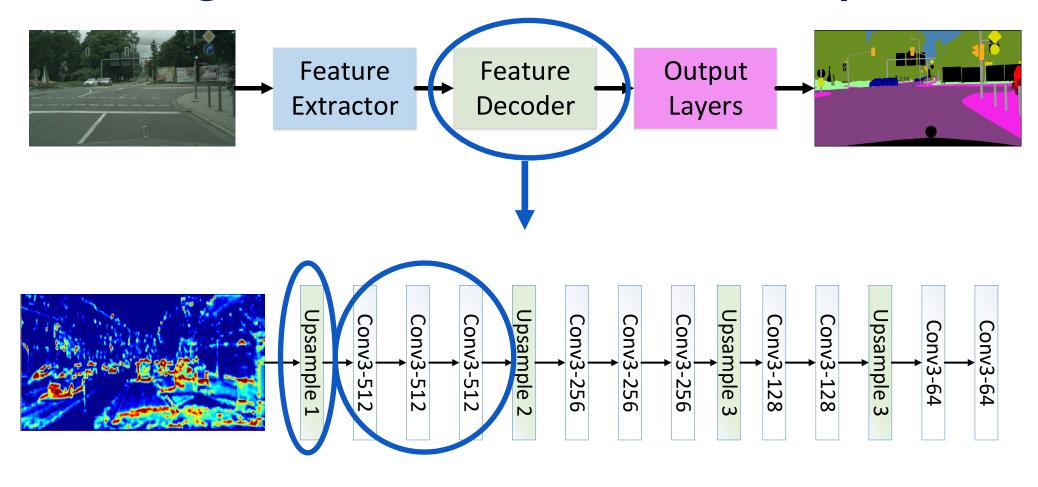
# **Upsampling The Output**



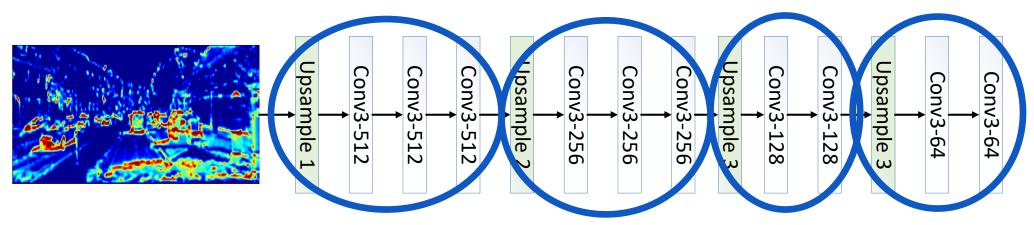
# **Upsampling The Output**



## **Learning Same Resolution Feature Maps**

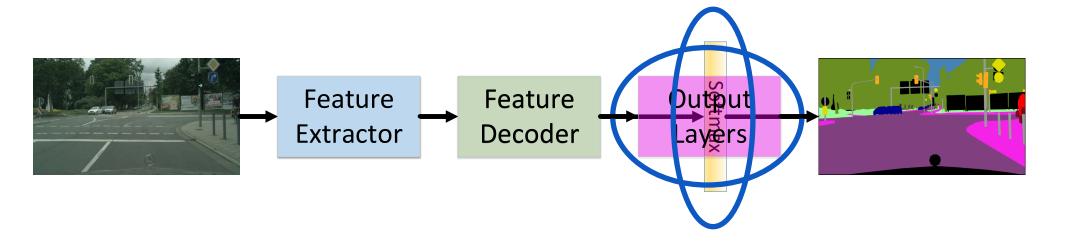


#### The Feature Decoder

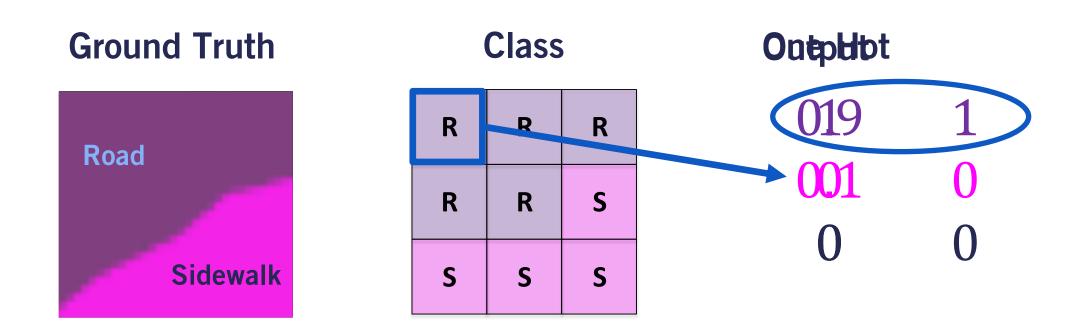


	Feature Map	Deconv1	Deconv2	Deconv3	Deconv4
Width	M/16	M/8	M/4	M/2	M
Height	N/16	N/8	N/4	N/2	N
Depth	512	512	256	128	64

## **Learning Same Resolution Feature Maps**



## **Output Representation**

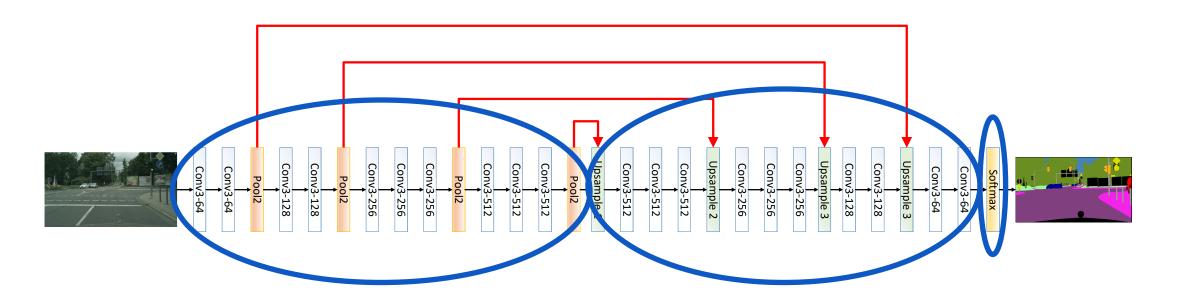


#### **Classification Loss**

$$L_{cls} = \frac{1}{N_{total}} \sum_{i} CrossEntropy(s_{i}^{*}, s_{i})$$

- N<sub>total</sub> is the number of pixels in all images of our minibatch
- $s_i$  is the output of the neural network
- $s_i^*$  is the ground truth classification

## **ConvNets For Semantic Segmentation**



## **Summary**

- Convolutional Neural Networks can be used to solve the semantic segmentation problem
- In a feature extractor and a feature decoder are required to provide the final output of semantic segmentation models
- Next: Semantic Segmentation For Autonomous Driving