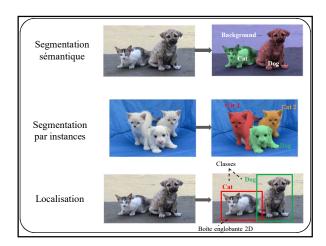
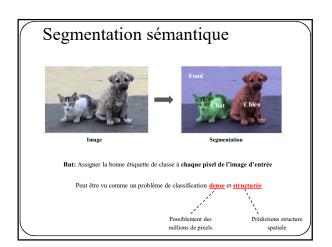
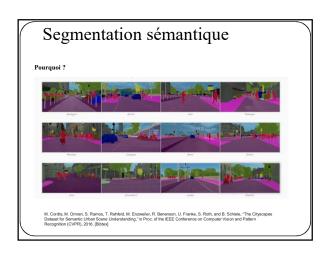
Réseaux de neurones IFT 780	
Segmentation et localisation Par Pierre-Marc Jodoin, Antoine Théberge	
Classification	
Chissineation	
?	
"Cat" "Dog"	
	-







Segmentation sémantique

Pourquoi ?



Fig. 7: Left: Original satellite image. Right: Semantic segmentation of roads, buildings and vegetation.

Ng, V., & Hofmann, D. (2018, July). Scalable feature extraction with aerial and Python in Science Conference (SCIPY 2018), Austin, TX, USA (pp. 9-15).

Segmentation sémantique













Segmentation sémantique

Comment mesurer la performance de la segmentation ?

- Pour la classification:
 "Top 1%"
 "Top 5%"

Pour la segmentation ?







Cible – Vérité terrain

Prédiction

Segmentation sémantique

Comment mesurer la performance de la segmentation ?

Matrice de confusion:

	Vérité	Vérité terrain					
	Positif	Négatif					
Positif	True positive (TP)	False Positive (FP)					
J.	E-leaveneder.	T					



Segmentation sémantique

Comment mesurer la performance de la segmentation ?

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{Justesse} & \frac{TP+TN}{TP+TN+FP+FN} \end{array}$ ("Pixel accuracy")

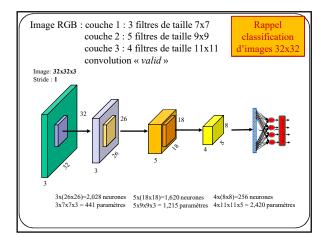
Intersection over Union (IOU)/ Jaccard Index

TP



2TPDice $\overline{2TP+FP+FN}$



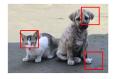


Segmentation sémantique Jusqu'à présent, on a vu comment classifier des images. Idée: segmentation = classifier des sous-parties (patches) d'image Classifier chacune des patches Extraire des patches Chien Chien

Segmentation sémantique

Jusqu'à présent, on a vu comment classifier des images.

Idée: segmentation = classifier des sous-parties (patches) d'image





Segmentation sémantique

Jusqu'à présent, on a vu comment classifier des images.

Idée: segmentation = classifier des sous-parties (patches) d'image

Exemple d'un réseau à convolution pour des patches RGB 31x31 (Image tirée de l'article)



Vang Y, Luo Z., Jodoin P-M (2017) Interactive Deep Learning Method for Segmenting Moving Objects Pattern tercognition Letters 96 p.66.75

Plusieurs inconvénients

- 1. Très long tant en entraînement qu'en test
 - 1. Entraînement

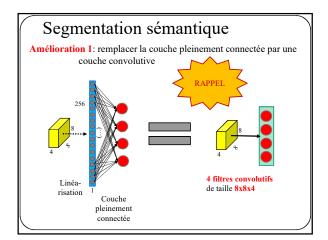
Si 10,000 images 640x480 (300 000 pixels/image)

= 3 milliards de patches!

1 epoch = 3 milliards de propagations avant et de rétro-propagations

2. Prédiction basée sur une information locale (une patch)

16



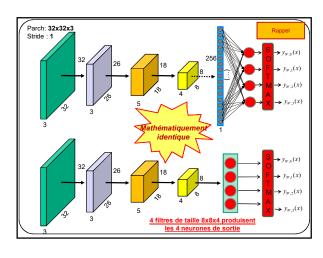


Image RGB: couche 1: 3 filtres de taille 7x7
couche 2: 5 filtres de taille 9x9
couche 3: 4 filtres de taille 11x11
convolution « valid »

Avec le réseau que voici, avec des conv « valid » et sans pooling, pour une image en entrée de 320x240, on aura en sortie 289x209 pixels, chacun ayant un vecteur de 4 prédictions.

Immense avantage: fini les patches, on peut traiter une image avec 1 propagation avant et 1 rétropropagation

Segmentation sémantique Taille des cartes d'activation pour une image en entrée 320x240 Immense avantage: fini les patches, on peut traiter une image avec 1 propagation avant et 1 rétropropagation

Si on remplace les convolutions « valid » par des convolutions « same » (avec du padding) nous aurons en sortie une image de la même taille que l'image d'entrée Immense avantage: fini les patches, on peut traiter une image avec 1 propagation avant et 1 rétropropagation

Segmentation sémantique

Un réseau comme celui de la page précédente n'est jamais utilisé en pratique. Voici un exemple:



Pourquoi la prédiction est-elle bruitée ? Pourquoi autant de trous dans la prédiction ?

Réponse : le "receptive field" est trop petit !

Wang Y, Luo Z, Jodoin P-M (2017) Interactive Deep Learning Method for Segmenting Moving Objects Pattern Recognition Letters, 96, p.66-75

Segmentation sémantique Imag Pourquo Réponse: le "receptive field" est trop petit! Wang Y, Luo Z., Jodoin P-M (2017) Interactive Deep Learning Method for Segmenting Moving Objects Pattern Recognition Letters, 96, p.66-75

Note: taille du receptive field

$$r_0 = \sum_{l=1}^L \left((k_l-1) \prod_{i=1}^{l-1} s_i
ight) + 1$$

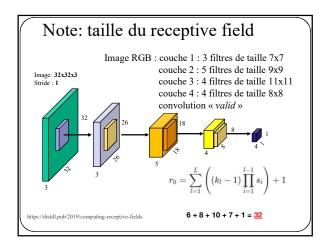
r = receptive field

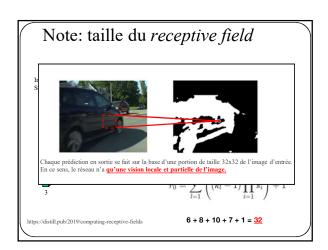
k = kernel

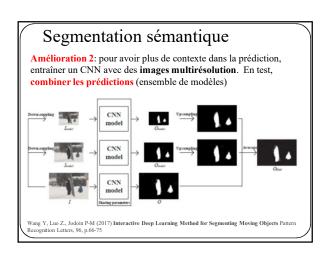
s = stride

l = layers du réseau

https://distill.pub/2019/computing-receptive-fields

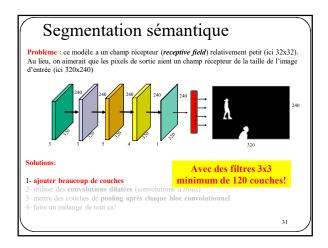


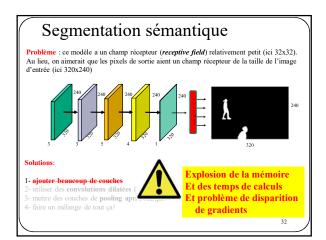


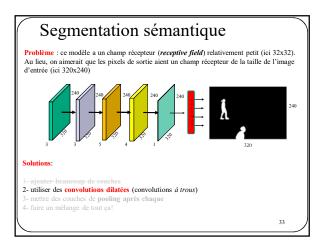


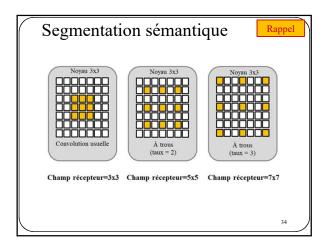
Segmentation sémantique Amélioration 3: Pour raffiner les résultats, entraîner 2 modèles en cascade. Un premier qui segmente l'image d'entrée et le second qui segmente l'image d'entrée et la carte de segmentation du premier. Cela permet d'améliorer la cohésion spatiale. Wang Y, Luo Z., Jodoin P-M (2017) Interactive Deep Learning Method for Segmenting Moving Objects Pattern Recognition Letters, 96, p.66-75

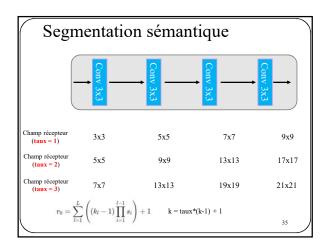
Seg	mentati	on sém	antique	
Image	Vérité terrain	CNN patches 31x31	CNN patches 31x31 multirésolution	CNN patches 31x31 multirésolution cascade
	, Jodoin P-M (2017) In t Recognition Letters, 96		ning Method for Segn	nenting Moving

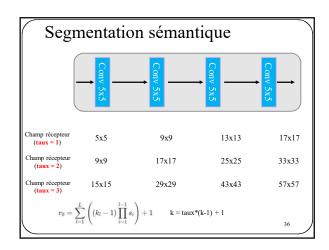


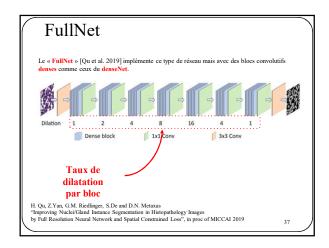


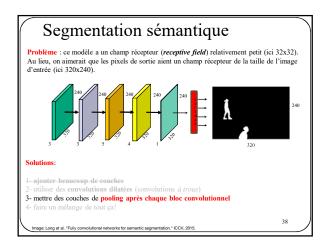


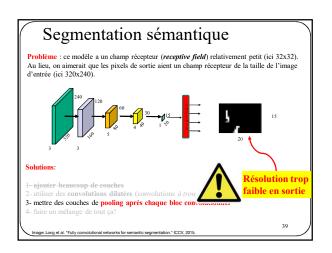


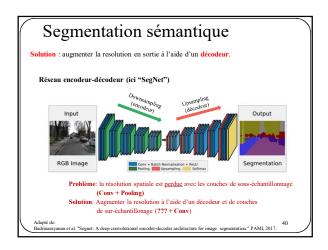








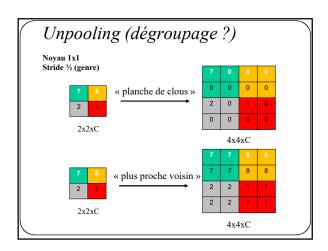


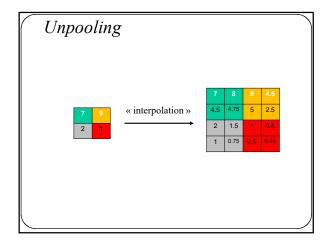


Pour **augmenter la taille** des cartes d'activation il faut une opération de "*upsampling*"

Deux types d'approches

- Méthodes sans paramètres => <u>unpooling</u>
- Méthode avec paramètres => <u>convolution transposée</u>

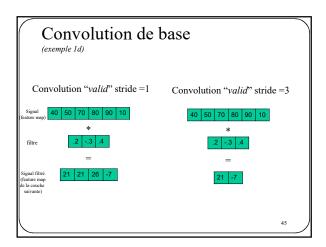


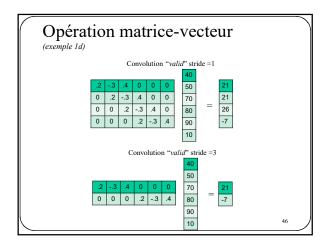


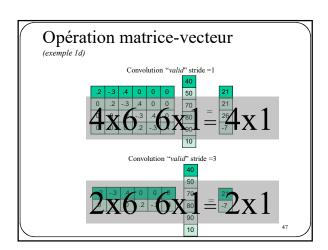
Convolution transposée

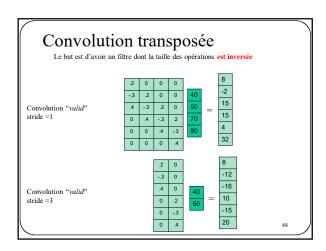
L'idée ici est moins intuitive que pour du unpooling. Commençons par un exemple 1D...

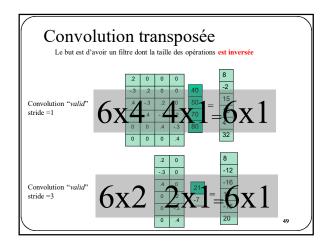
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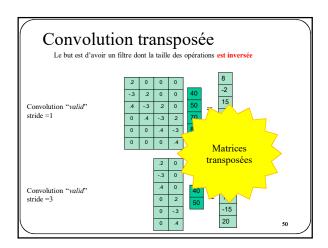


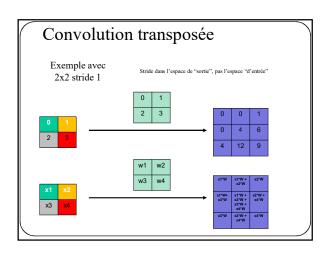


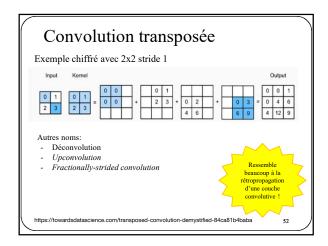


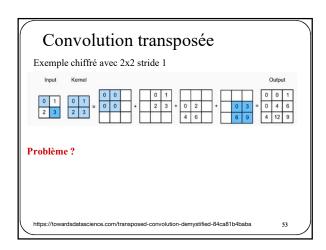


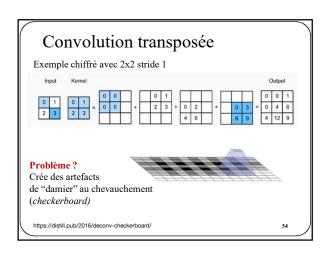


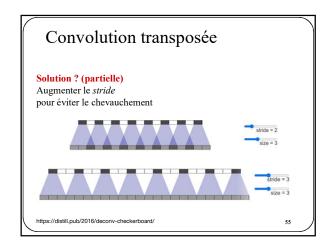


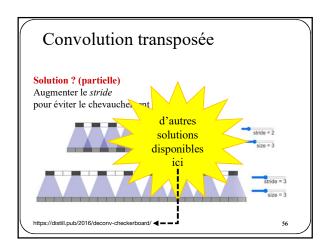


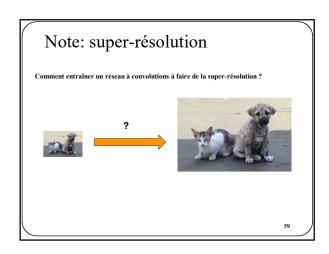


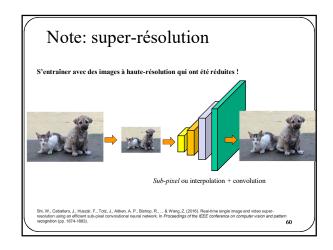


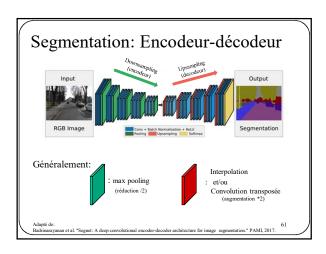


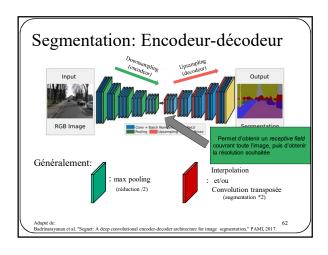


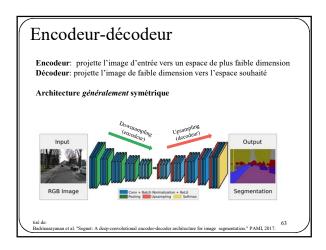


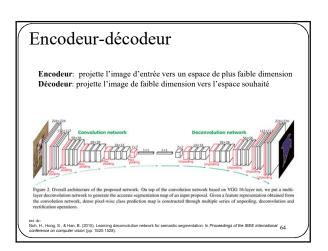


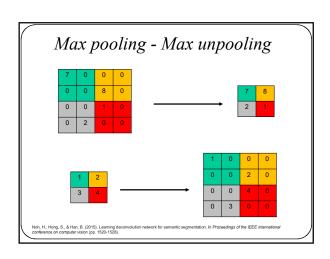


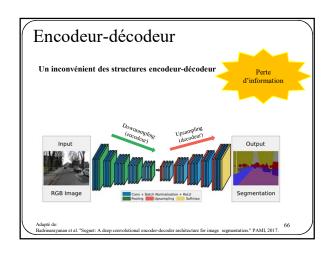


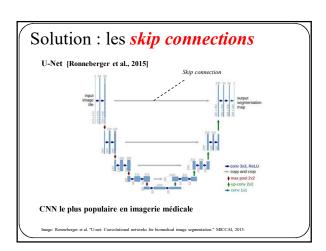


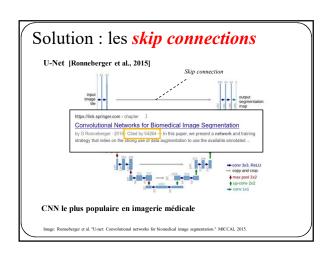


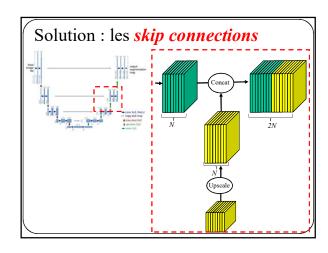


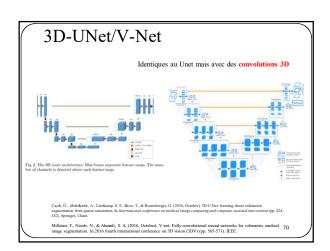


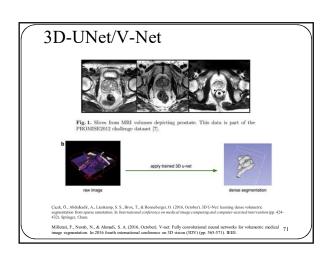


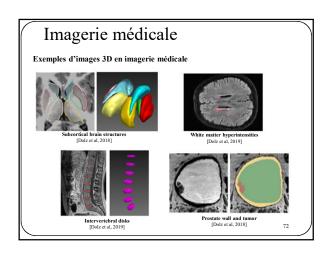


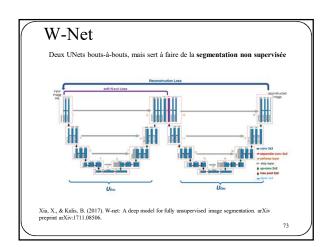


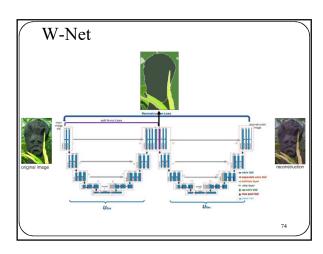


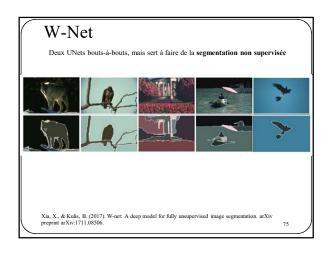


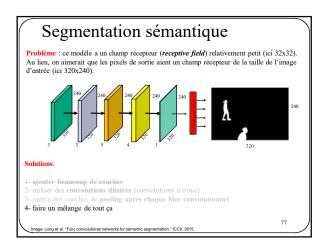


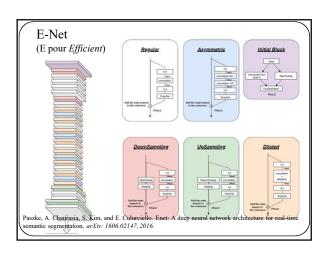












E-Net : le "combo" ultime

(E pour Efficient) Table 1: ENet architecture. Output sizes are given for an example input of 512 × 512.

Name	Type	Output size
initial		$16 \times 256 \times 256$
bottleneck1.0	downsampling	$64 \times 128 \times 128$
4× bottleneck1.x		$64 \times 128 \times 128$
bottleneck2.0	downsampling	$128 \times 64 \times 64$
bottleneck2.1	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	$128 \times 64 \times 64$
bottleneck2.2	dilated 2	$128 \times 64 \times 64$
bottleneck2.3	asymmetric 5	$128 \times 64 \times 64$
bottleneck2.4	dilated 4	$128 \times 64 \times 64$
bottleneck2.5		$128 \times 64 \times 64$
bottleneck2.6	dilated 8	$128 \times 64 \times 64$
bottleneck2.7	asymmetric 5	$128 \times 64 \times 64$
bottleneck2.8	dilated 16	$128 \times 64 \times 64$
Repeat section 2	, without bottlened	k2.0
bottleneck4.0	upsampling	$64 \times 128 \times 128$
bottleneck4.1		$64 \times 128 \times 128$
bottleneck4.2		$64 \times 128 \times 128$
bottleneck5.0	upsampling	$16 \times 256 \times 256$
bottleneck5.1		$16 \times 256 \times 256$
fullcony		$C \times 512 \times 512$

Paszke, A. Chaurasia, S. Kim, and E. Culurciello. Enet: A deep neural network architecture for real-time semantic segmentation, arXiv: 1606.02147, 2016.

E-Net

(E pour Efficient)

Table 2: Performance comparison.

		NVIDIA TX1			NVIDIA Titan X							
Model	480	×320	640>	360	1280	×720	640	×360	1280	×720	1920	×1080
	ms	fps	ms	fps	ms	fps	ms	fps	ms	fps	ms	fps
SegNet	757	1.3	1251	0.8		100	69	14.6	289	3.5	637	1.6
ENet	47	21.1	69	14.6	262	3.8	7	135.4	21	46.8	46	21.6

Table 3: Hardware requirements. FLOPs are estimated for an input of $3\times640\times360.$

	GFLOPs	Parameters	Model size (fp16)
SegNet	286.03	29.46M	56.2 MB
CMLat	2.02	0.2714	0.7 MD

Très efficace!!! 300 fois moins de calculs pour des résultats similaires à SegNet

Paszke, A. Chaurasia, S. Kim, and E. Culurciello. Enet: A deep neural network architecture for real-time semantic segmentation, arXiv: 1606.02147, 2016.

DeepLab V1,V2,V3, PSPNet, MSCADC, etc.

Plusieurs méthodes utilisent à la fois des convolutions dilatées et du « upsampling ».

Configuration typique:

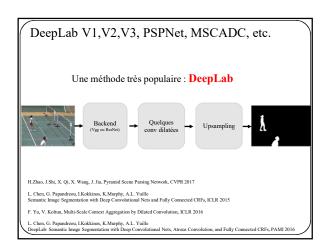


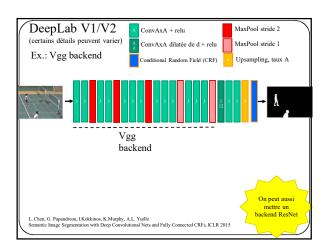
H.Zhao, J.Shi, X. Qi, X. Wang, J. Jia, Pyramid Scene Parsing Network, CVPR 2017

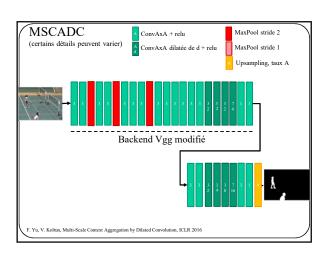
L. Chen, G. Papandreou, I.Kokkinos, K.Murphy, A.L. Yuille
Semantic Image Segmentation with Deep Convolutional Nets and Fully Connected CRFs, ICLR 2015

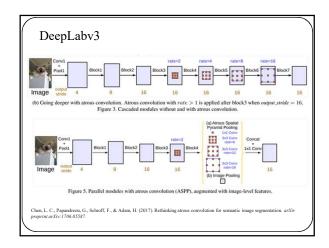
F. Yu, V. Koltun, Multi-Scale Context Aggregation by Dilated Convolution, ICLR 2016

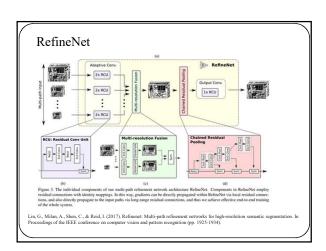
L. Chen, G. Papandreou, I.Kokkinos, K.Murphy, A.L. Yuille
DeepLab: Semantic Image Segmentation with Deep Convolutional Nets, Atrous Convolution, and Fully Connected CRFs, PAMI 2016

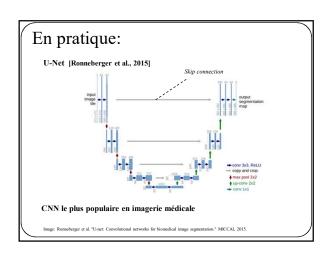


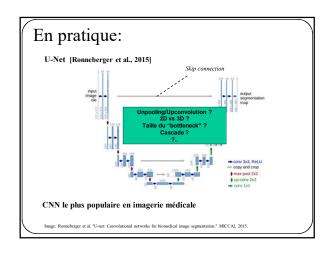


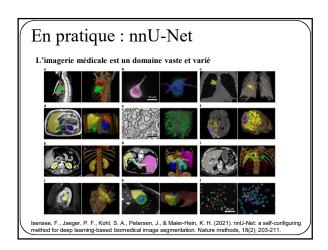


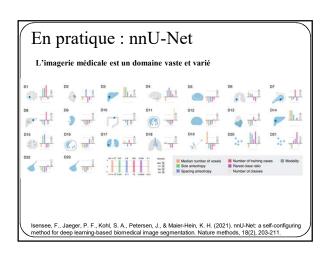


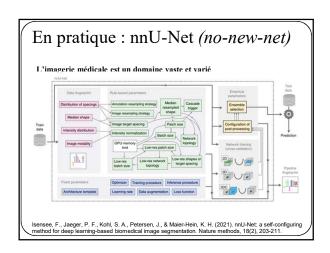


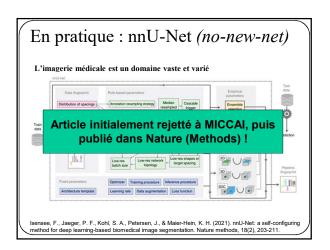


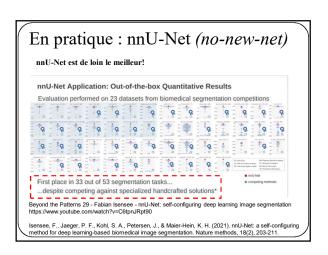






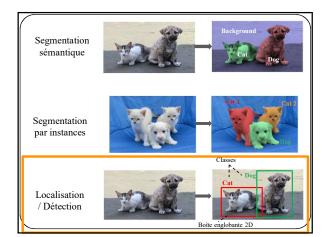


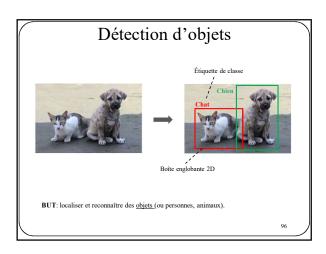


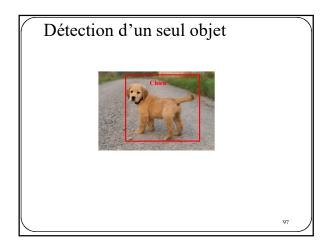


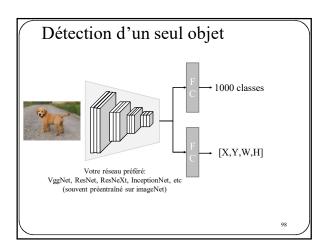
DÉTECTION D'OBJETS

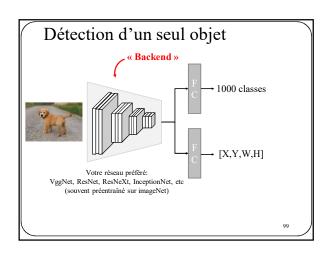
94

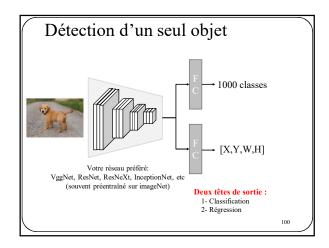


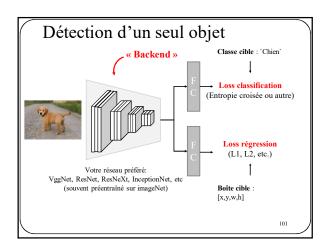


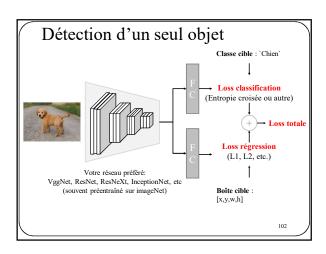


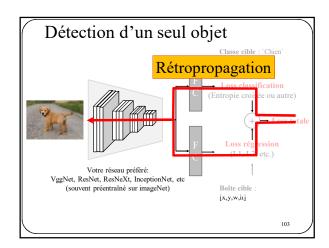


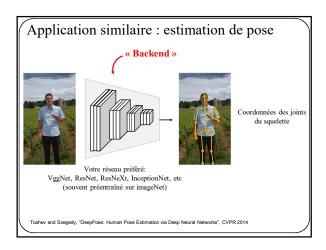


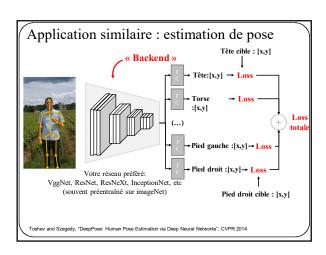


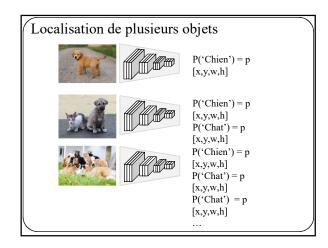


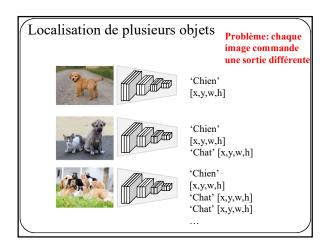


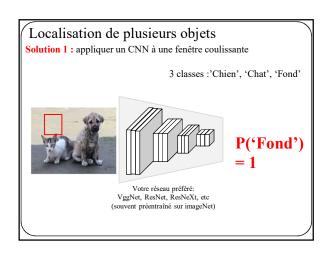


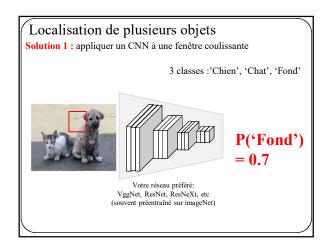


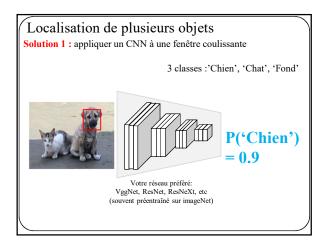


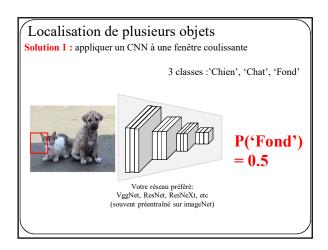


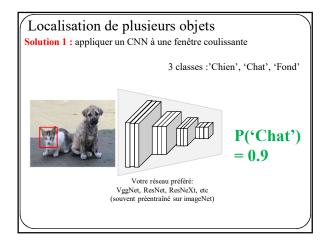


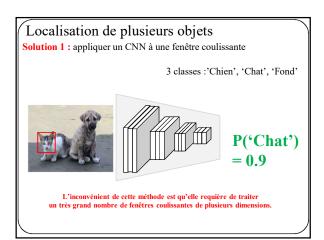




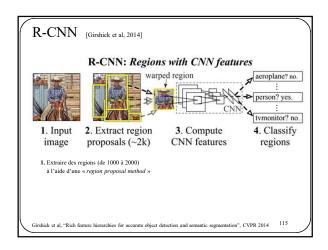


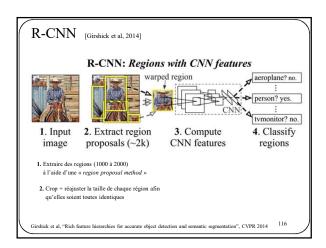


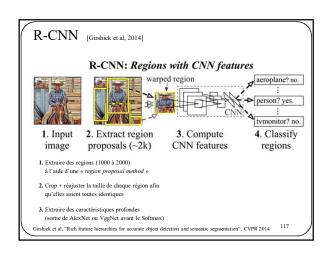


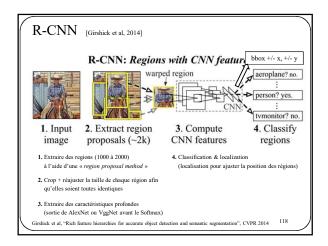


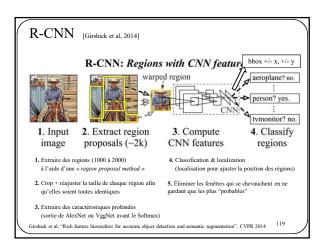
Localisation de plusieurs objets Solution 2: Présélectionner un nombre restreint de fenêtres. Il est relativement facile et rapide de trouver ~1000 fenêtres susceptibles de contenir un objet d'intérêt On appelle ce type de méthodes « Region proposal method » Alex et al. "Meaning the objectres of image window", ITAMI 2012 Uijing et al. "Selectres Search for Object Recognison", IUCV 2013 Chang et al. "Block Bharied parend gradeen for objectresses estimation at 2000pt", CVTPR 2014 Zanta and Dietr., Tech breast. Learning proproposals more algorit CCV 2014

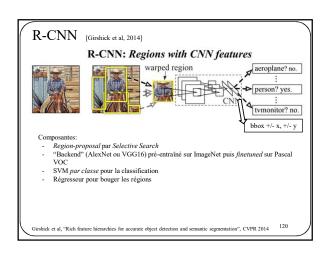


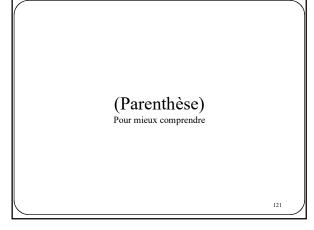


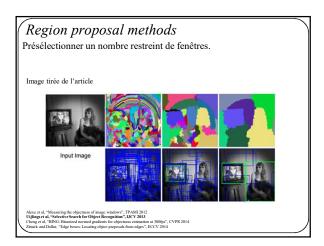






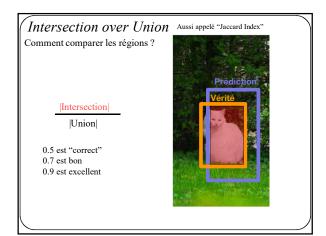


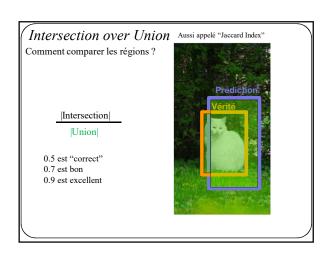




Region proposal methods Présélectionner un nombre restreint de fenêtres. À partir d'une segmentation initiale 1. Sélectionner les régions les plus similaires 2. Regrouper ces régions 3. Répéter jusqu'à ce qu'une scule région ne reste À chaque étape, on calcule les boîtes autour des régions On garde les n dernières boîtes Alexa et al. "Mesaming the objections of image windows". TFAMI 2012 Tillings et al. "Mésaming the objections of image windows". TFAMI 2012 Tillings et al. "Mésaming the objections of image windows". TFAMI 2012 Tillings et al. "Mésaming the objections of image windows". TFAMI 2012 Tillings et al. "Mésaming the objections of image windows". TFAMI 2012 Tillings et al. "Mésaming the objections of image windows". TFAMI 2012 Tillings et al. "Mésaming the objections of image windows". TFAMI 2012 Tillings et al. "Mésaming the objections of image windows". TFAMI 2012 Tillings et al. "Mésaming the objections of image windows". TFAMI 2012 Tillings et al. "Mésaming the objections of image windows". TFAMI 2012 Tillings et al. "Mésaming the objections of image windows". TFAMI 2012 Tillings et al. "Mésaming the objections of image windows". TFAMI 2012 Tillings et al. "Mésaming the objections of image windows". TFAMI 2012 Tillings et al. "Mésaming the objections of image windows". TFAMI 2012 Tillings et al. "Mésaming the objections of image windows". TFAMI 2012 Tillings et al. "Mésaming the objections of image windows". TFAMI 2012 Tillings et al. "Mésaming the objections of image windows". TFAMI 2012 Tillings et al. "Mésaming the objections of image windows". TFAMI 2012 Tillings et al. "Mésaming the objections of image windows". TFAMI 2012 Tillings et al. "Mésaming the objections of image windows". TFAMI 2012 Tillings et al. "Mésaming the objections of image windows". TFAMI 2012 Tillings et al. "Mésaming the objections of image windows". TFAMI 2012 Tillings et al. "Mésaming the objections of image windows". TFAMI 2012 Tillings et al. "Mésaming the objections of image windows". TFAMI 2

Intersection over Union Comment comparer les régions? Intersection | Intersection | | Union | | Union | | 0.5 est "correct" 0.7 est bon 0.9 est excellent

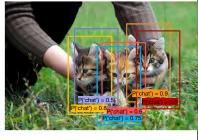




"Non-Max Suppression"

Comment éviter les duplicatas (2 boîtes sur un même objet)?

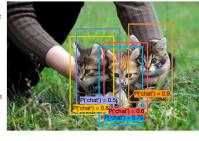
- Sélectionner la boîte avec le plus haut score
- Éliminer les boîtes avec un IoU > ε (p.e. 0.7) ayant un score moins élevé
- Répéter jusqu'à ce qu'aucune boîte ne puisse être éliminée



"Non-Max Suppression"

Comment éviter les duplicatas (2 boîtes sur un même objet)?

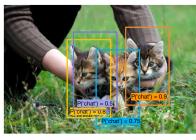
- Sélectionner la boîte avec le plus haut score
- 2. Éliminer les boîtes avec un IoU > ϵ (p.e. 0.7) ayant un score moins élevé
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- Répéter jusqu'à ce qu'aucune boîte ne puisse être éliminée



"mean Average Precision"

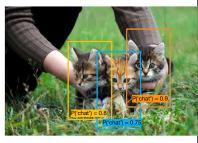
Comment mesurer la performance d'un détecteur d'objet ?

Doit évaluer la qualité de la prédiction ET de la localisation

- "Top 1%" "Top 5%" Top ..%

- Segmentation:
 (Sørensen-)Dice/F1
 IoU/Jaccard Index
- Précision

Localisation ?



"mean Average Precision"

Comment mesurer la performance d'un détecteur d'objet ?

Doit évaluer la qualité de la prédiction ${\it ET}$ de la localisation

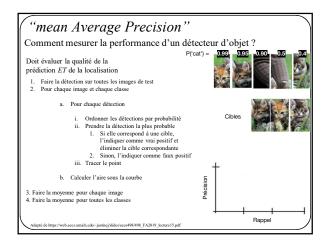
Matrice de confusion:

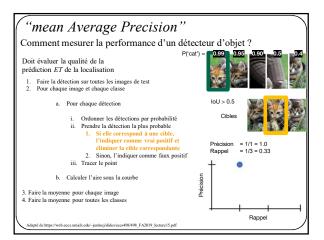


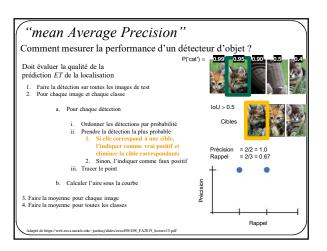
Précision: Les éléments trouvés sont-ils les bons ?
Rappel (sensibilité): Les bons éléments sont-ils trouvés ?

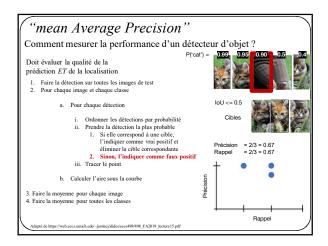


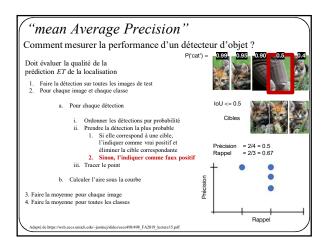


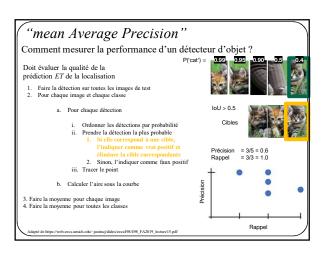


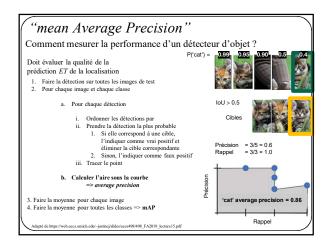


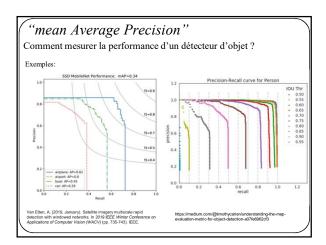




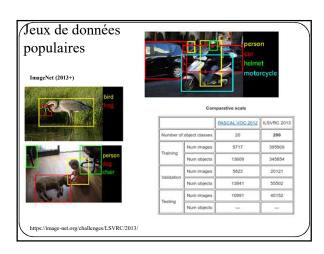


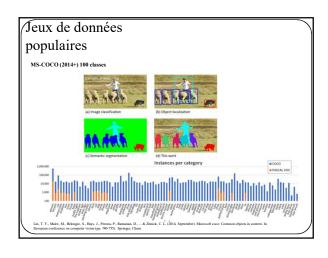


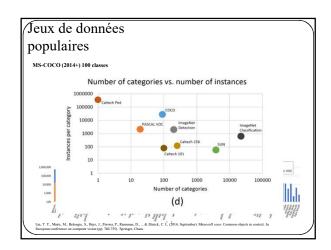




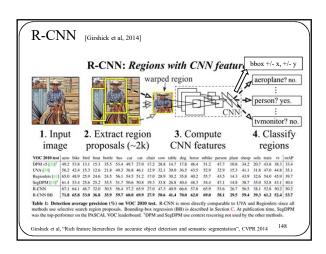


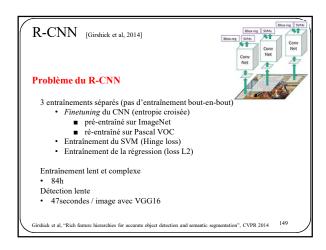


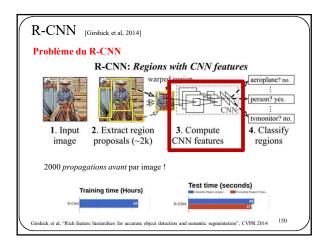


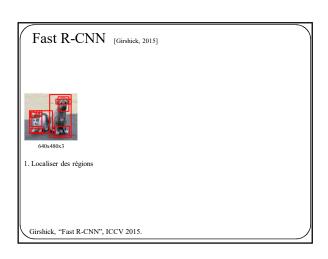


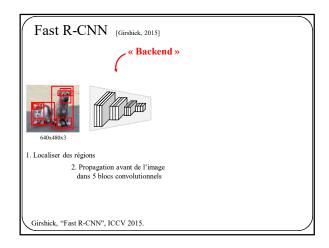


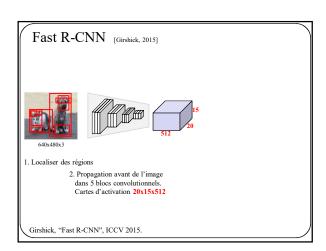


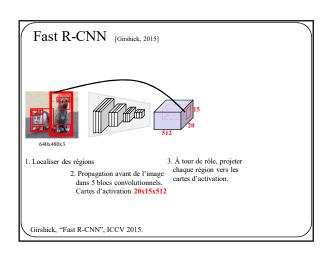


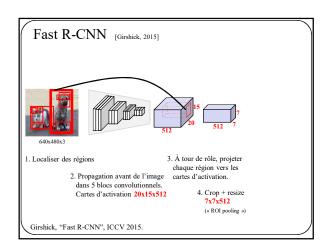


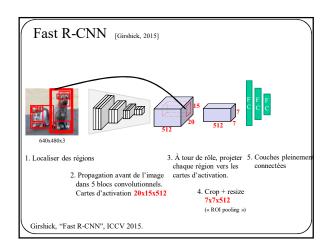


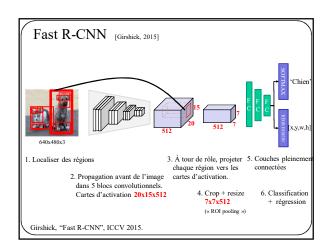


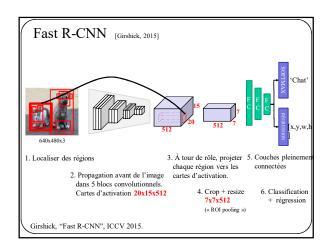


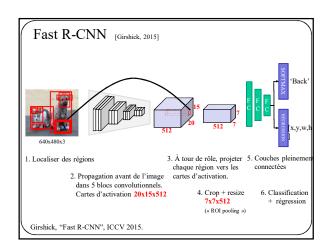


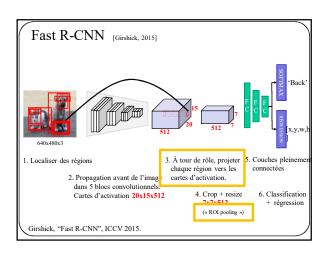


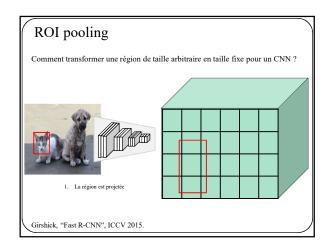


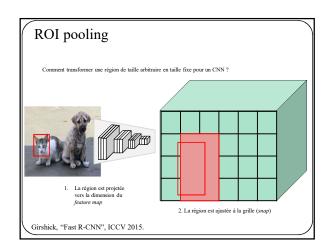


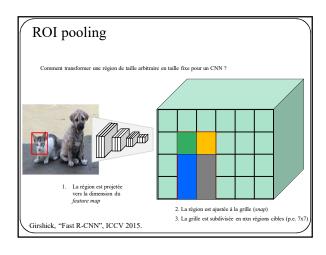


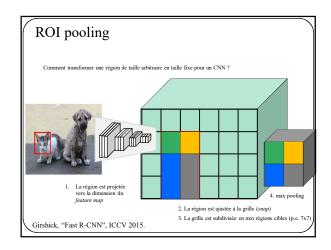


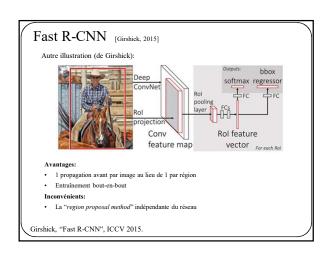




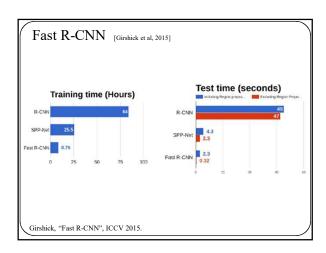


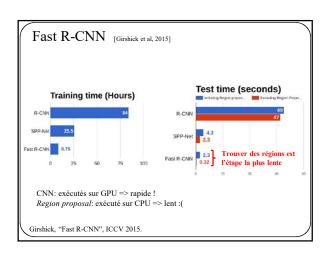


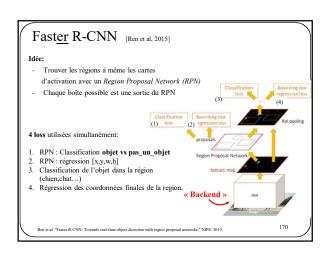


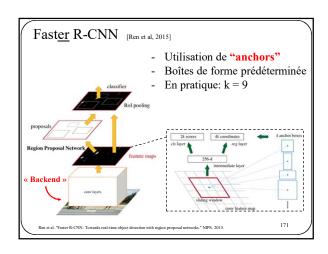


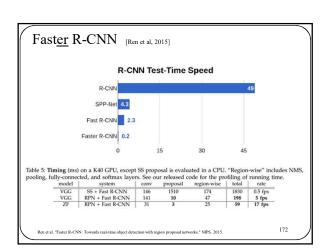
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ble 3. VOC 2012 test detection average precision (%). BabyLearning and NUS_NIN_c2000 use networks based on [17]. All other	ble 3. VOC 2012 test detection average precision (%). BabyLearning and NUS_NIN_c2000 use networks based on [17]. All other																							

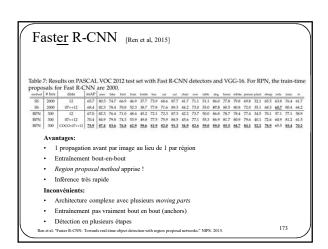


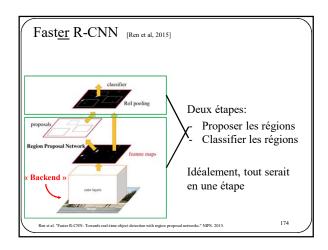


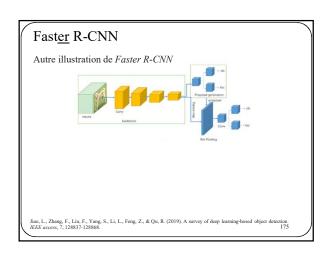


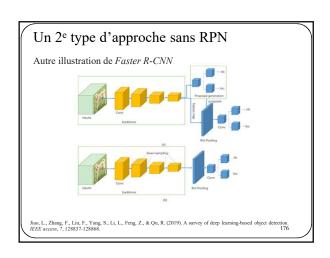


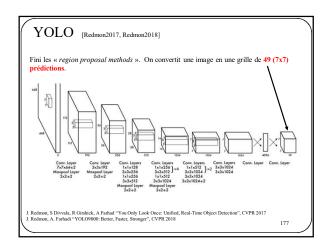


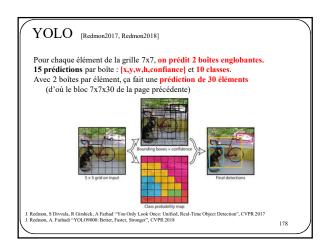


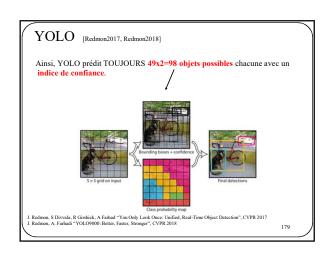












$YOLO \quad {\tiny [Redmon2017, Redmon2018]}$ VOC 2012 test MR_CNN_MORE_DATA [Table 3: PASCAL VOC 2012 Leaderboard. VOLO compared with the full comp4 (outside data allowed) public leaderboard as of November 6th, 2015. Mean average precision and per-class average precision are shown for a variety of detection methods. VOLO is the only real-time detector. Fast RCNN + VIOLO is the forth highest scoring method, with a 23% boot on Fast RCNN. Redmon, S Divvala, R Girshick, A Farhad "You Only Look Once: Unified, Real-Time Object Detection", CVPR 2017 Redmon, A. Farhadi "YOLO9000: Better, Faster, Stronger", CVPR 2018 180

YOLO [Redmon2017, Redmon2018] Table 3: PASCAL VOC 2012 Leaderboard. YOLO compared with the full comp4 (outside data allowed) public leaderboard as of November 6th, 2015. Mean average precision and per-class average precision are shown for a variety of detection methods. YOLO is the only real-time detect. Full ECNN + YOLO is the forth highest scoring method, with a 2.3% boot oner Fast ECNN. J. Redmon, S Divvala, R Girshick, A Farhad "You Only Look Once: Unified, Real-Time Object Detection", CVPR

YOLOv2-3

v2:

- Batch norm
- Images de plus haute résolution
- Anchors
- et autres

v3:

- Réseau plus profond
- Détection à plusieurs résolutions
- Plus de boîtes par élément de grille

Redmon, S Divvala, R Girshick, A Farhad "You Only Look Once: Unified, Real-Time Object Detection", CVPR 2017 Redmon, A. Farhadi "YOL00000: Better, Faster, Stronger", CVPR 2018 eddmon, J., & Farhadi "YOL00000: Better, Faster, Stronger", CVPR 2018 eddmon, J., & Farhadi, A. (2018), Volosi'-A intercemental improvement. arXiv preprint arXiv:1804.02767.

YOLOv2-v3

Yolo v2 et James Bond

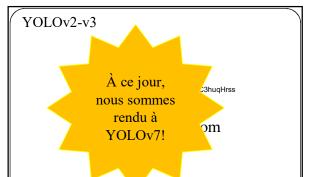
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VOC3huqHrss

https://pjreddie.com (Site web du premier auteur)

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J. Redmon, S Divvala, R Girshick, A Farhad "You Only Look Once: Unified, Real-Time Object Detection", CVPR 2017
J. Redmon, A. Farhadi "YOU 00900: Better, Faster, Stronger", CVPR 2018
J. Redmon, & Farhadi "YOU 00900: Better, Faster, Stronger", CVPR 2018
J. Redmon, & Farhadi "YOU 00900: An intermental improvement arXiv preprint arXiv:1804.02767.



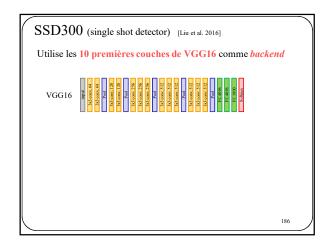
Rodmon, S Divvals, R Girshick, A Farhad "You Only Look Once: Unified, Real-Time Object Detection", CVPR 2017 Rodmon, A. Farhadi "YOLO9000: Better, Faster, Stronger", CVPR 2018 Rodmon, & Farhadi, A. (2018), Yolov3: An incremental improvement. arXiv preprint arXiv:1804.02767.

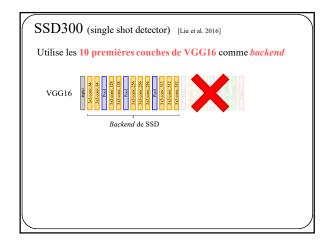
 $SSD \ (\text{single shot detector}) \ \ \text{\tiny [Liu\ et\ al.\ 2016]}$

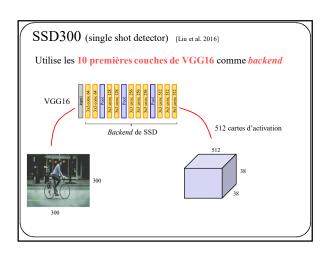
Tout comme YOLO:

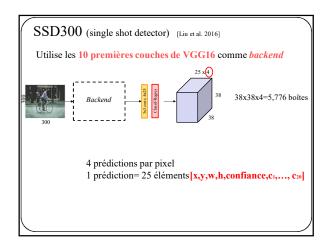
- Pas de « region proposal method » pour SSD
- Prédiction d'un nombre fixe de boîtes englobantes.
 - ➤ 98 pour YOLO
 - **> 8732 pour SSD300**
 - > 24564 pour SSD512 (!)
- Prédit 25 éléments : [x,y,w,h,confiance,c1,..., C20]
- Élimine les boîtes avec une confiance faible

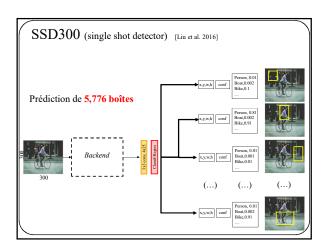
W Liu, D Anguelov, D Erhan, C Szegedy, S Reed, C-Y Fu, AC. Berg "SSD: Single Shot MultiBox Detector", ECCV 2016

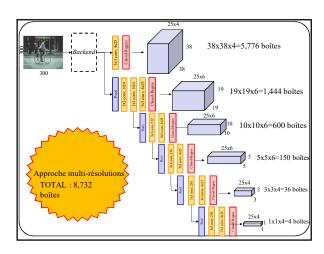


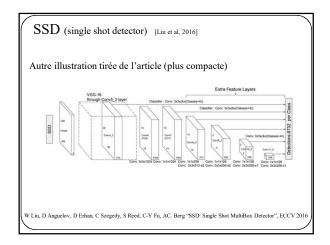




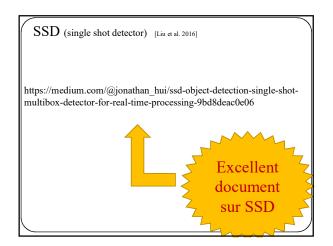






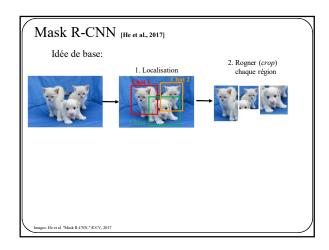


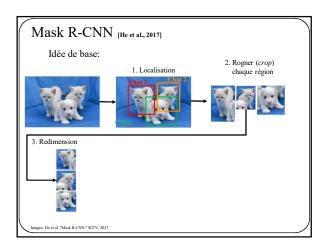
Method	mAP	FPS
Faster R-CNN (VGG16)	73.2	7
Fast YOLO	52.7	155
YOLO (VGG16)	66.4	21
SSD300	74.3	46
SSD512	76.8	19
SSD300	74.3	59
SSD512	76.8	22

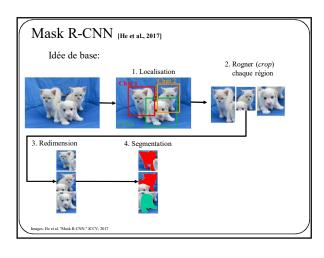


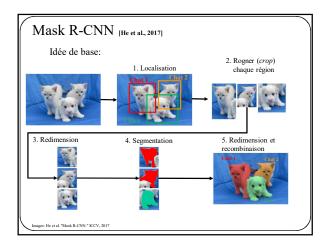
Segmentation par instance Segmentation par instance Localisation Mask R-CNN [He et al., 2017] Idée de base: ges: He et al. "Mask R-CNN." ICCV, 2017 Mask R-CNN [He et al., 2017] Idée de base: 1. Localisation

nges: He et al. "Mask R-CNN." ICCV, 2017









Mask R-CNN

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CNN localization + CNN segmentation

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Mask R-CNN

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Faster R-CNN (avec backend ResNet) + CNN segmentation

(Config de l'article d'origine. D'autres versions de Mask R-CNN utilisent d'autres backends.)

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