



Universidad Nacional del Altiplano
Escuela de Posgrado
Doctorado en Ciencias de la Computación

Computer Vision

Unit 2. Pattern recognition using deep learning:

- Semantic segmentation
- Instance segmentation
- Object detection
- Real applications

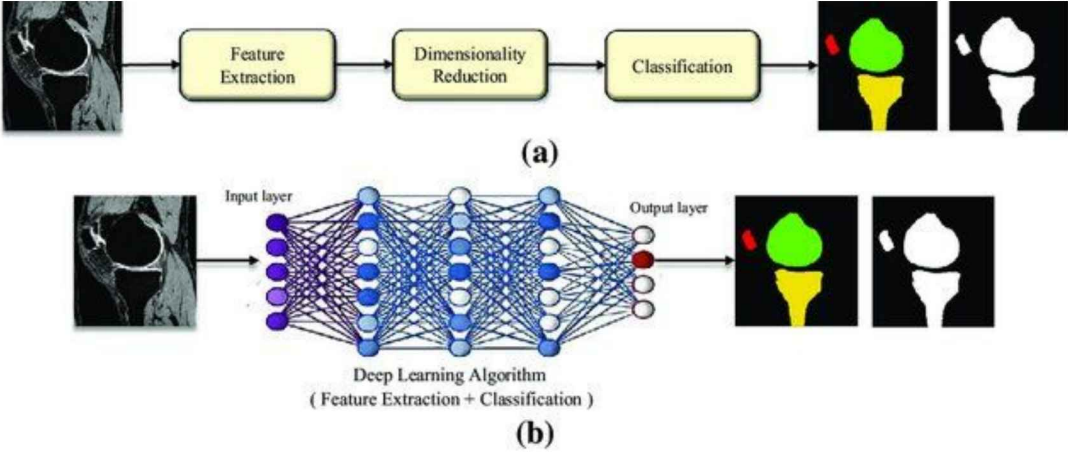
Prof. Dr. Ivar Vargas Belizario

ivargasbelizario@gmail.com

2024 - II

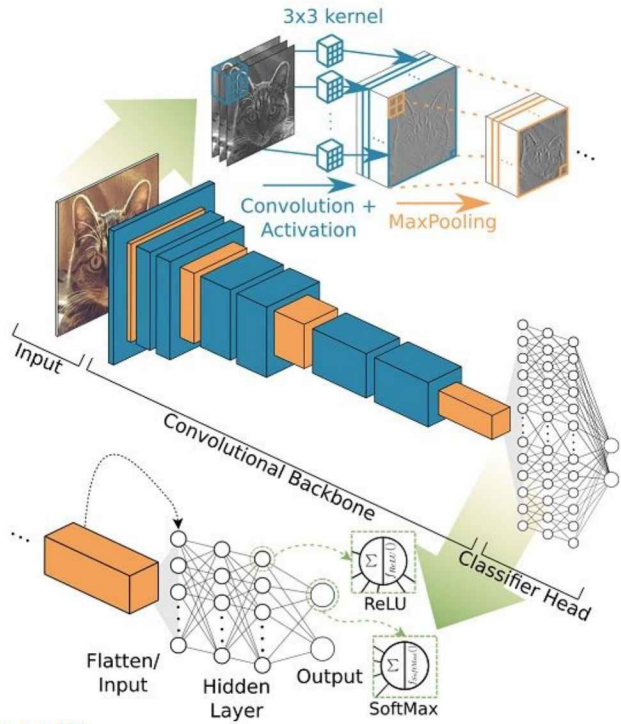
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- Introduction
- Semantic segmentation
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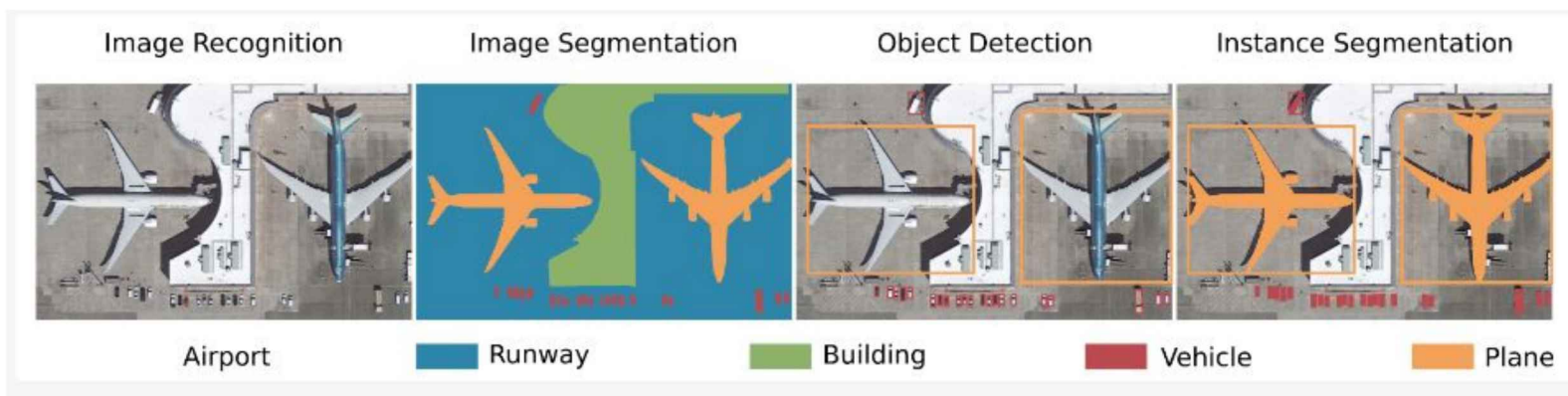


Segmentation of knee bone by using (a) **classical machine learning** and (b) **deep learning**. Feature engineering of classical machine learning involves handpicked feature representations and mapping. On the other hand, deep learning uses multiple hidden layers to extract hierarchical feature representations

[14] <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10462-020-09924-4>



[15] <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs12101667>



[15] <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs12101667>

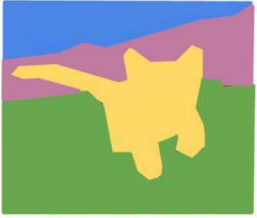



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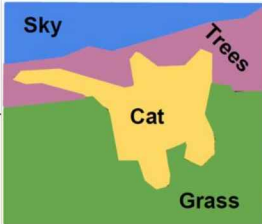
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Semantic Segmentation


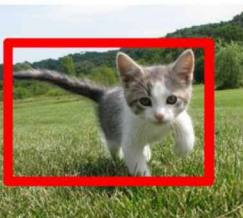
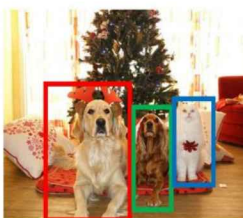

Semantic Segmentation	Classification + Localization	Object Detection	Instance Segmentation
 GRASS, CAT, TREE, SKY No objects, just pixels	 CAT Single Object	 DOG, DOG, CAT Multiple Object	 DOG, DOG, CAT Multiple Object


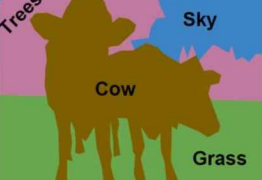
Semantic Segmentation
  Sky, Trees, Cat, Grass

- Label each pixel in the image with a category label.
- Don't differentiate instances, only care about pixels.

https://oi.readthedocs.io/en/latest/computer_vision/segmentation/segmentation.html

Semantic Segmentation

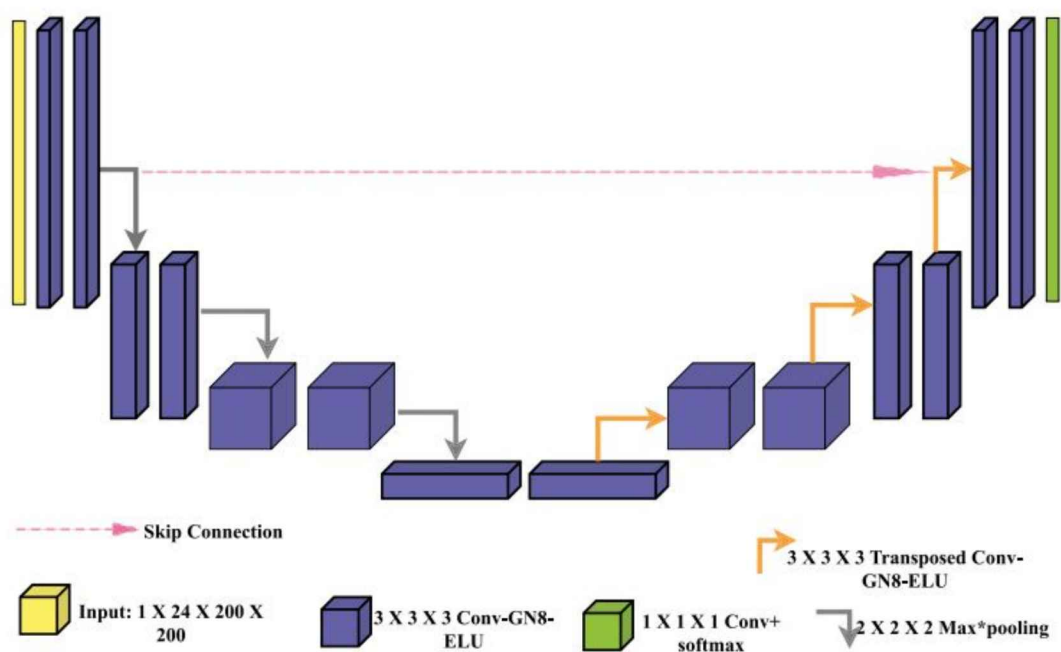
Semantic Segmentation	Classification + Localization	Object Detection	Instance Segmentation
 GRASS, CAT, TREE, SKY No objects, just pixels	 CAT Single Object	 DOG, DOG, CAT Multiple Object	 DOG, DOG, CAT Multiple Object

Semantic Segmentation
  Trees, Sky, Cow, Grass

- Label each pixel in the image with a category label.
- Don't differentiate instances, only care about pixels.

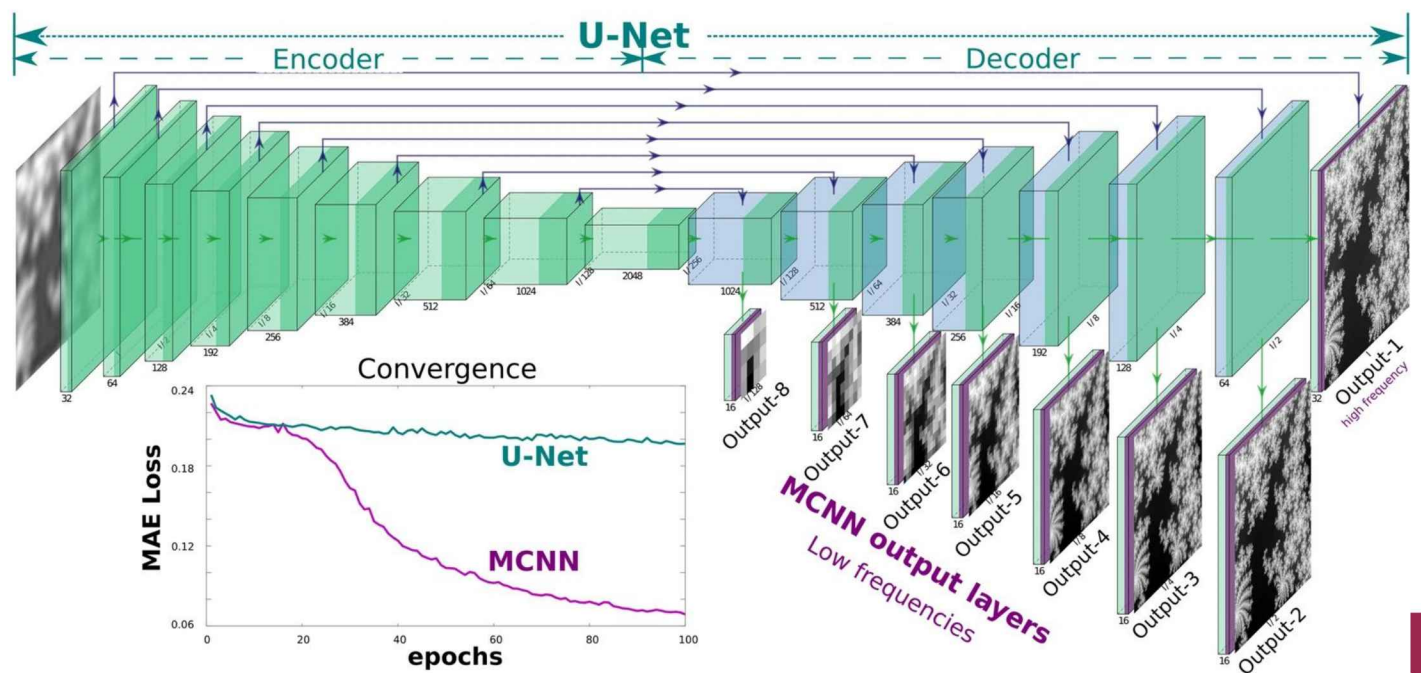
https://oi.readthedocs.io/en/latest/computer_vision/segmentation/segmentation.html

Semantic Segmentation - UNet



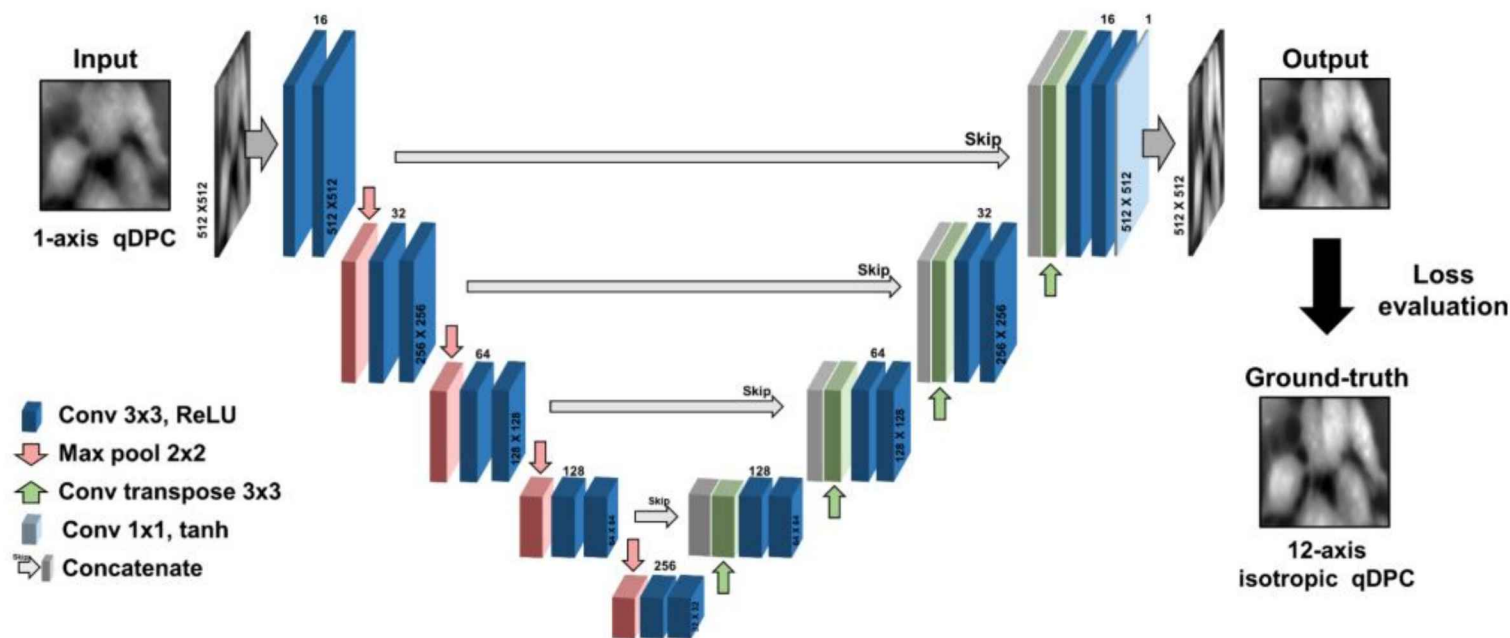
[16] <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neunet.2023.11.006>

Semantic Segmentation - UNet



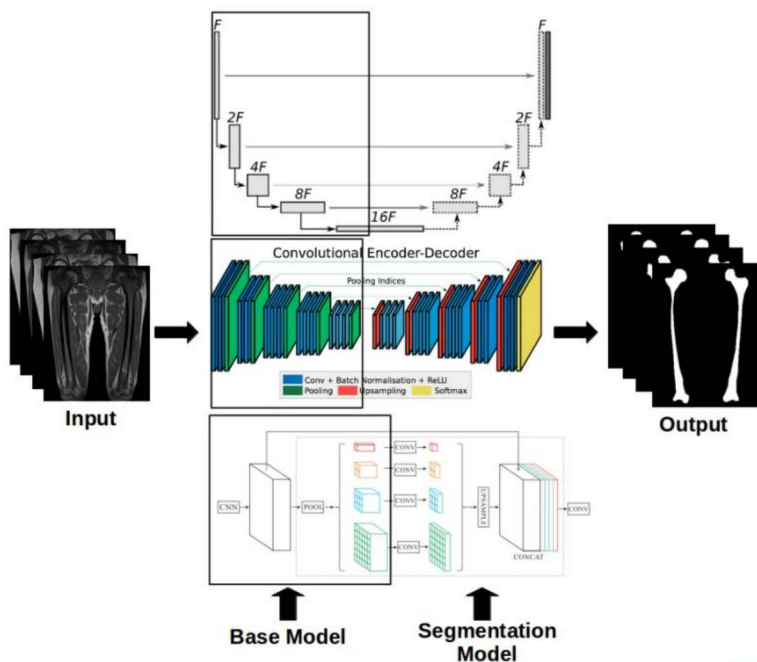
[17] <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-62484-z>

Semantic Segmentation - UNet



[18] <https://doi.org/10.1109/TMI.2021.3091207>

Semantic Segmentation - UNet



[19] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1109/TENCON50793.2020.9293750>

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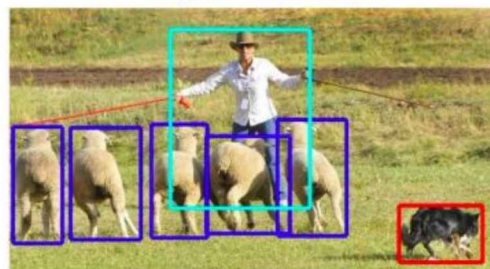
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Instance segmentation

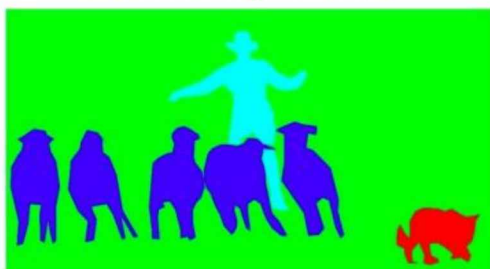
Image classification



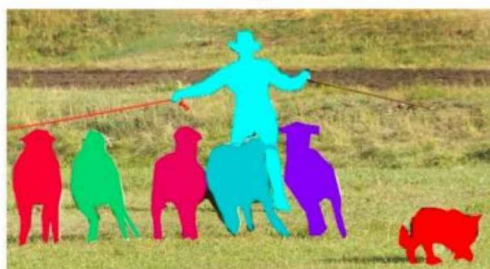
Object detection



Semantic segmentation



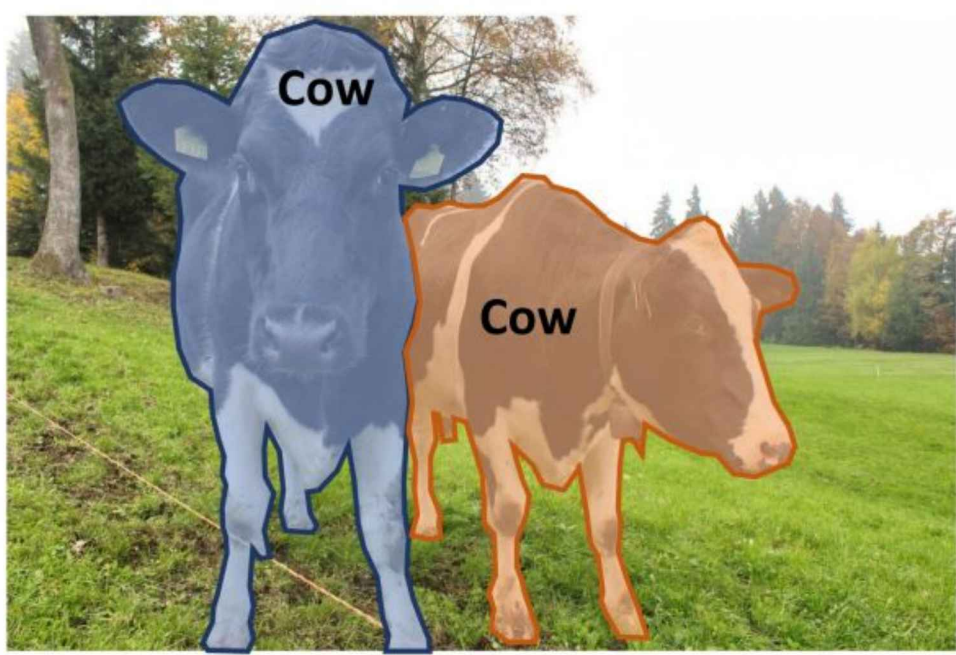
Instance segmentation



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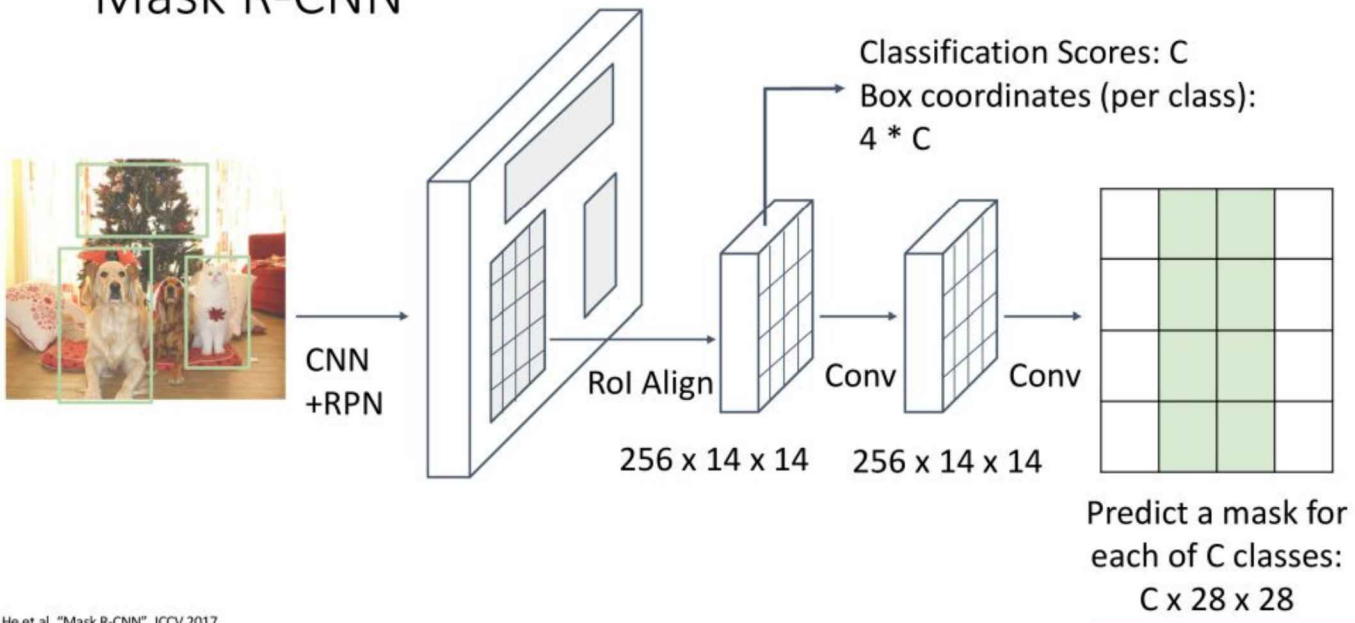
Instance Segmentation:
Detect all objects in the image, and identify the pixels that belong to each object (Only things!)

Approach: Perform object detection, then predict a segmentation mask for each object!



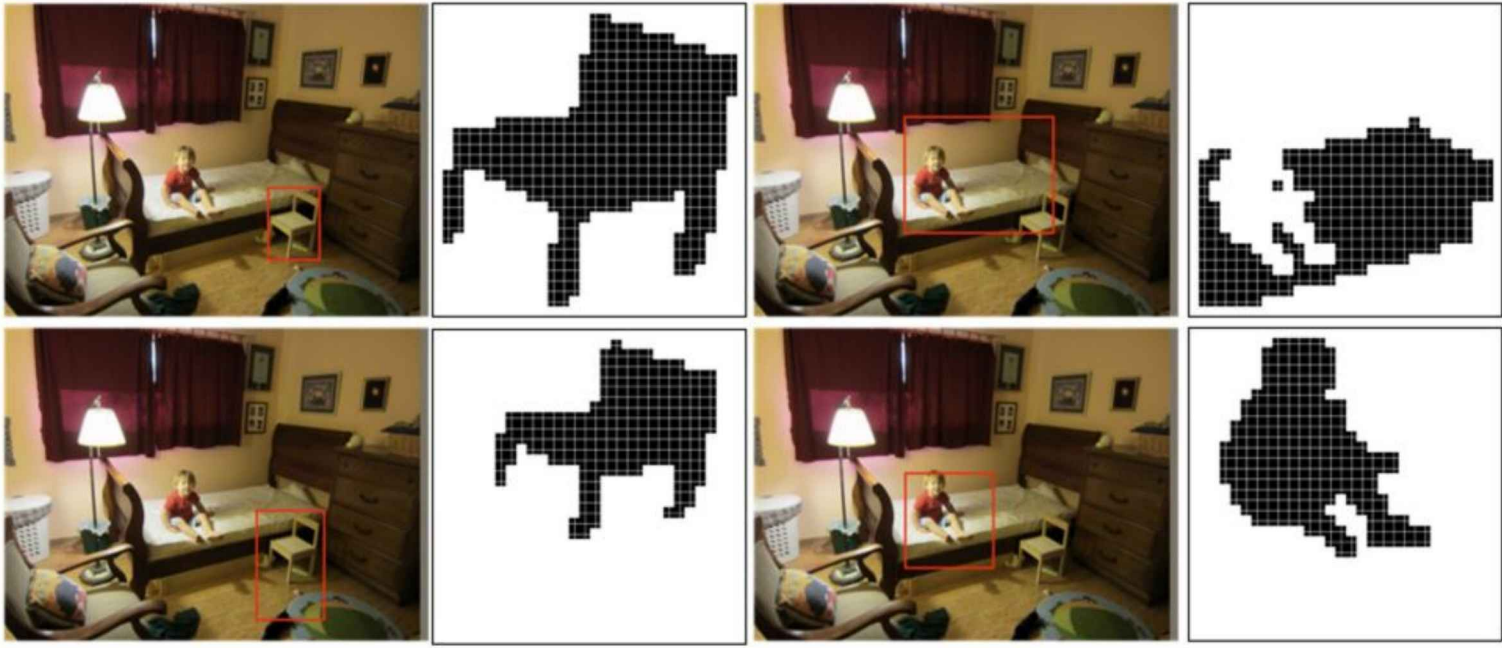
https://oi.readthedocs.io/en/latest/computer_vision/segmentation/segmentation.html

Mask R-CNN



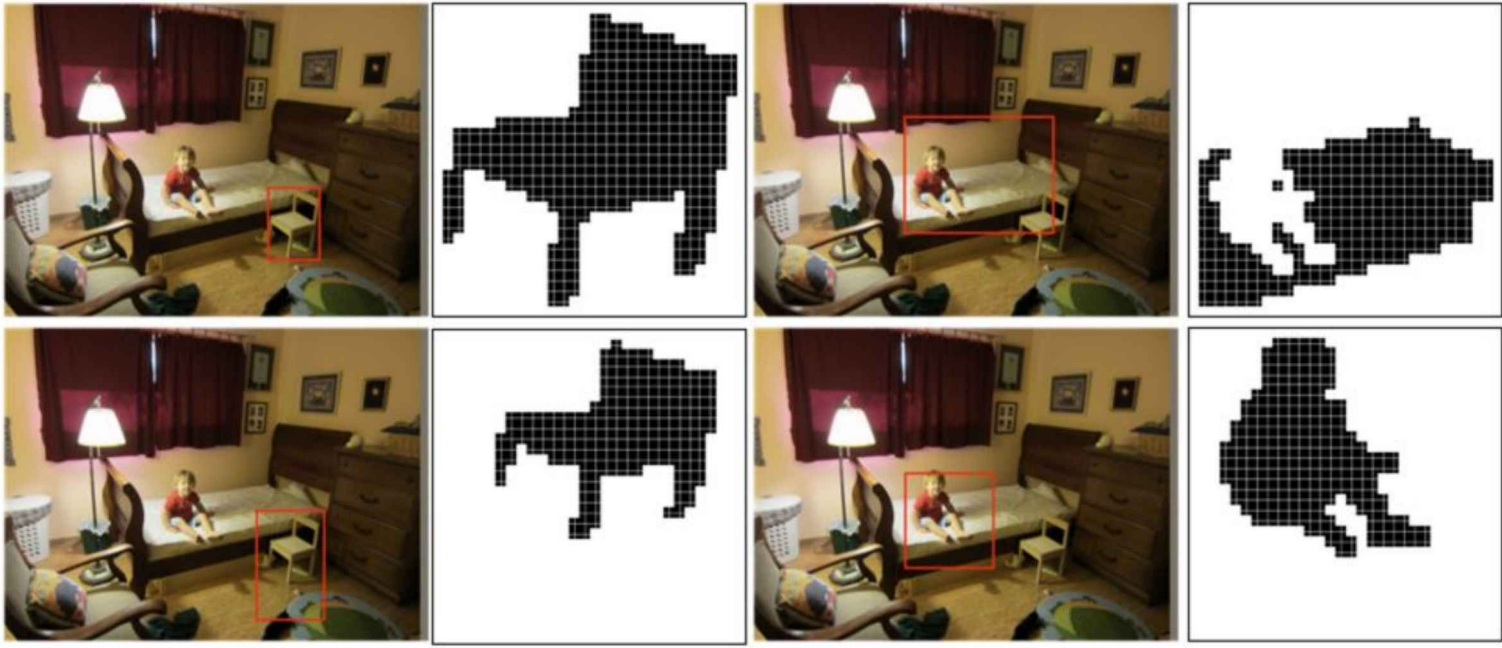
He et al. "Mask R-CNN". ICCV 2017

Instance segmentation: Mask R-CNN - Examples Training Targets

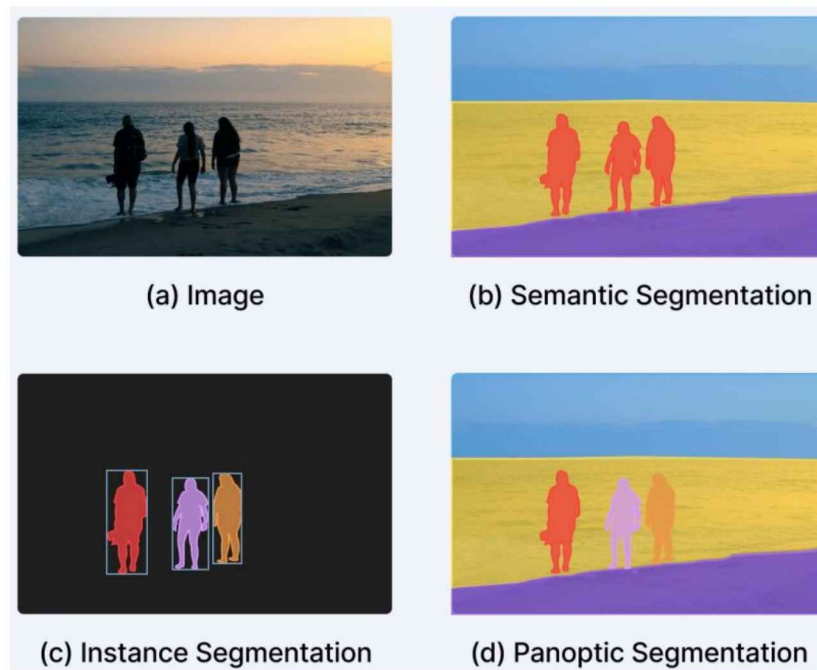


https://oi.readthedocs.io/en/latest/computer_vision/segmentation/segmentation.html

Instance segmentation: Mask R-CNN - Examples Training Targets

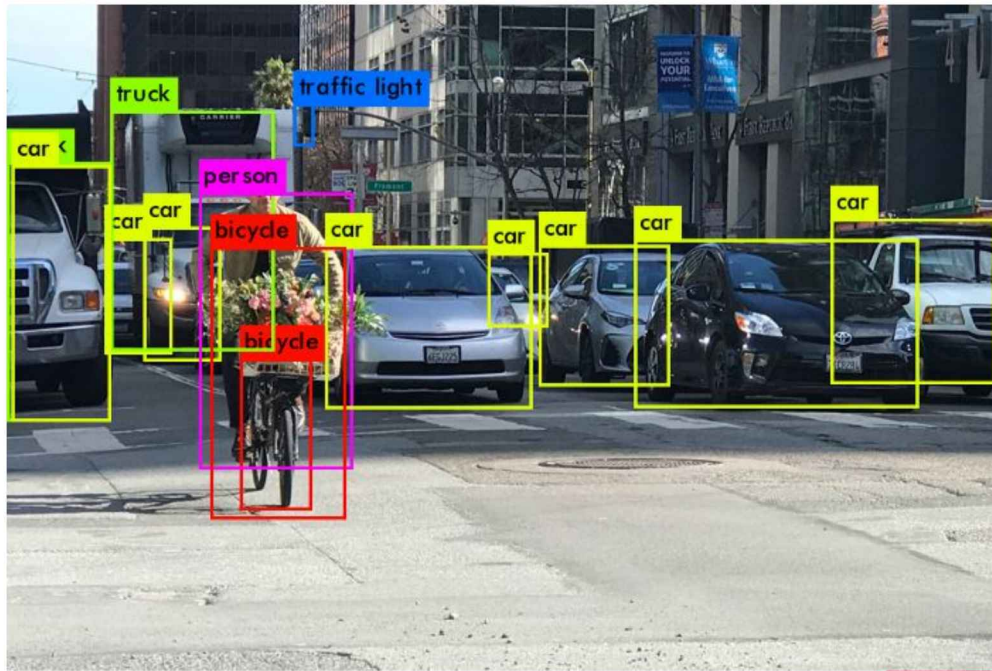


https://oi.readthedocs.io/en/latest/computer_vision/segmentation/segmentation.html



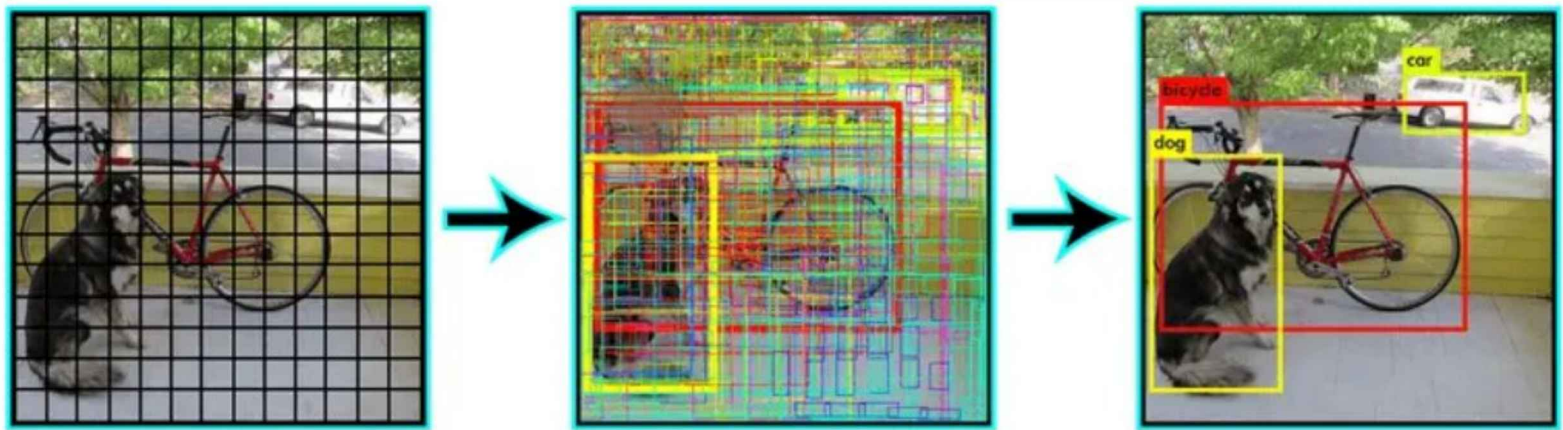
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<https://medium.com/analytics-vidhya/yolo-explained-5b6f4564f31>

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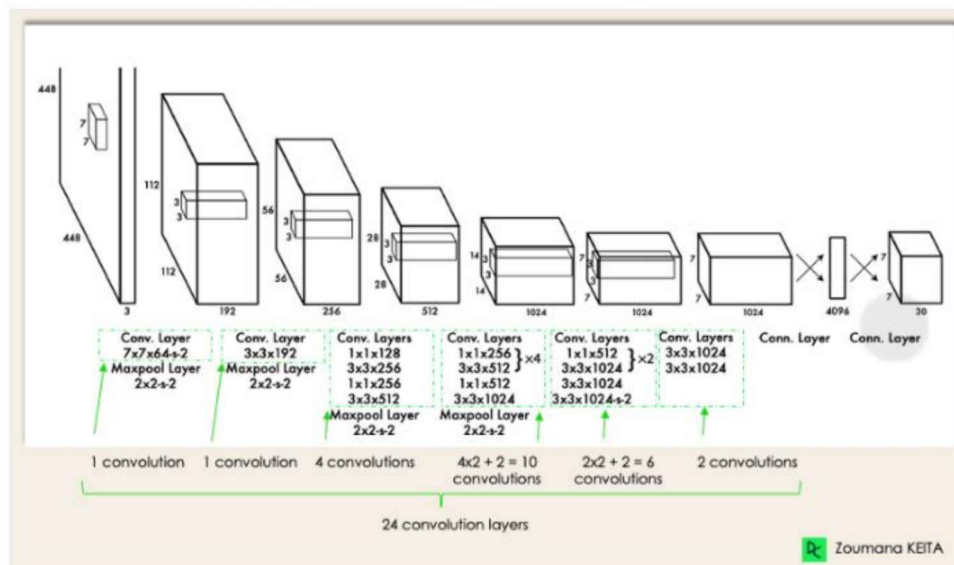
How YOLO algorithm helps in object detection?

<https://www.labellerr.com/blog/why-is-the-yolo-algorithm-important/>

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Object detection - YOLO Architecture

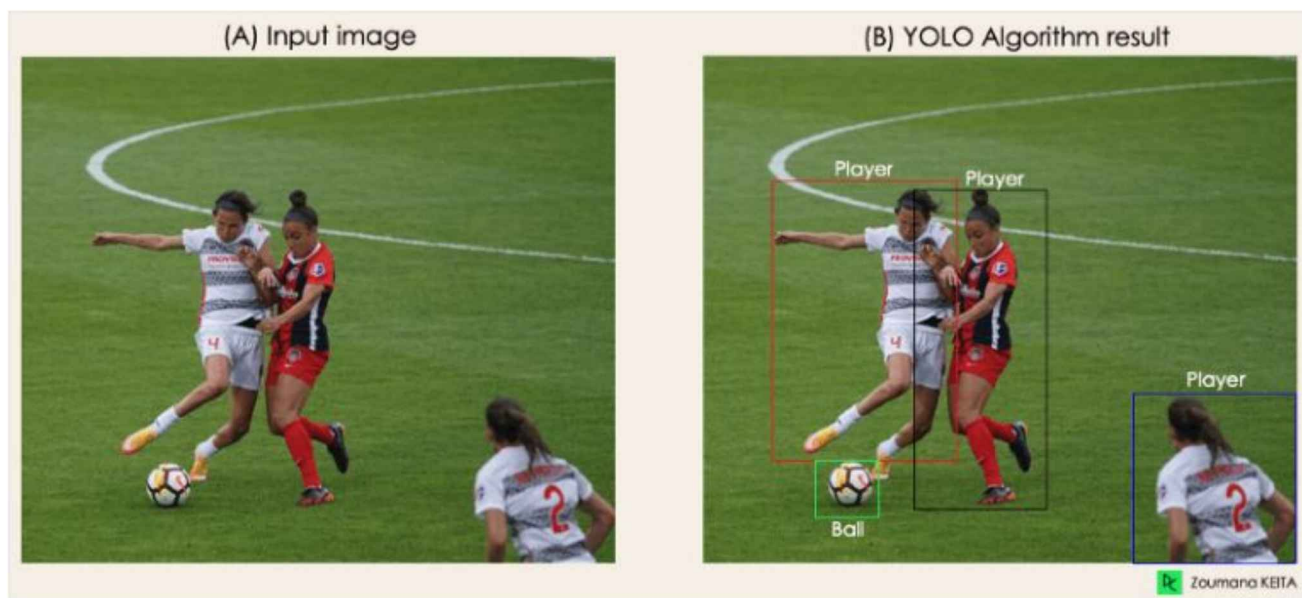
YOLO architecture is similar to [GoogleNet](#). As illustrated below, it has 24 convolutional layers, four max-pooling layers, and two fully connected layers.



<https://www.datacamp.com/blog/yolo-object-detection-explained>

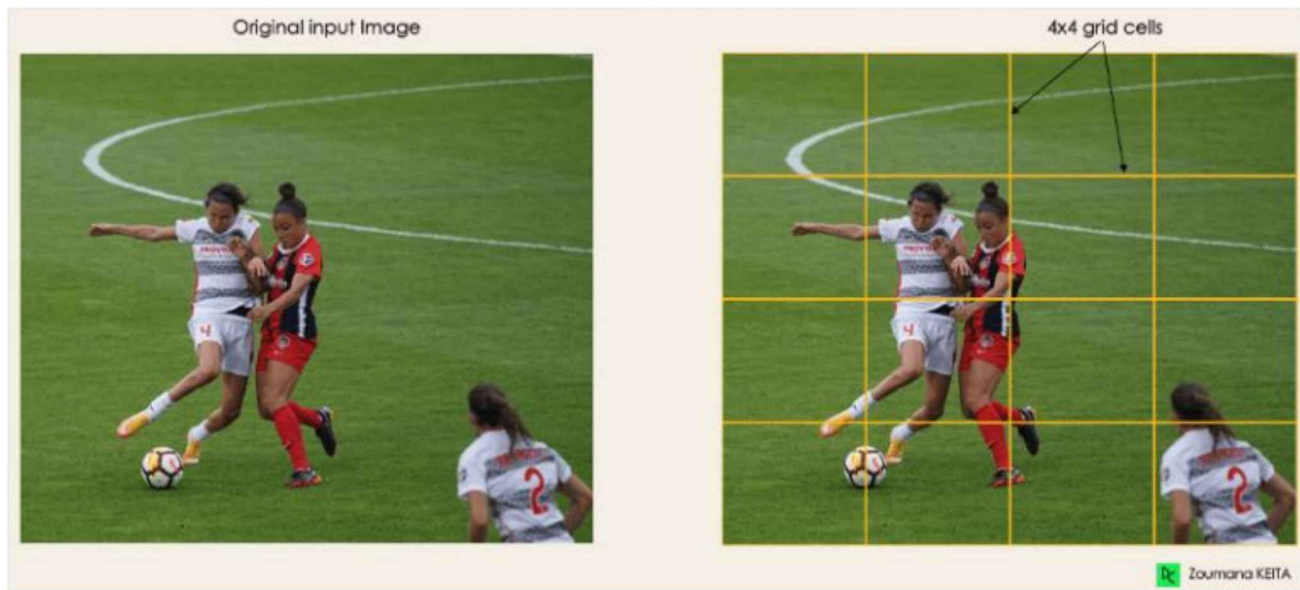
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Object detection - Yolo



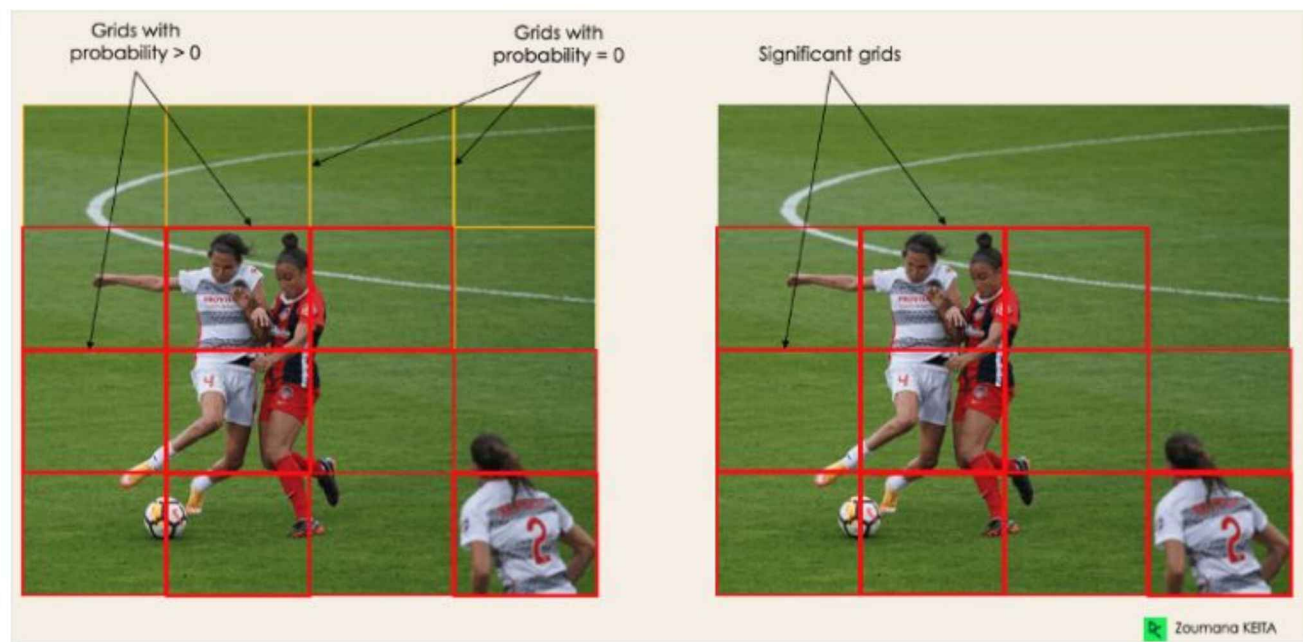
<https://www.datacamp.com/blog/yolo-object-detection-explained>

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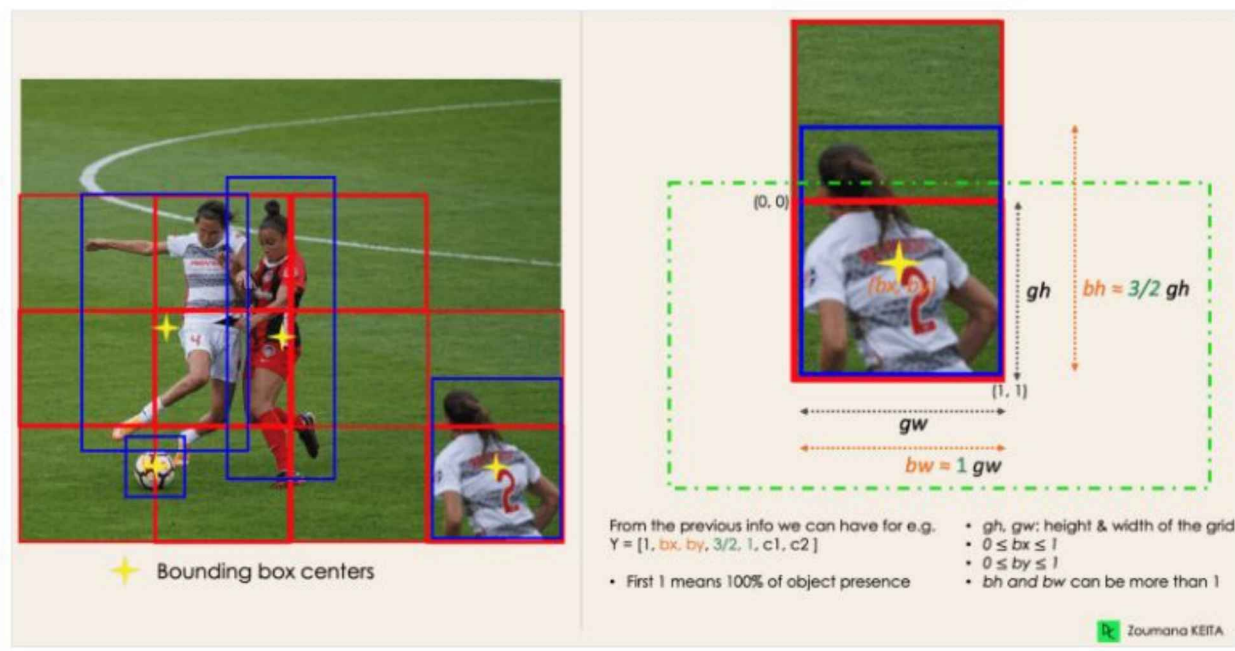
<https://www.datacamp.com/blog/yolo-object-detection-explained>

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<https://www.datacamp.com/blog/yolo-object-detection-explained>

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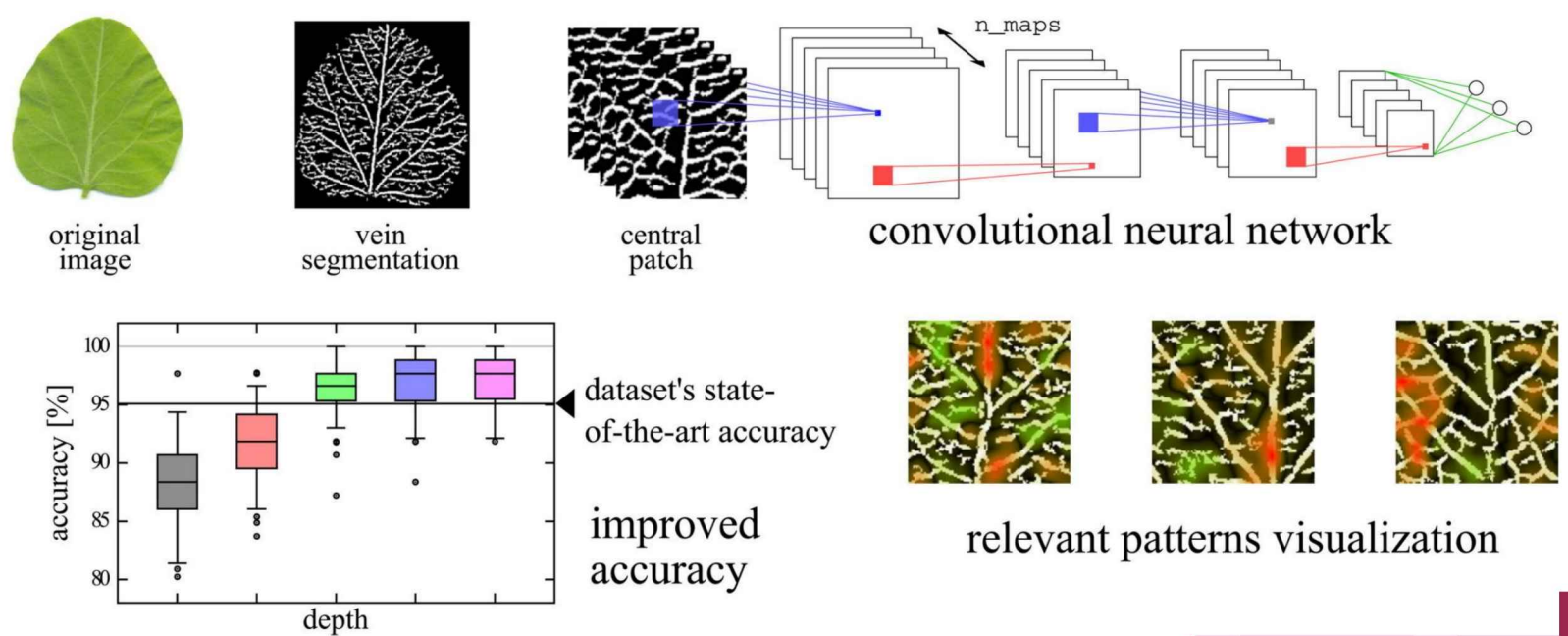
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Deep learning for plant identification using vein morphological patterns



[20] <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compag.2016.07.003>

Occlusion-Free Road Segmentation Leveraging Semantics for Autonomous Vehicles

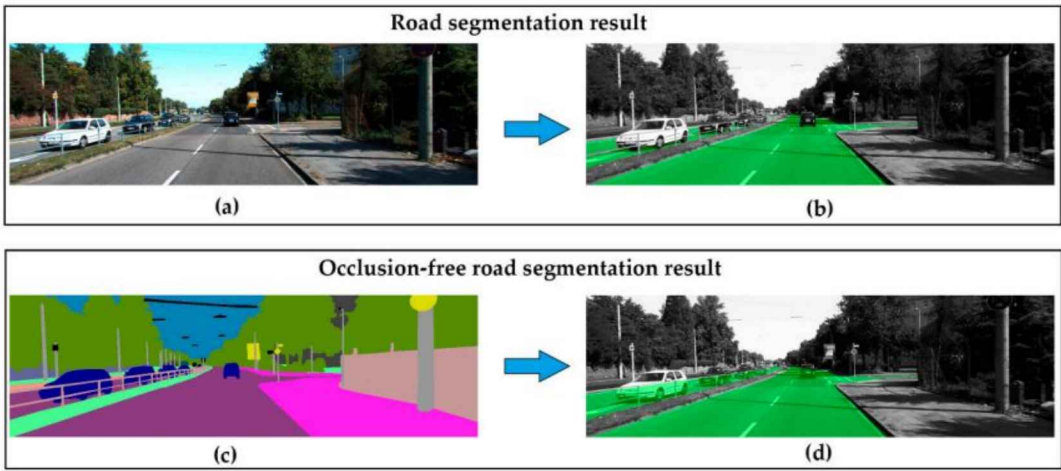


Figure 1. Comparison of road segmentation and proposed occlusion-free road segmentation. (a) RGB image; (b) visualization of the results of road segmentation; (c) visualization of the semantic representation of the scene, which could be obtained by semantic segmentation algorithms in real applications or human annotation in training phase; (d) visualization of the results of the proposed occlusion-free road segmentation. Green refers to the road area in (b) and (d).

[21] <https://doi.org/10.3390/s19214711>