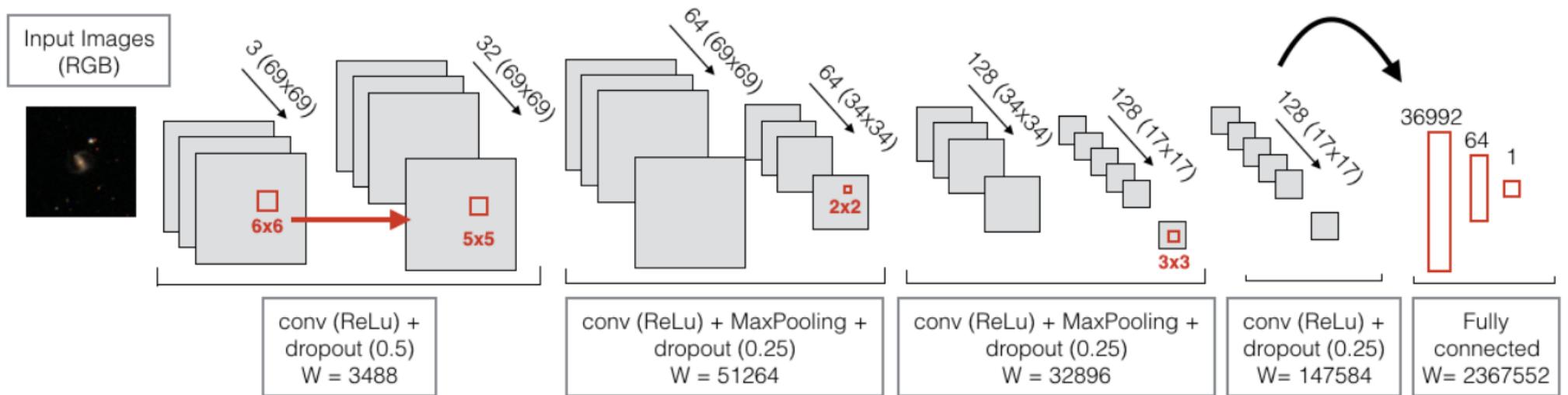


PART IV: BEYOND CLASSIFICATION:

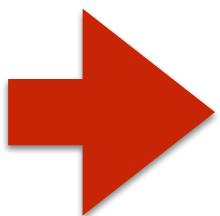
IMAGE2IMAGE NETWORKS

UP TO NOW CNNs MAP IMAGES (SIGNALS) INTO FLOATS



Dominguez-Sanchez+18

Classification has its limits

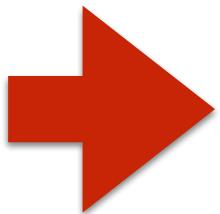


HOW DO I CLASSIFY THIS IMAGE?

Classification has its limits



classification



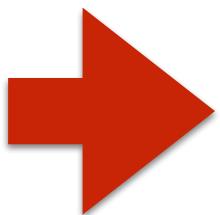
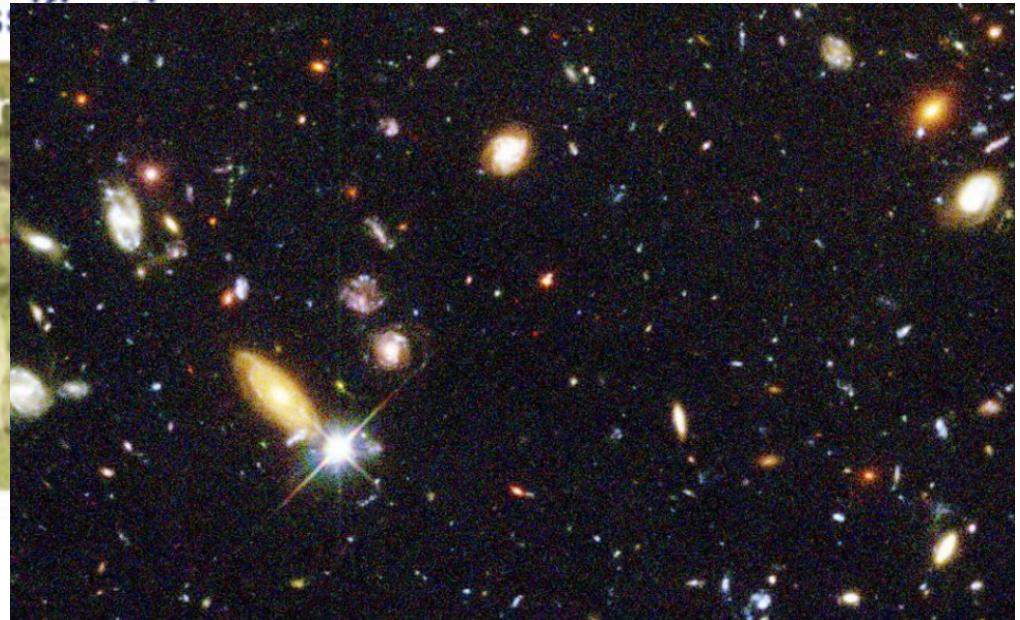
HOW DO I CLASSIFY THIS IMAGE?

Classification has its limits



clas

per



HOW DO I CLASSIFY THIS IMAGE?

Going beyond classification: increasing complexity

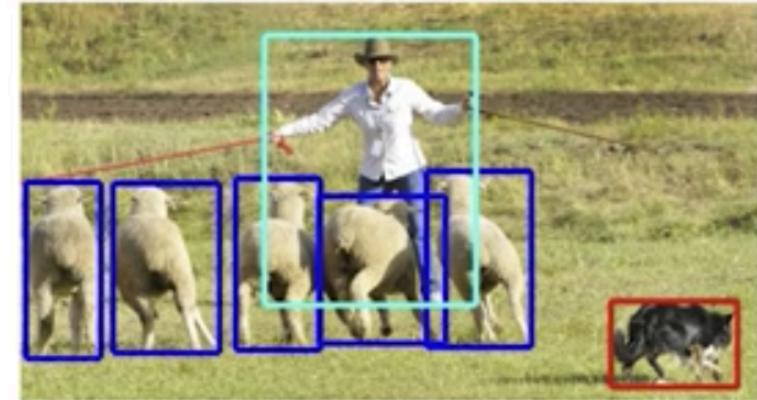
classification



semantic segmentation



object detection

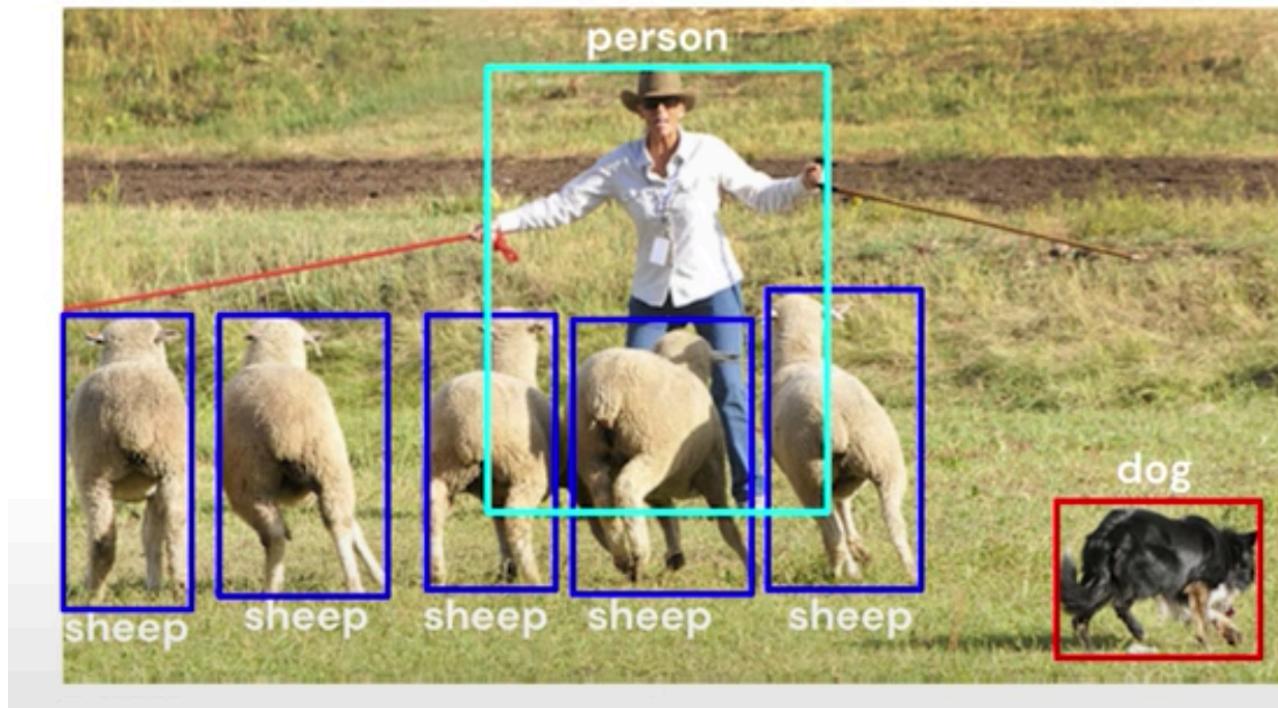


instance segmentation



Object detection

First task is to find a bounding box for every object. How we do that?



Inputs

- RGB image $H \times W \times 3$

Targets

- Class label one_hot 0 0 0 1 0...
- Object bounding box
 (x_c, y_c, h, w)

for all the objects present in the scene

When poll is active, respond at **pollev.com/marchuertasc257**

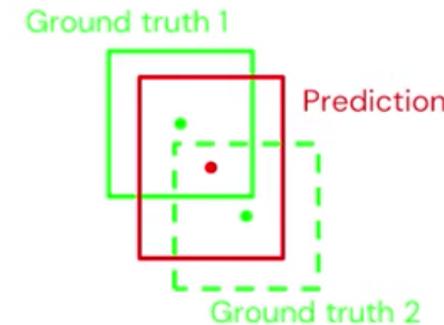
Text **MARCHUERTASC257** to **22333** once to join

What would be the loss function of such a problem?

- Cross Entropy
- MSE
- Other
- Don't know

WHAT WOULD BE THE LOSS FUNCTION OF SUCH A PROBLEM?

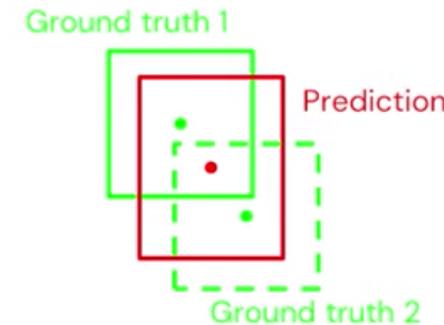
$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - p_i)^2$$



IT IS A REGRESSION WITH A SIMPLE QUADRATIC LOSS. WE TRY TO FIND THE BEST COORDINATES OF THE BOUNDING BOX.

WHAT WOULD BE THE LOSS FUNCTION OF SUCH A PROBLEM?

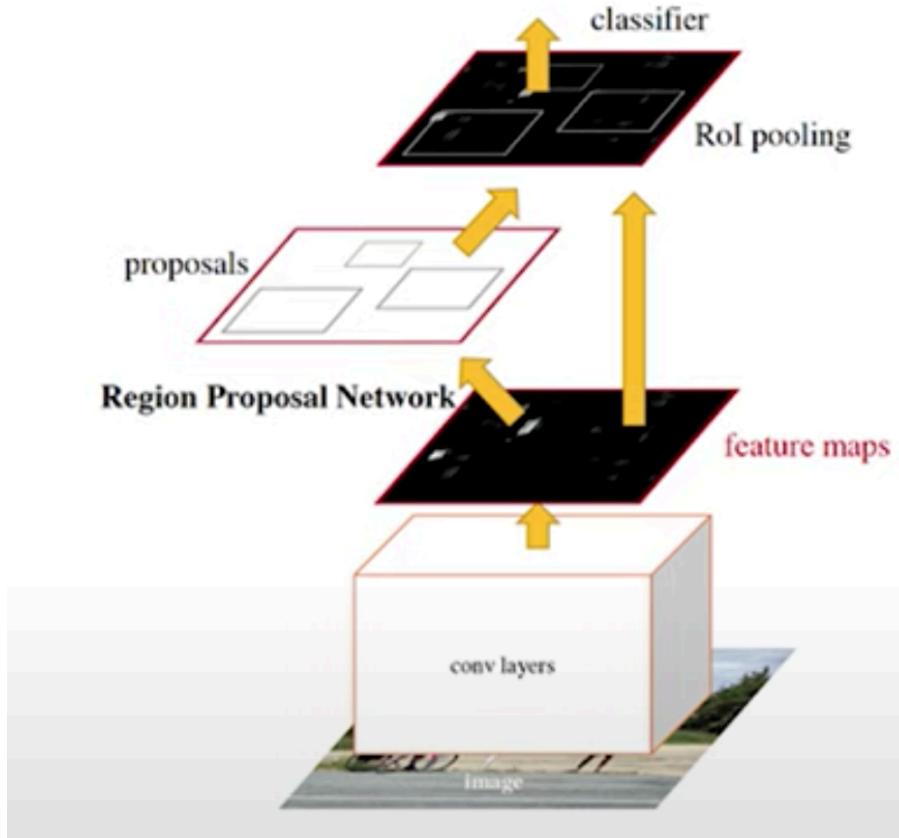
$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - p_i)^2$$



IT IS A REGRESSION WITH A SIMPLE QUADRATIC LOSS. WE TRY TO FIND THE BEST COORDINATES OF THE BOUNDING BOX.

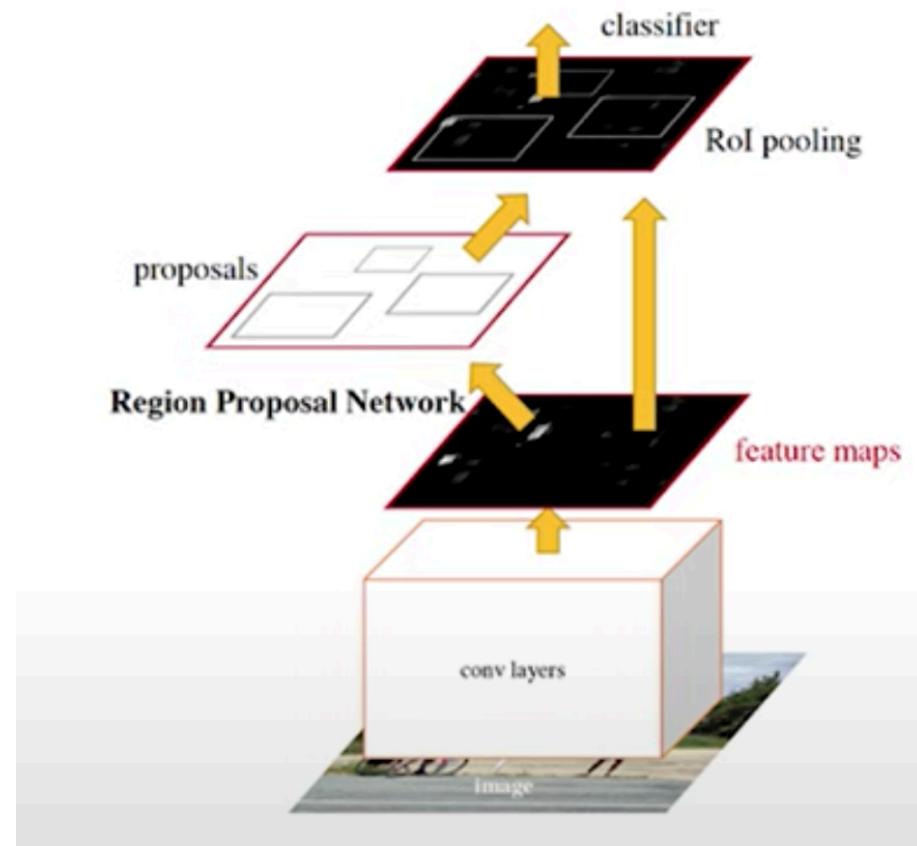
IT BECOMES MESSY QUITE RAPIDLY...

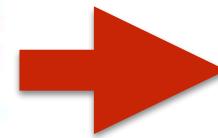
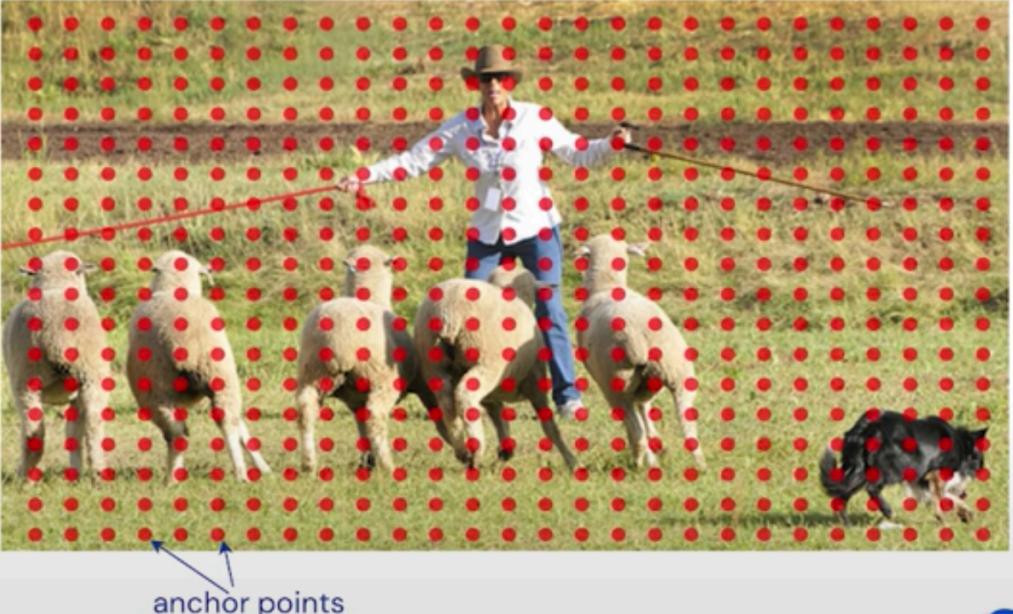
EXAMPLE: FASTER R-CNN



We divide the task in 2 steps:

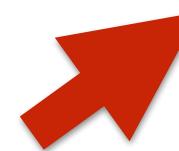
1. Identify bounding box candidates (CLASSIFICATION)
2. Classify and Refine (REGRESSION)





**Discretize Bounding
Box Space**

**Choose n candidates
per position**

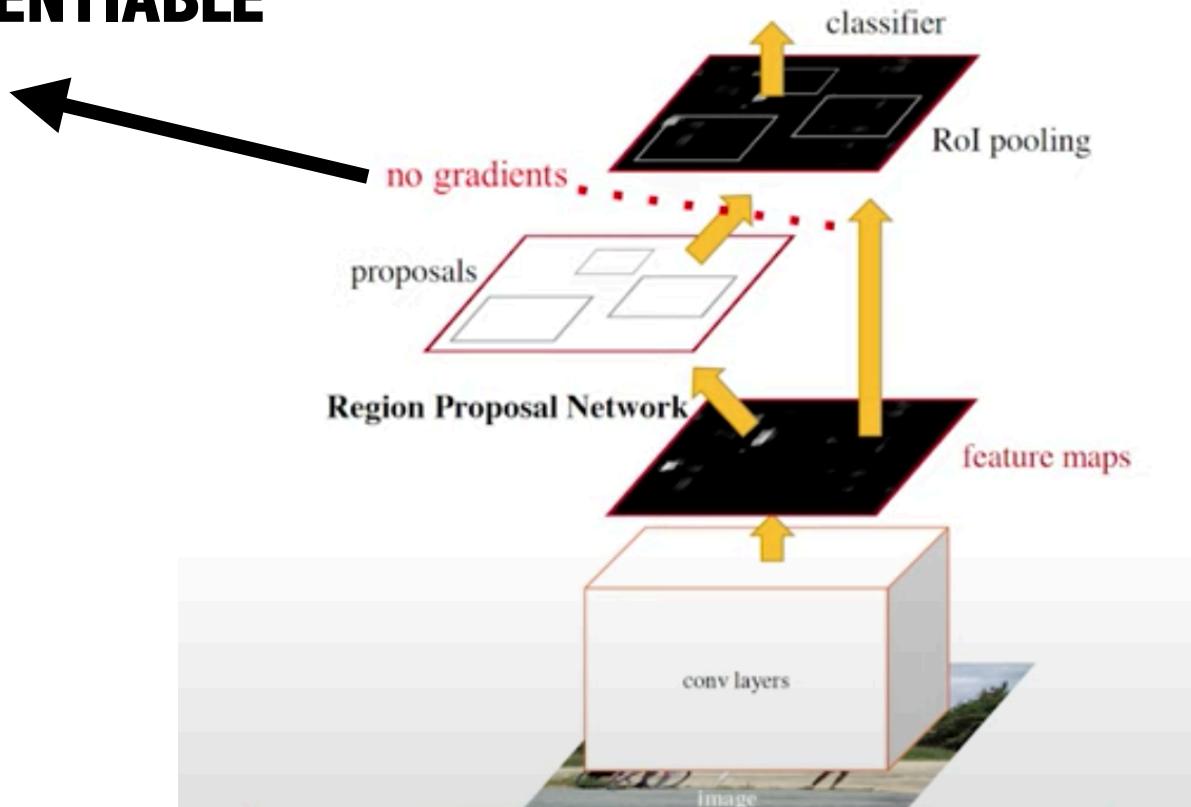


**Predict objectness
score (classification)**

Sort and keep top K

THIS IS NOT DIFFERENTIABLE

(FIXED)



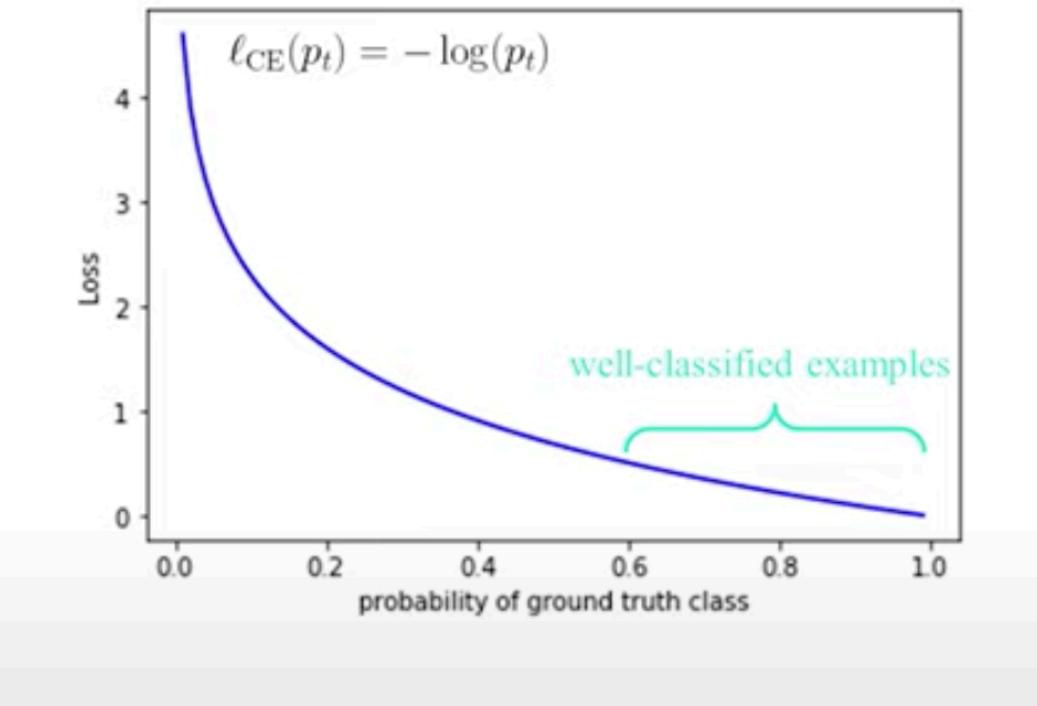
WAYS OF MAKING THIS DIFFERENTIABLE:

Spatial Transformer Networks (Jaderberg+18)

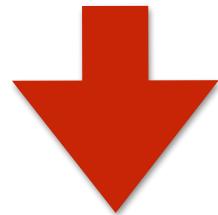
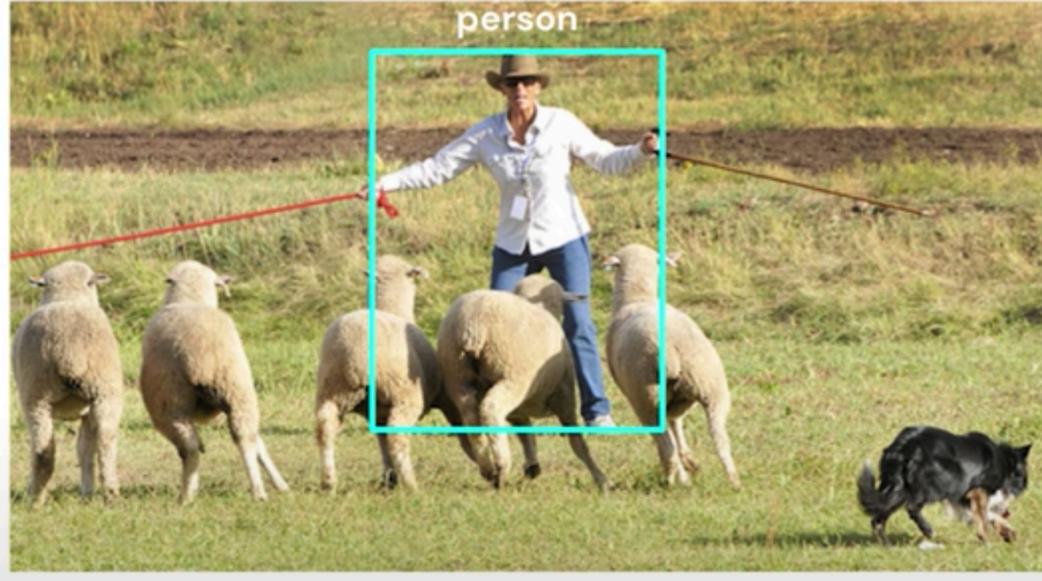
WHY NOT DOING IT ONE STAGE?

MOST OF THE CANDIDATES
ARE BACKGROUND,
EASY TO IDENTIFY

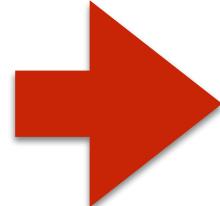
THE LOSS OF THE MANY
EASY EXAMPLES
DOMINATES OVER THE
RARE USEFUL ONES



LET'S GO A STEP FURTHER INTO SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION



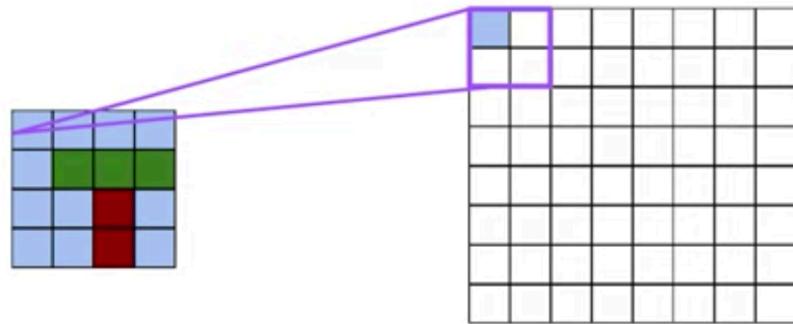
**BOUNDING BOXES
ARE NOT ALWAYS
GOOD
REPRESENTATIONS**



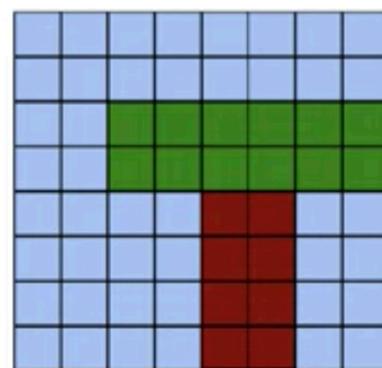
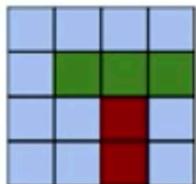
semantic segmentation



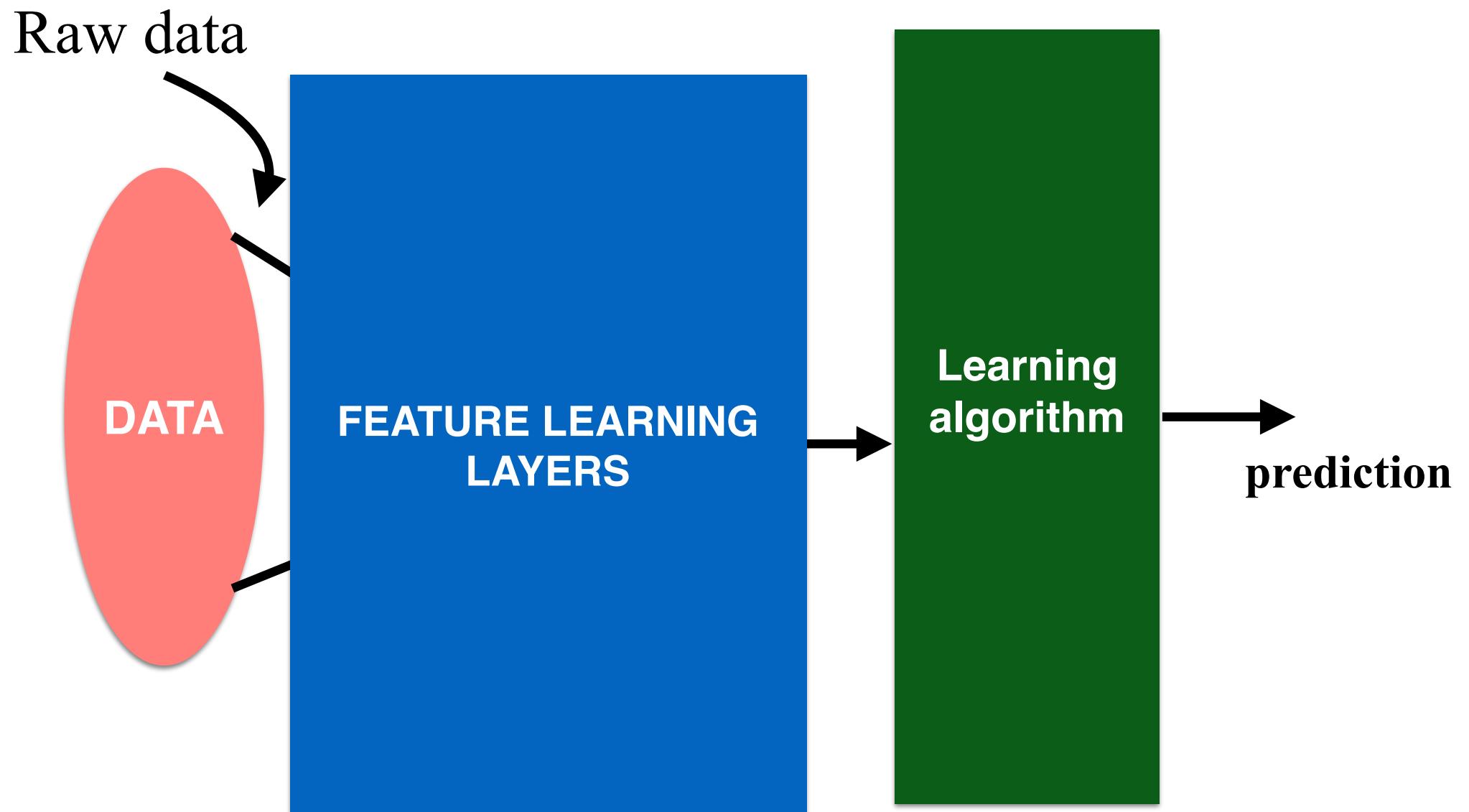
UNPOOLING OPERATION (INVERSE OF POOLING)



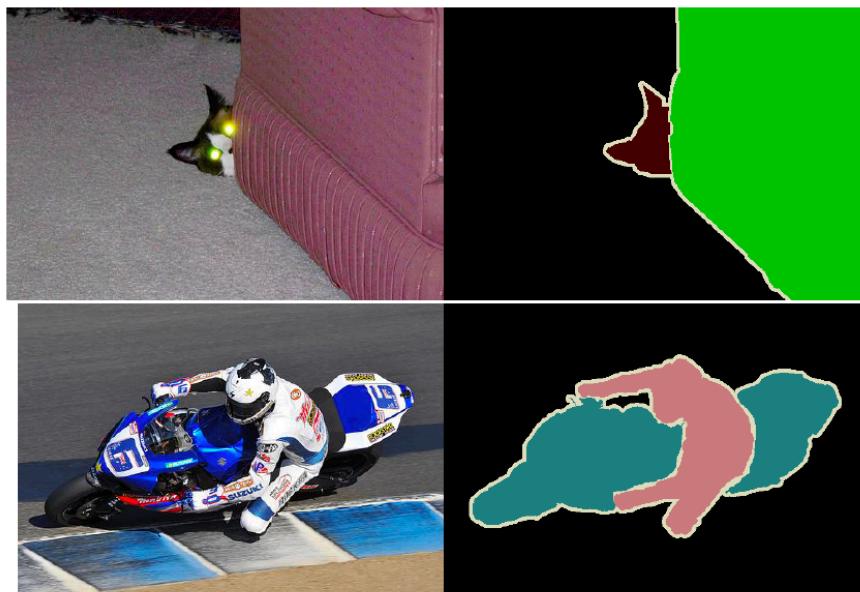
COPY PIXELS IN A
GIVEN WINDOW



GENERATES
LARGER IMAGES
FROM SMALLER
ONES

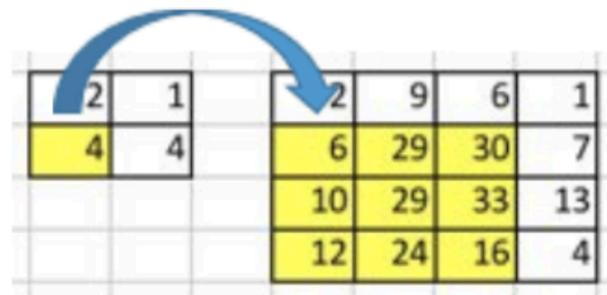
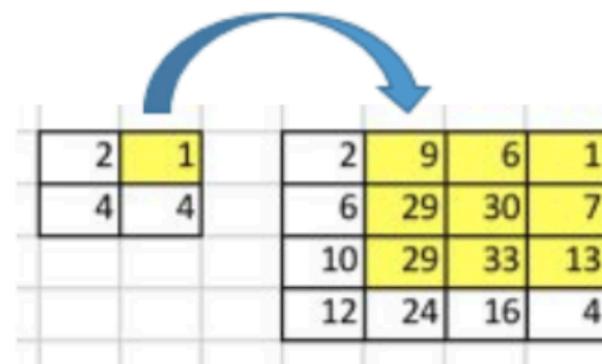
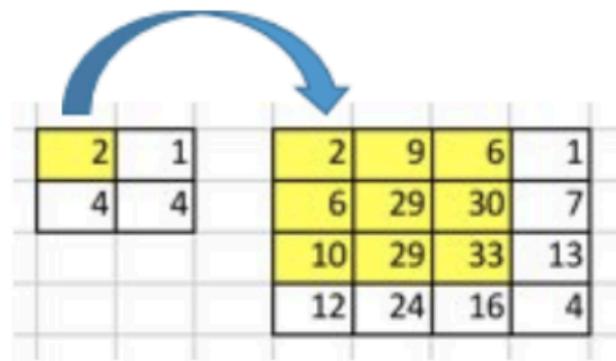


FIRST: IMAGE SEGMENTATION WITH ENCODERS-DECODERS



TRANSPOSED CONVOLUTION

ALLOWS TO INCREASE THE SIZE



Going Backward of Convolution

EXAMPLE TAKEN FROM HERE

CONVOLUTION MATRIX

	0	1	2
0	1	4	1
1	1	4	3
2	3	3	1

Kernel (3, 3)

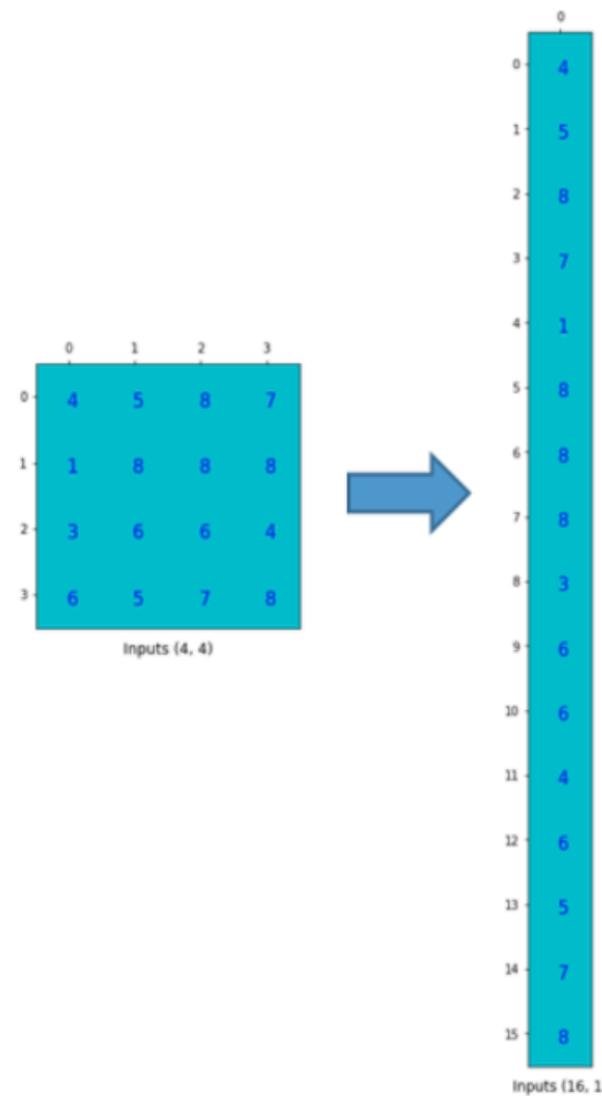
THE KERNEL CAN BE ARRANGED IN FORM OF A MATRIX:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	1	4	1	0	1	4	3	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	4	1	0	1	4	3	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	1	4	3	0	3	3	1	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	1	4	3	0	3	3	1

Convolution Matrix (4, 16)

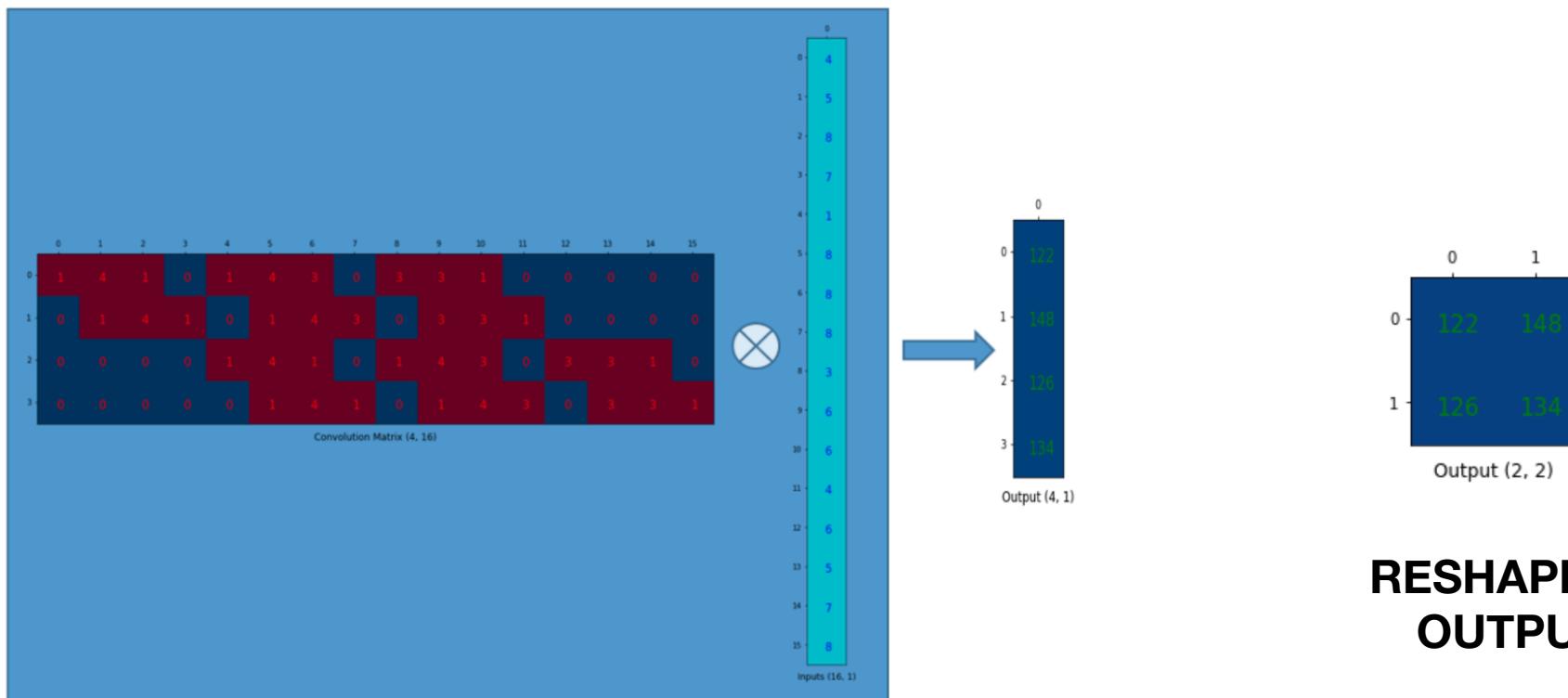
EXAMPLE TAKEN FROM HERE

THE INPUT IS FLATTENED INTO A COLUMN VECTOR



EXAMPLE TAKEN FROM HERE

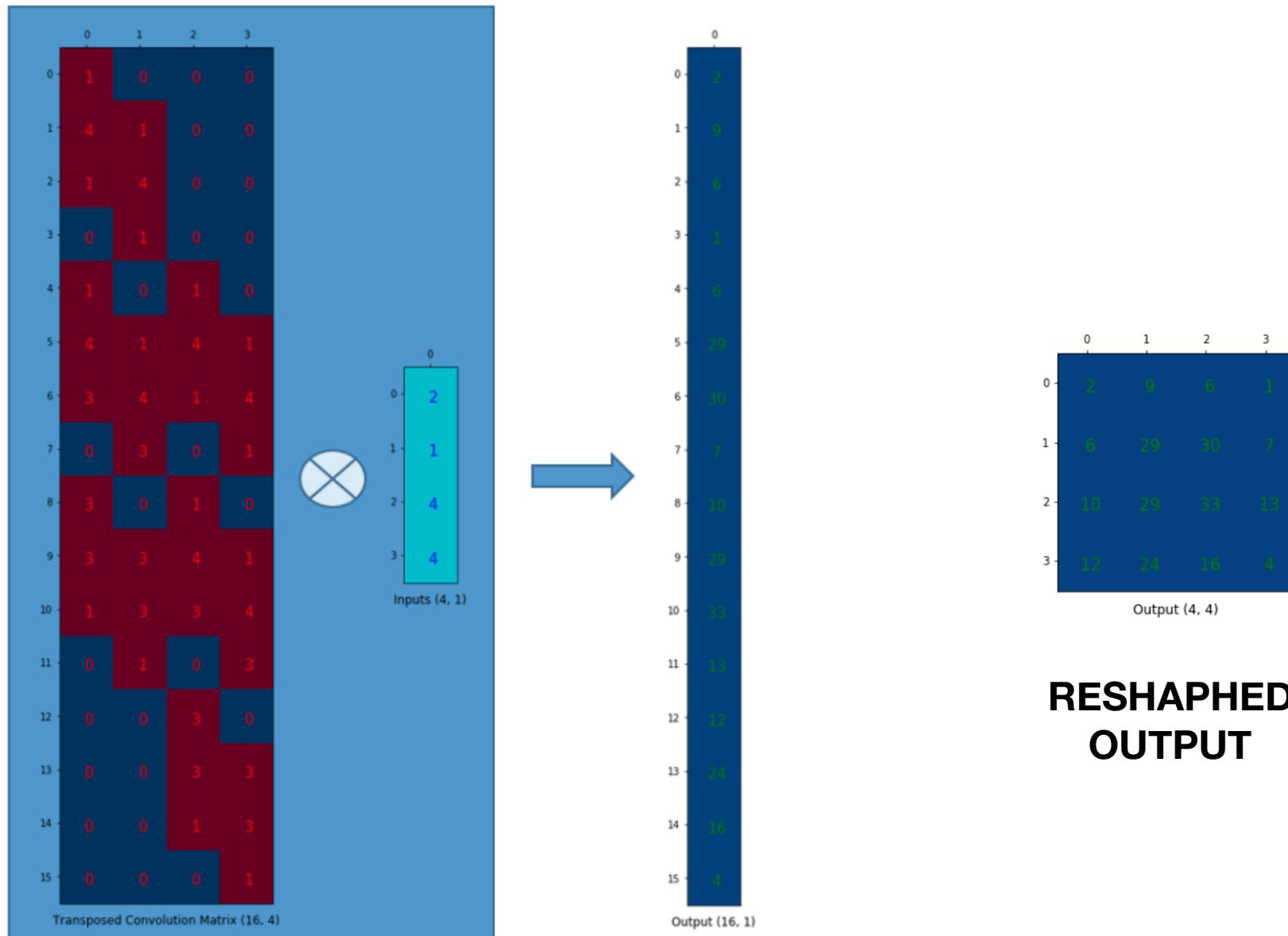
THE CONVOLUTION IS TRANSFORMED INTO A PRODUCT OF MATRICES



**RESHAPED
OUTPUT**

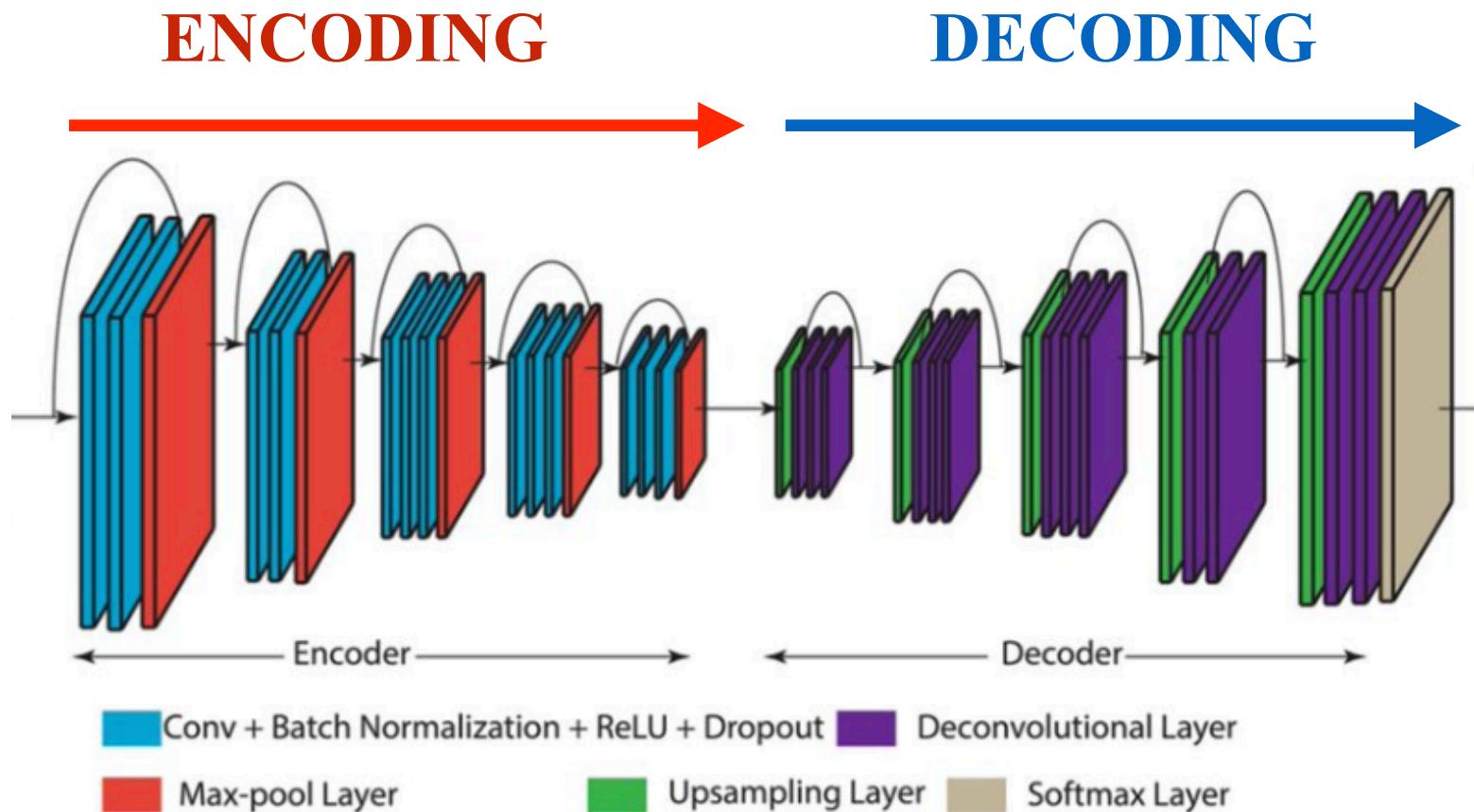
EXAMPLE TAKEN FROM HERE

THE TRANSPOSED CONVOLUTION IS THE INVERSE OPERATION



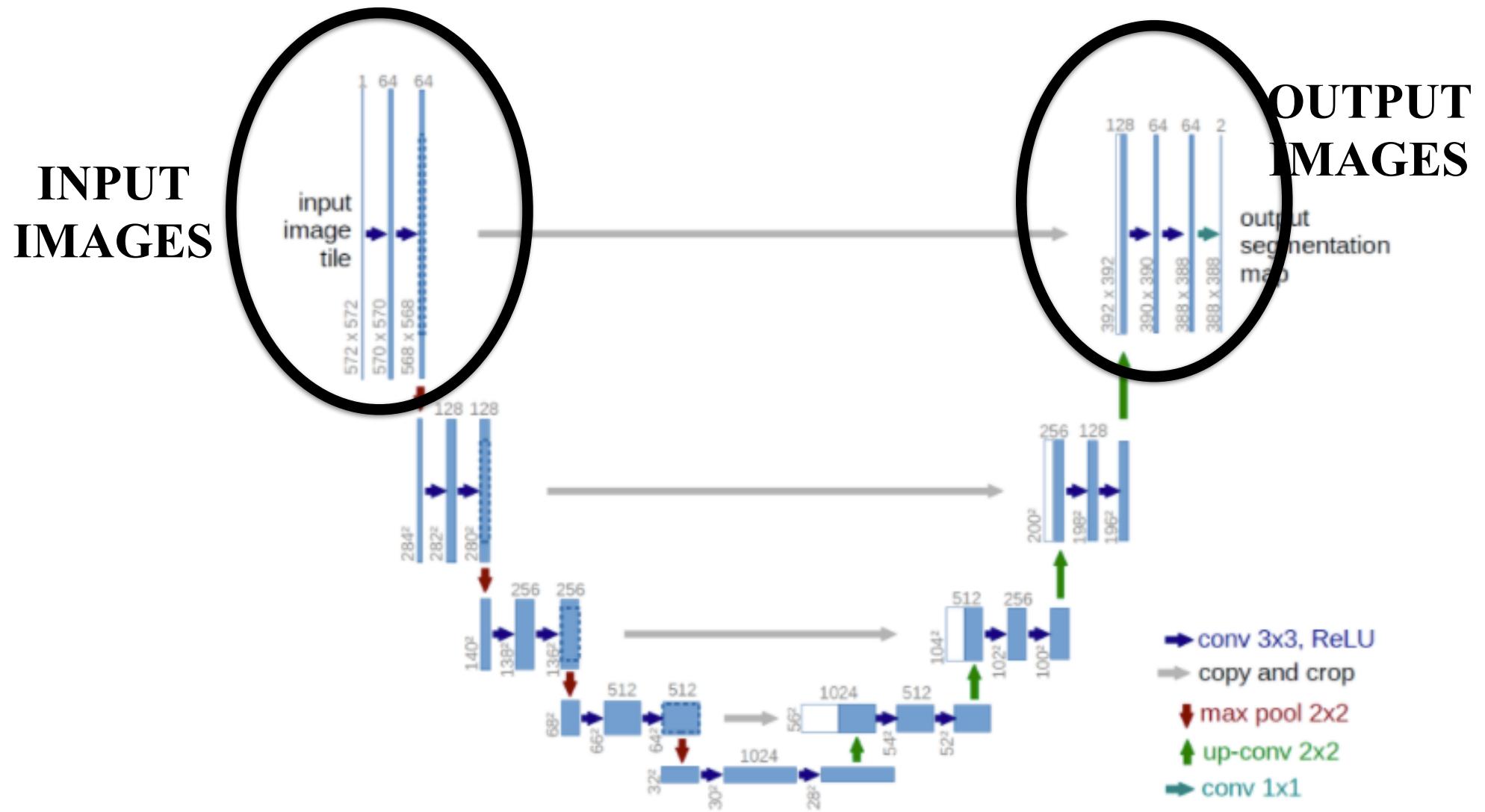
EXAMPLE TAKEN FROM HERE

ENCODER-DECODERS GO FROM IMAGE 2 IMAGE

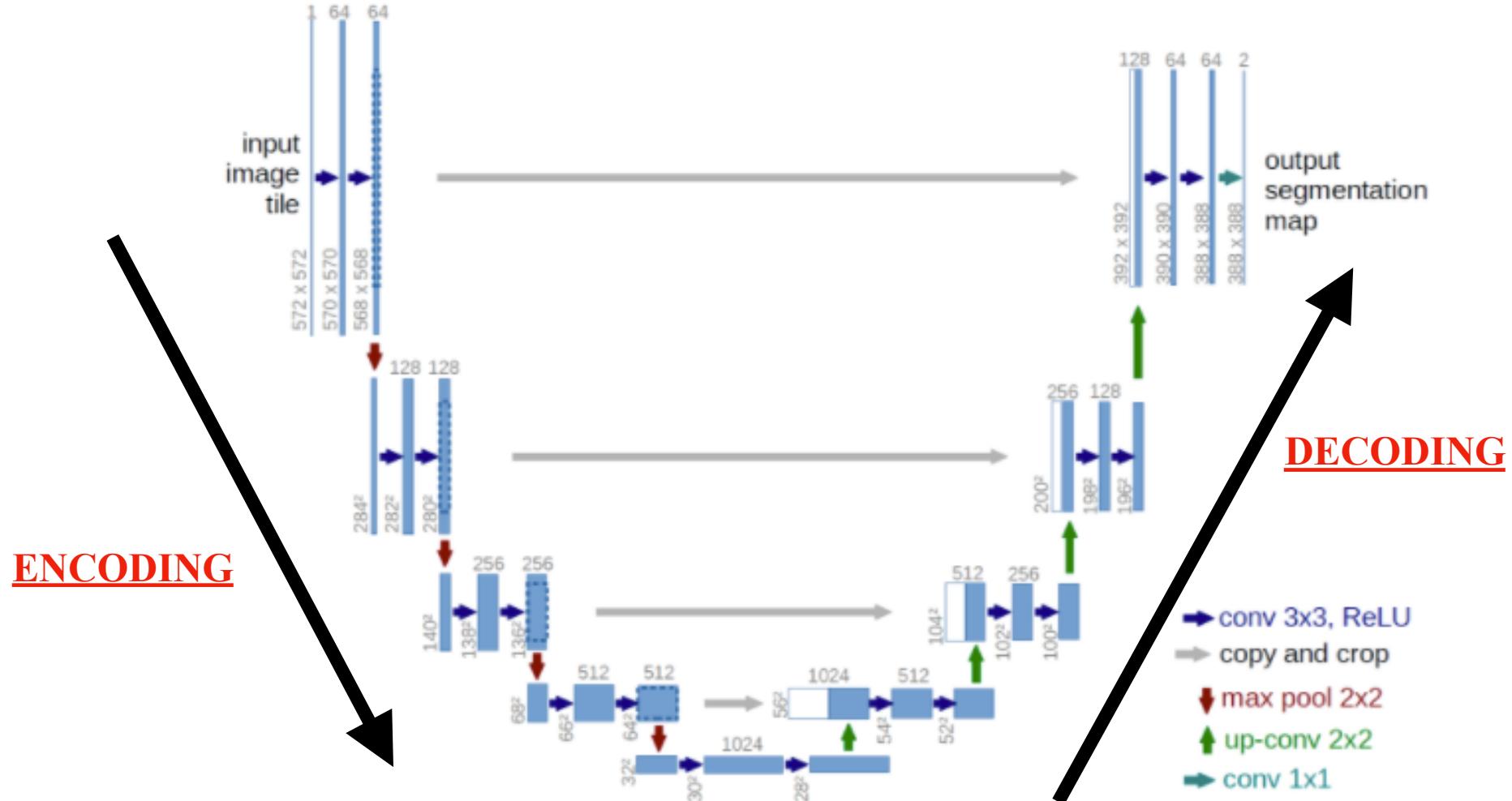


WE CALL THIS FULLY CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS

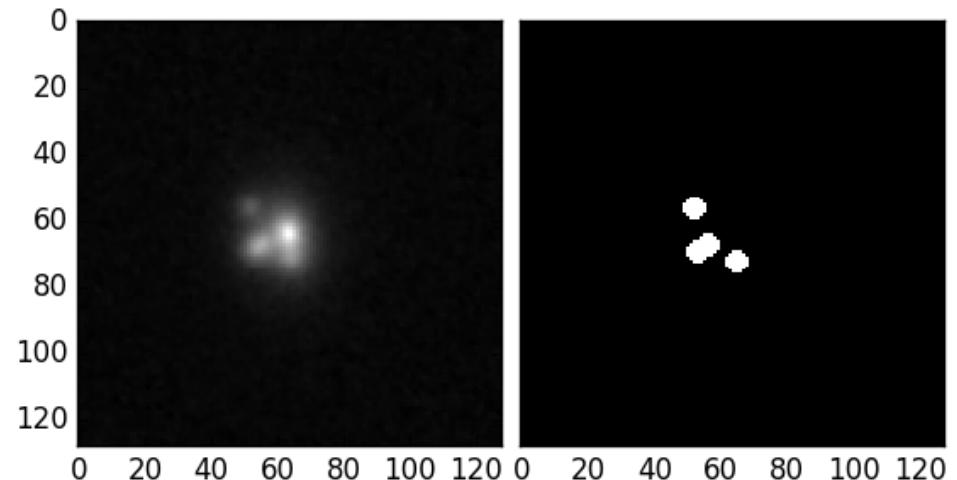
ENCODING-DECODING TO EXTRACT IMAGE FEATURES: U-NET



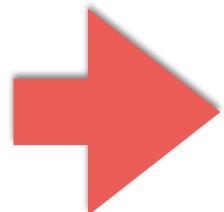
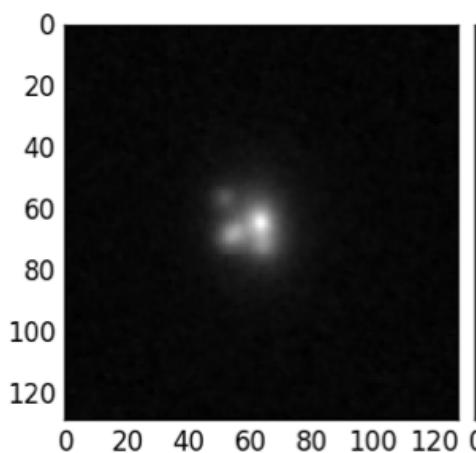
ENCODING-DECODING TO EXTRACT IMAGE FEATURES: THE U-NET



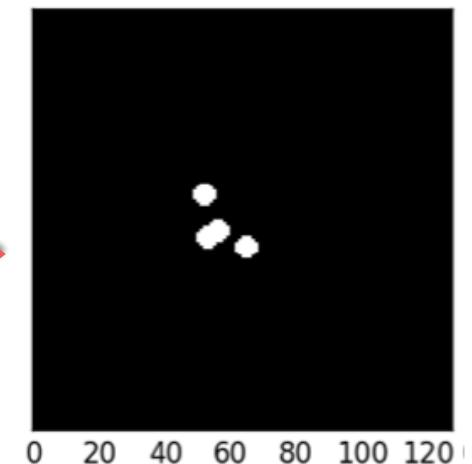
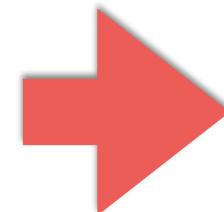
**VERY SIMPLE SERSIC
ANALYTIC
SIMULATIONS
+ UNRESOLVED
CLUMPS**



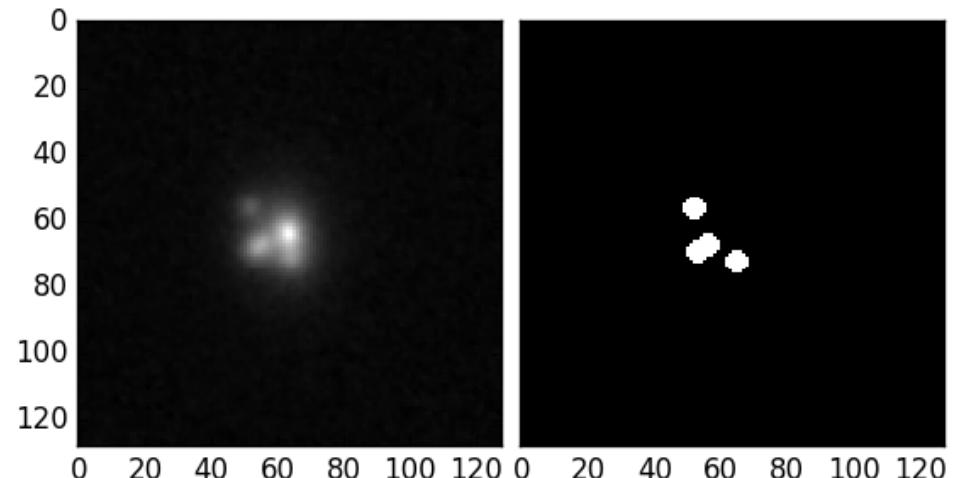
**CLUMP
POSITION IS
KNOWN**



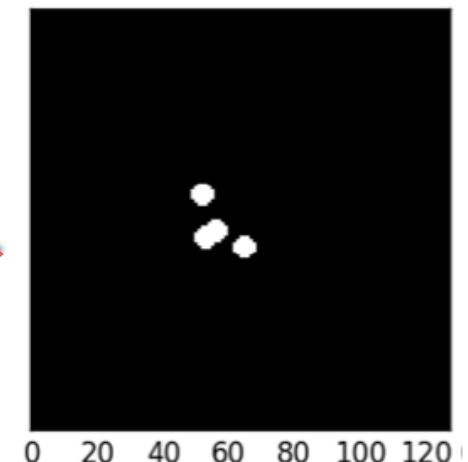
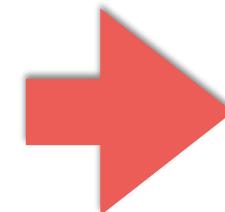
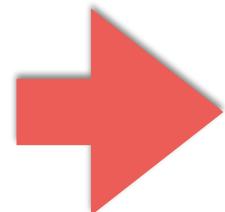
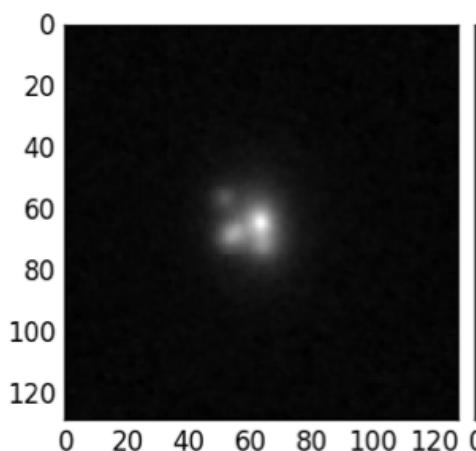
U-NET



**VERY SIMPLE SERSIC
ANALYTIC
SIMULATIONS
+ UNRESOLVED
CLUMPS**



**CLUMP
POSITION IS
KNOWN**



WHAT LOSS FUNCTION?

When poll is active, respond at **pollev.com/marchuertasc257**

Text **MARCHUERTASC257** to **22333** once to join



What loss function for the UNet?

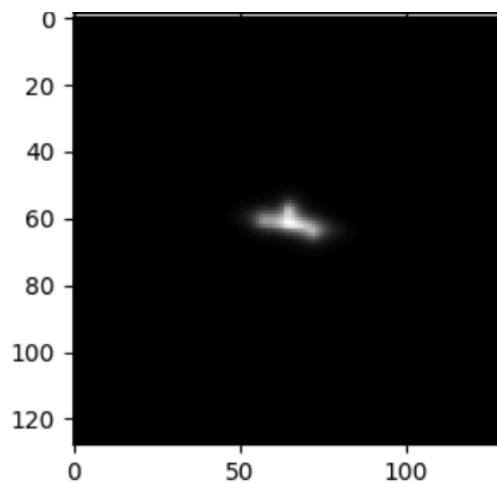
Binary CrossEntropy

Mean Square Error

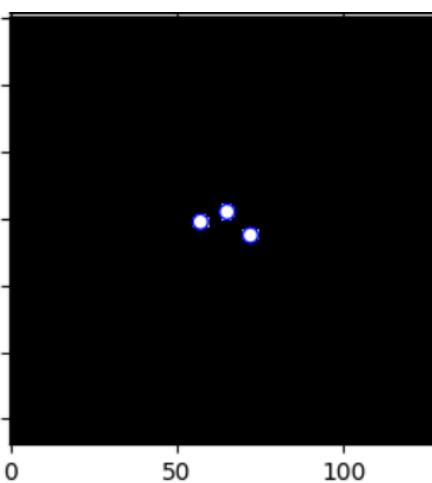
Both combined

Other

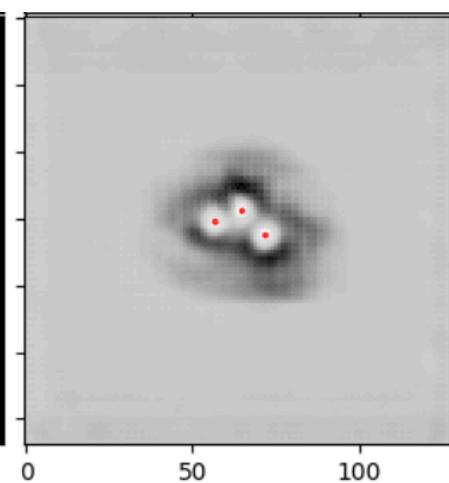
**SIMULATED
GALAXY**



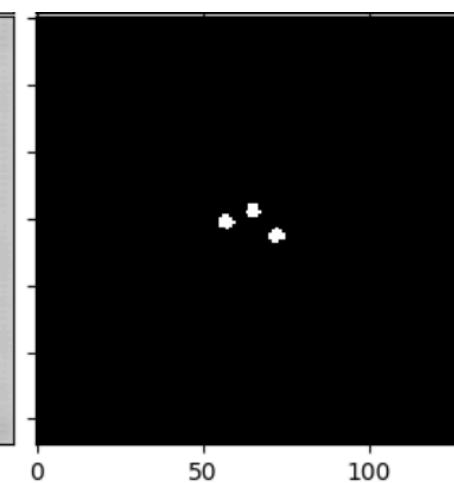
**CLUMP
MASK**



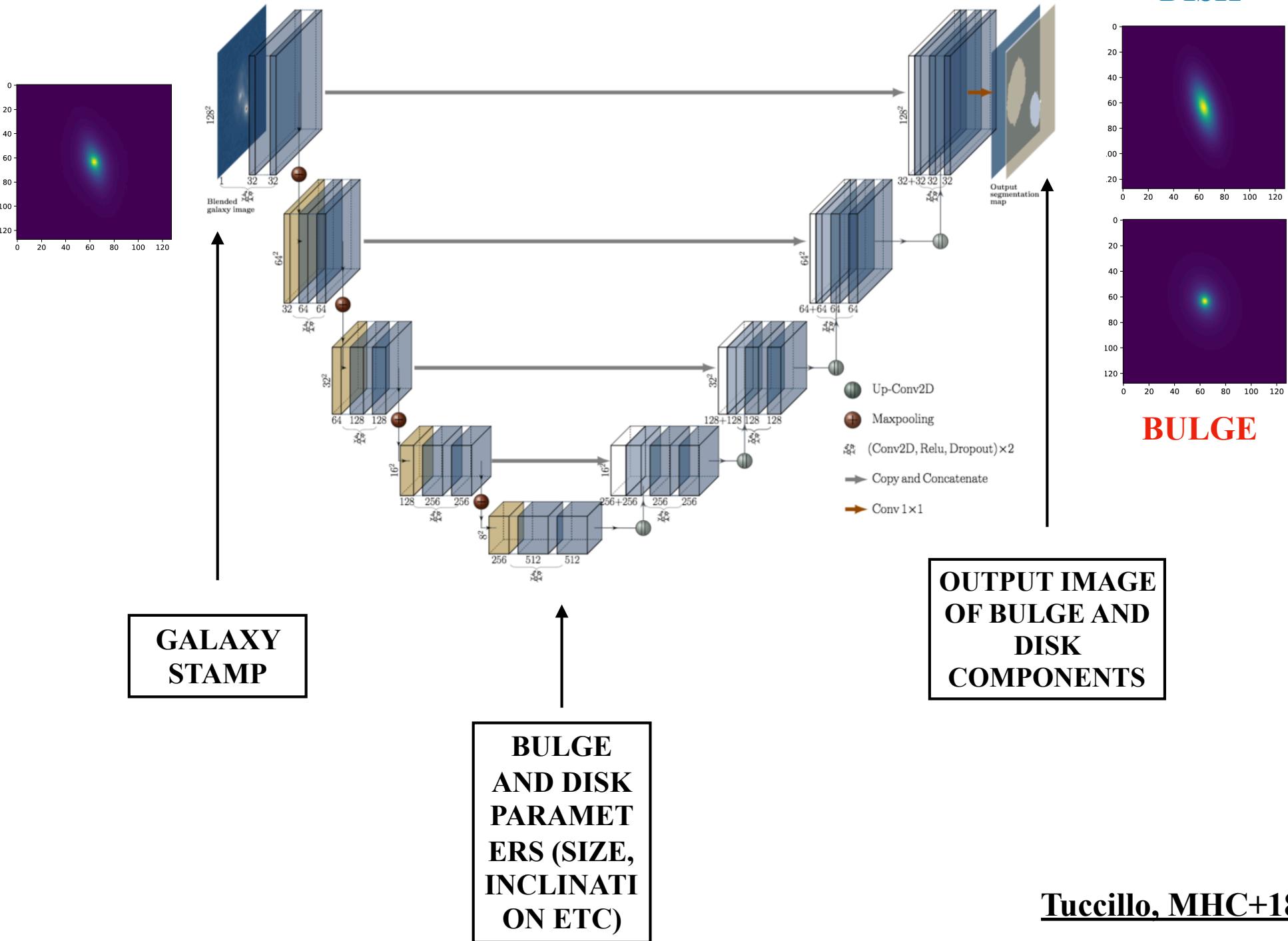
**NETWORK
PROBA
MAP**



**NETWORK
OUTPUT
THRESHOLDED
(SEXTRACTOR)**



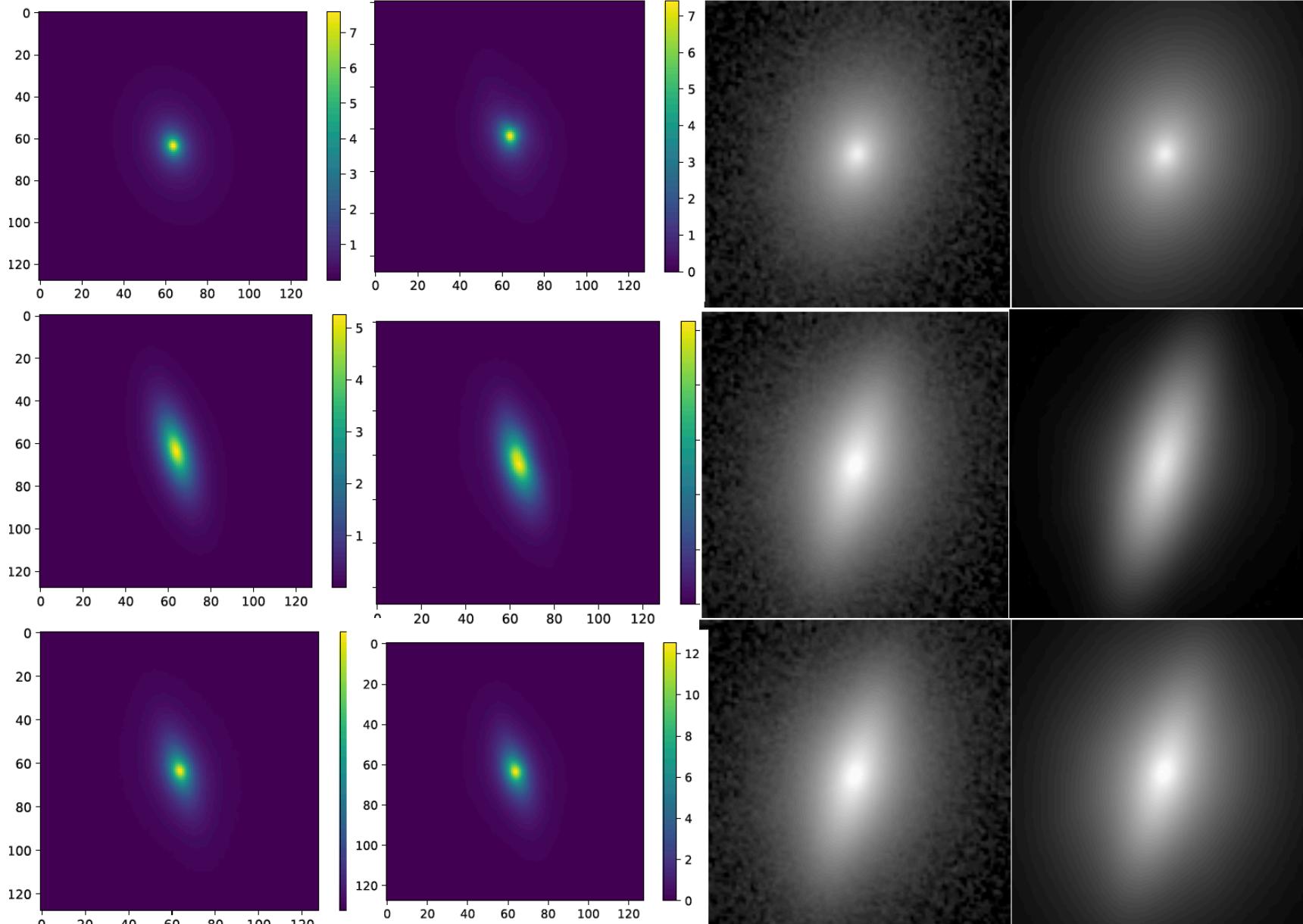
ALSO REGRESSION...



Tuccillo, MHC+18,19

DEEP LEARNING

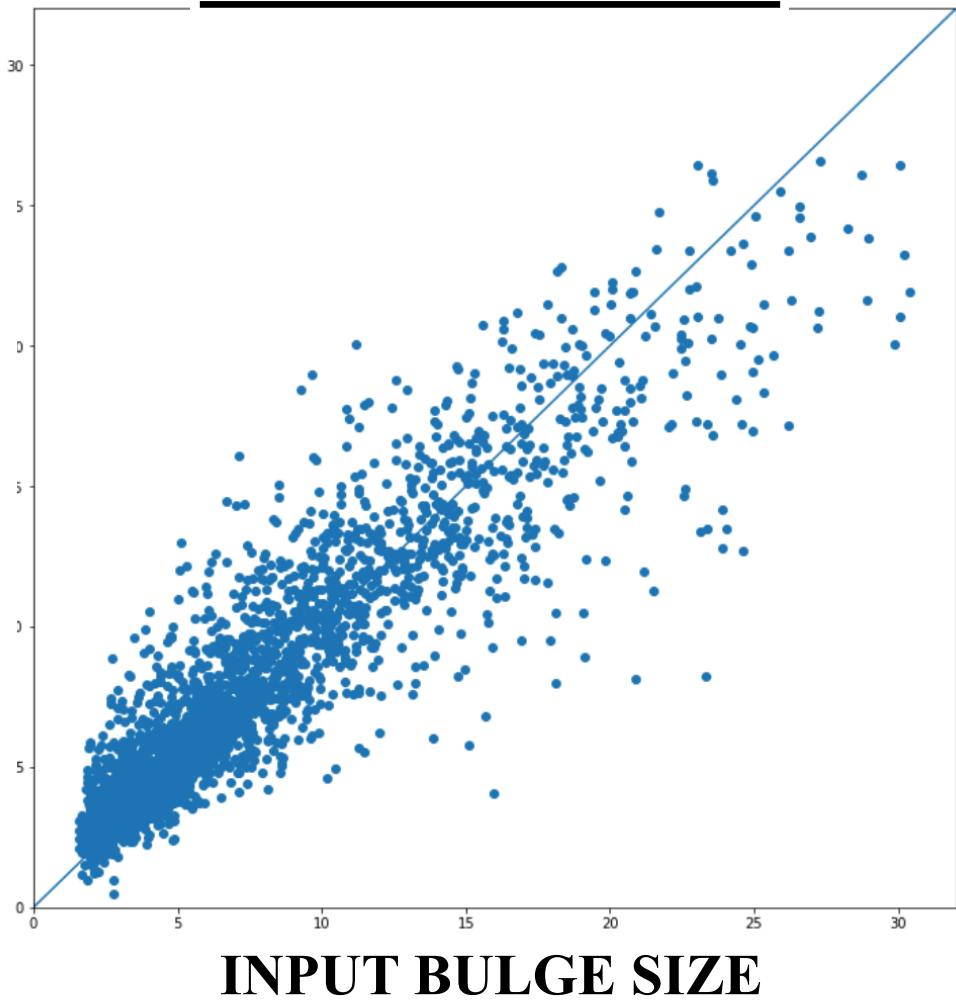
GALFIT



PRELIMINARY!!

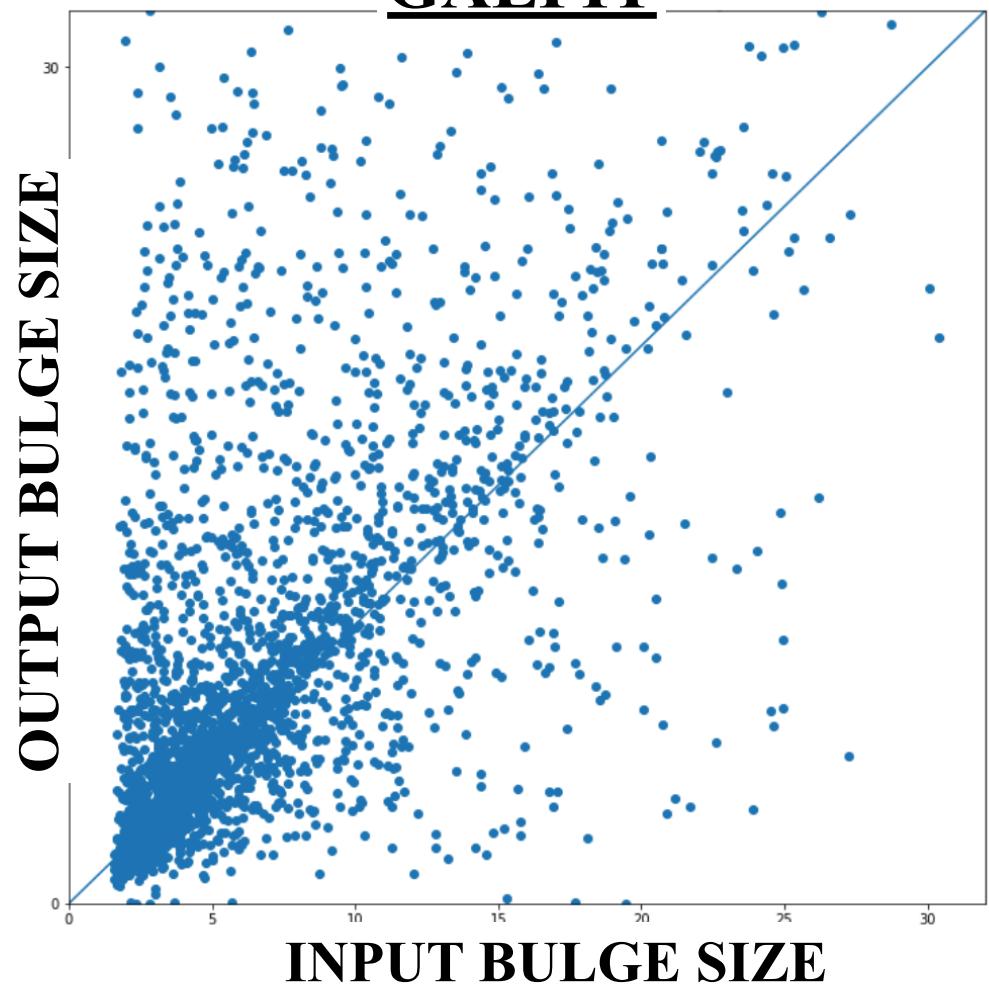
DEEP LEARNING

OUTPUT BULGE SIZE



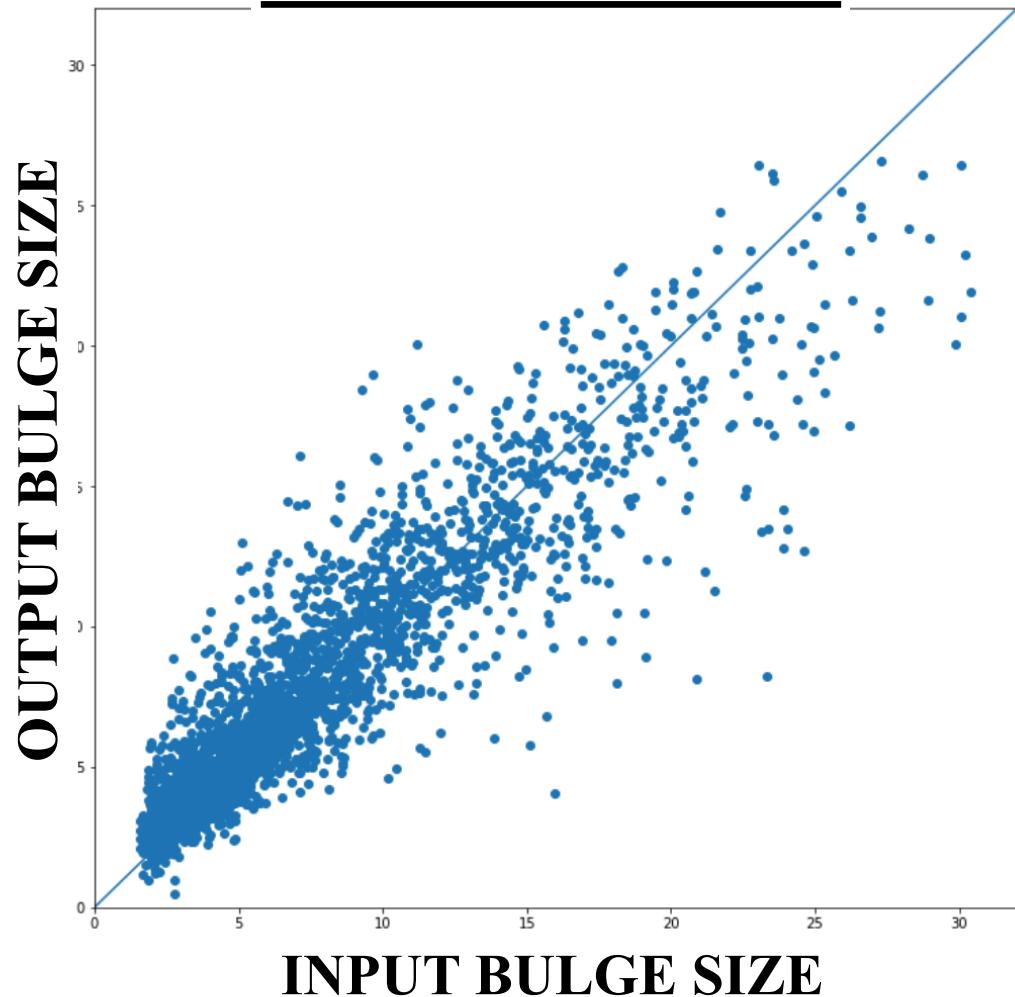
GALFIT

OUTPUT BULGE SIZE



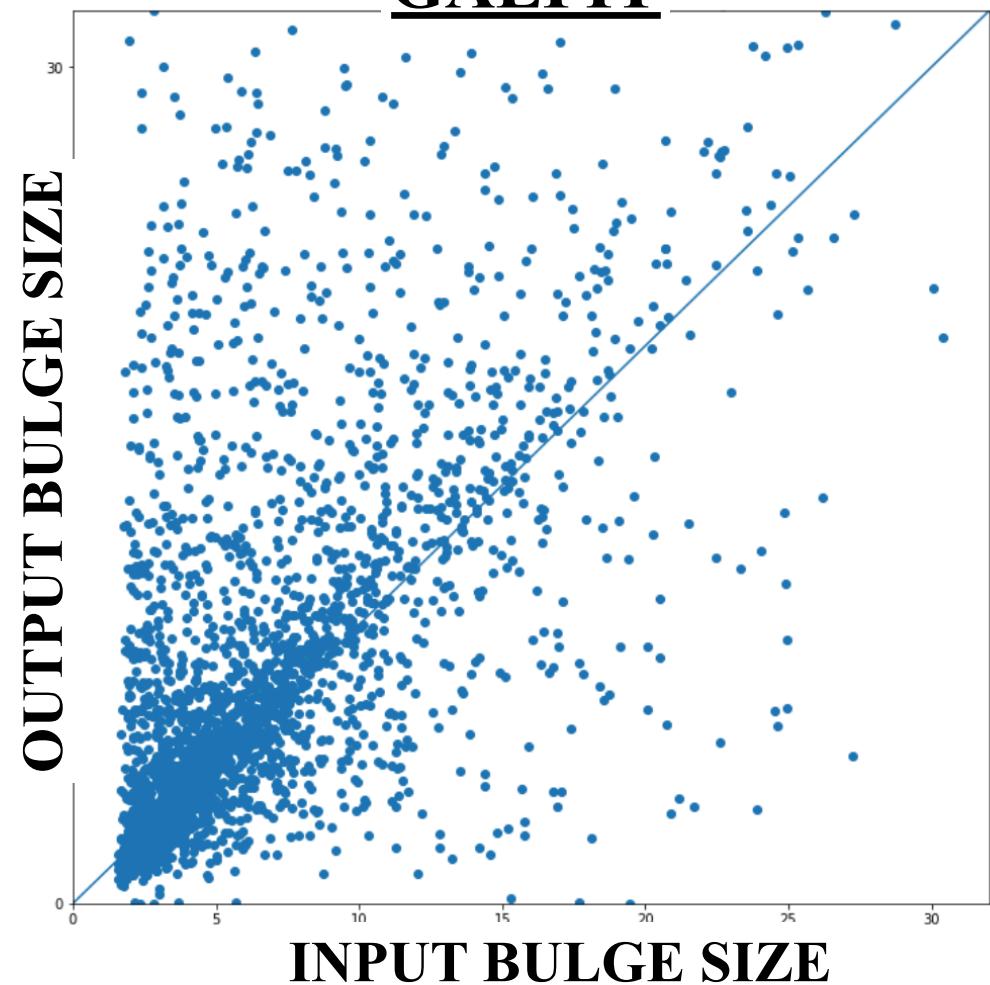
4s [ONCE TRAINED]

DEEP LEARNING



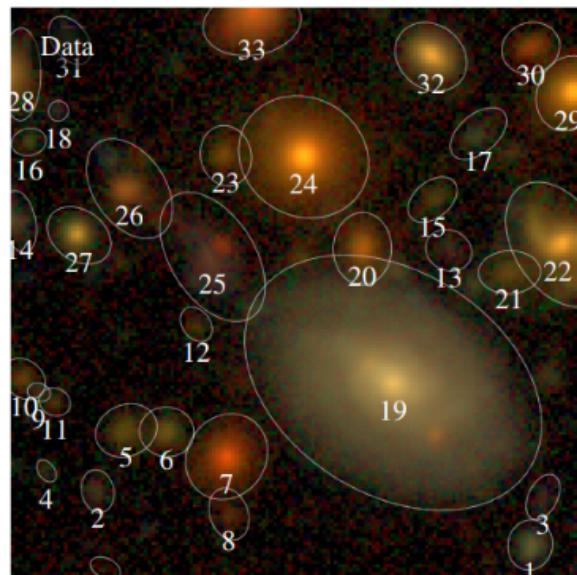
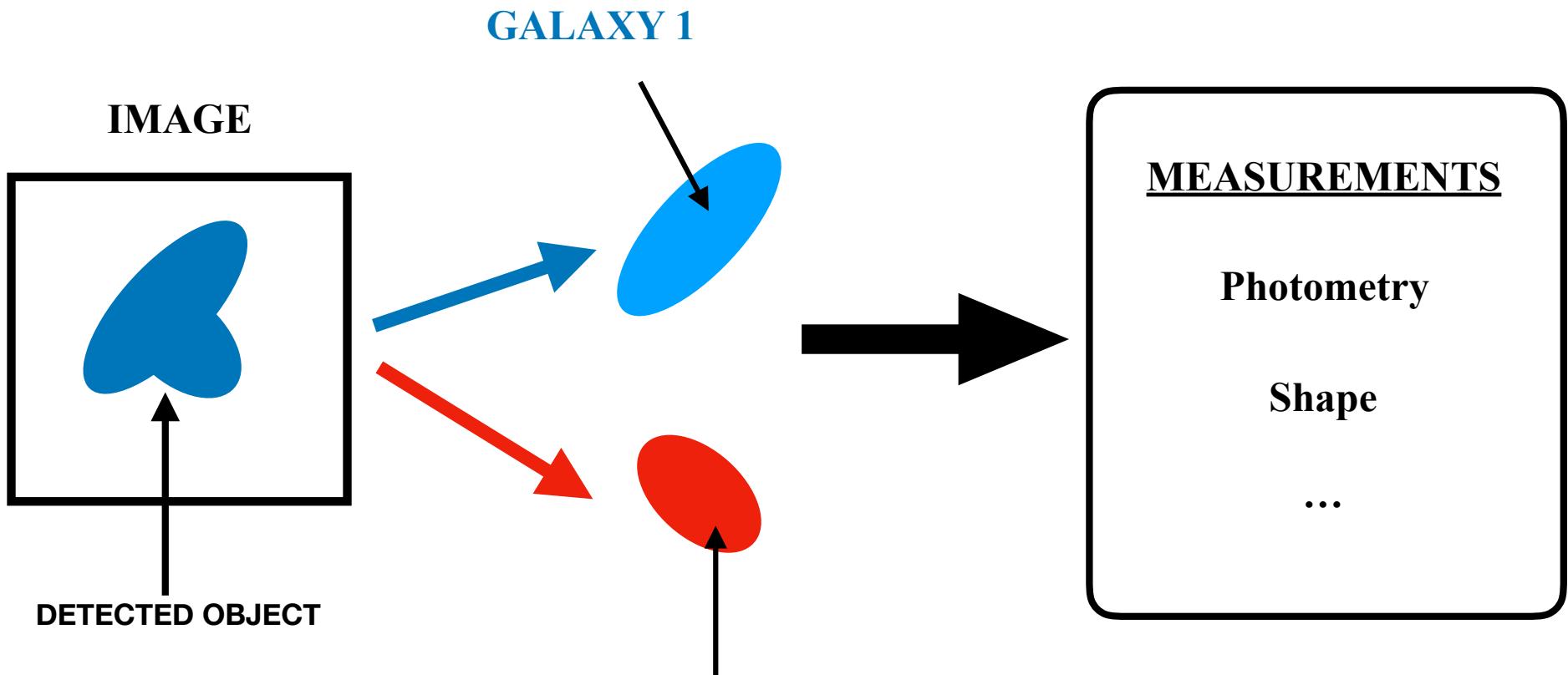
4hrs

GALFIT

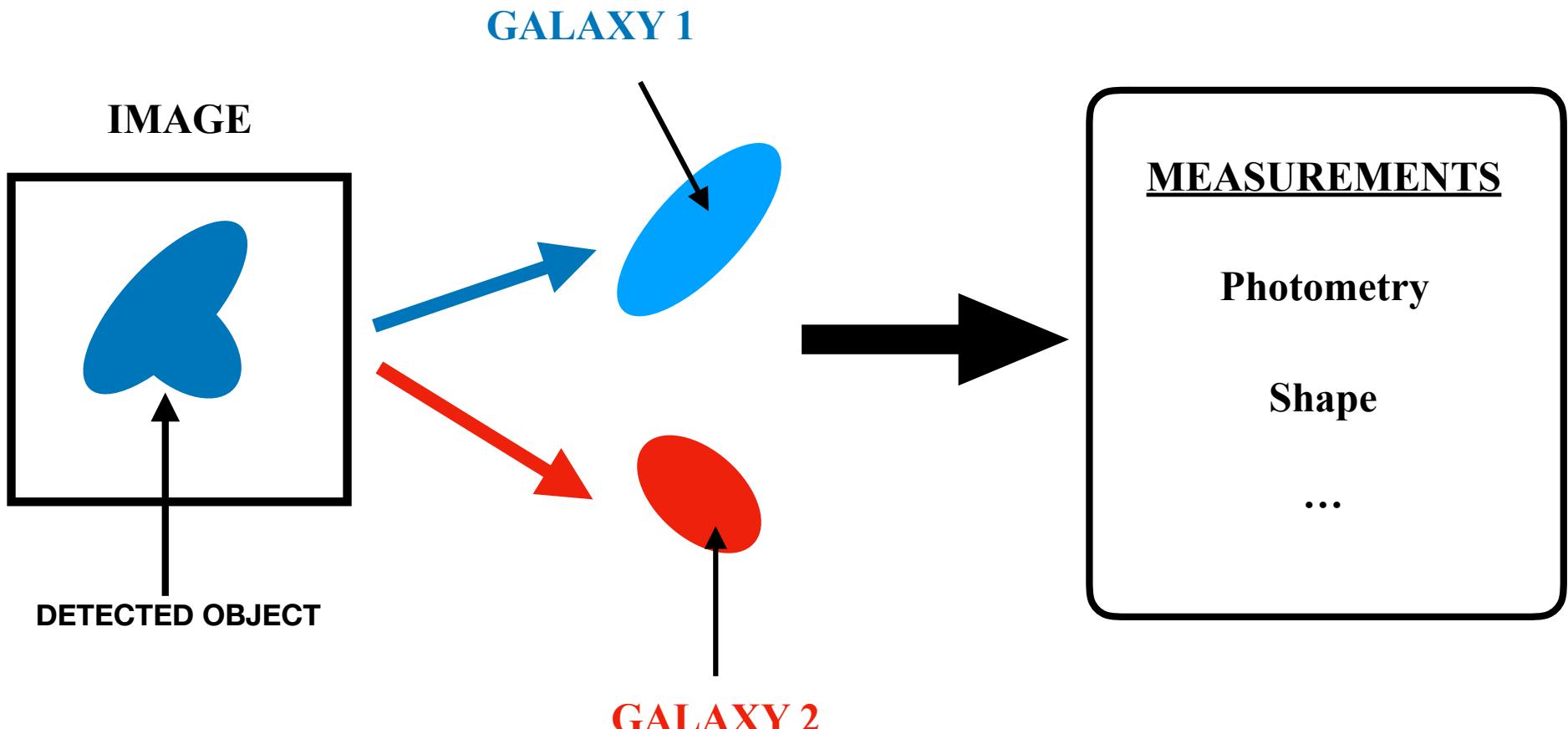


PRELIMINARY!!

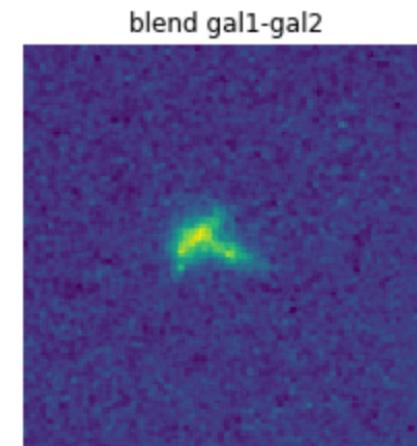
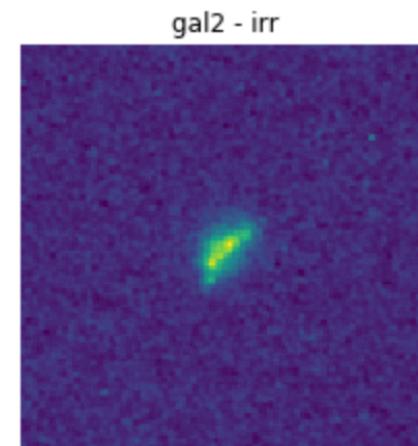
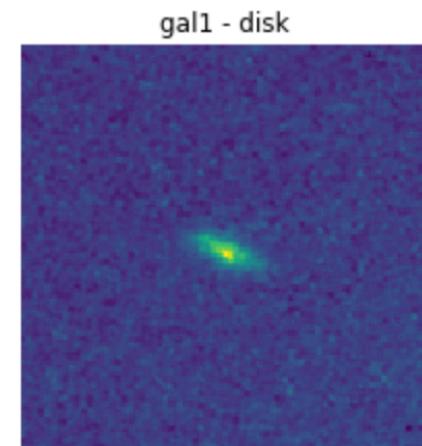
Tuccillo, MHC+18,19



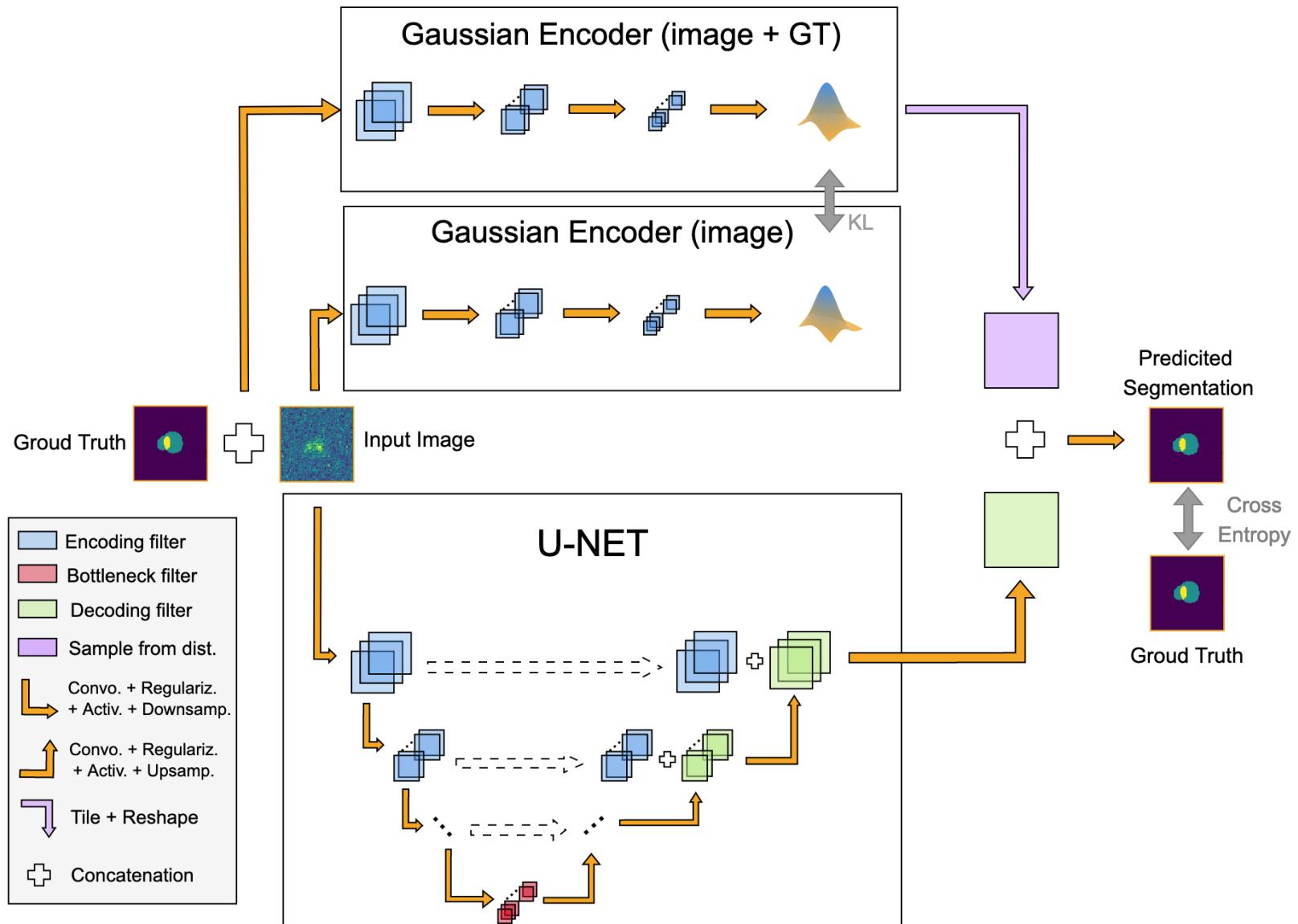
>50% of objects will be affected by blending in future deep surveys such as LSST



**ISOLATED
GALAXIES
ARTIFICIALLY
BLENDED**



PROBABILISTIC U-NET



U-NET (ENCODER DECODER)

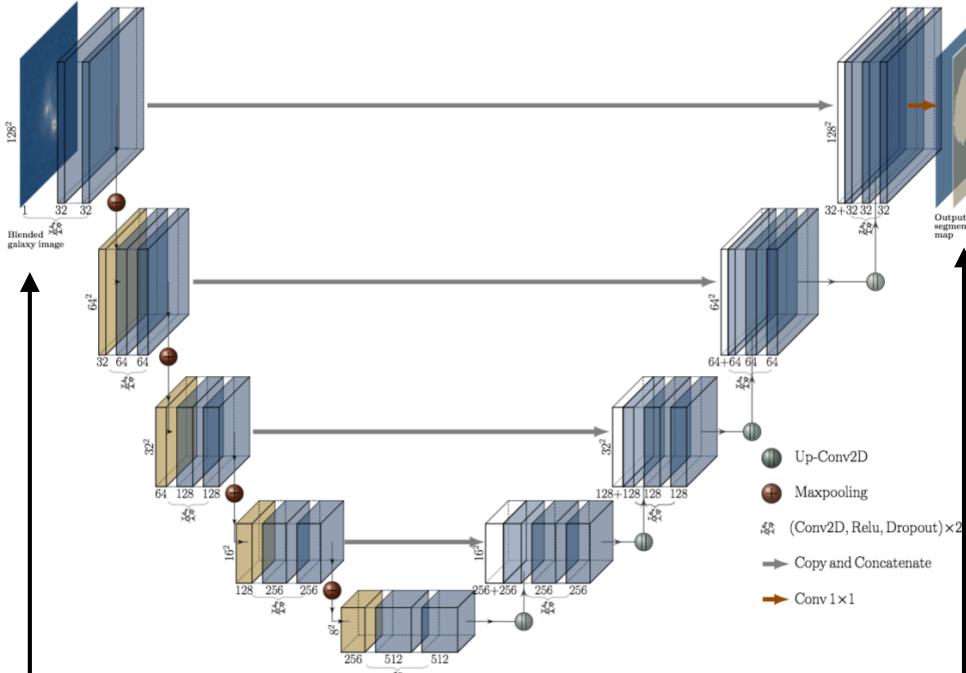
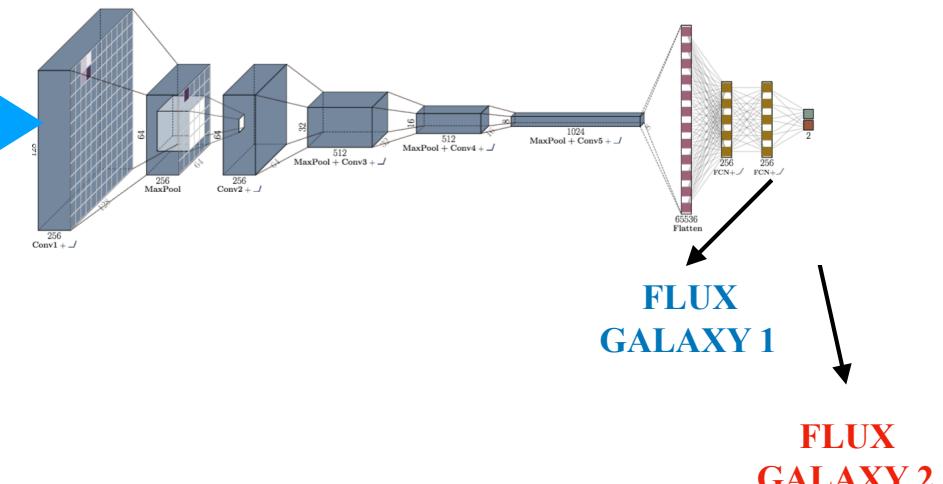
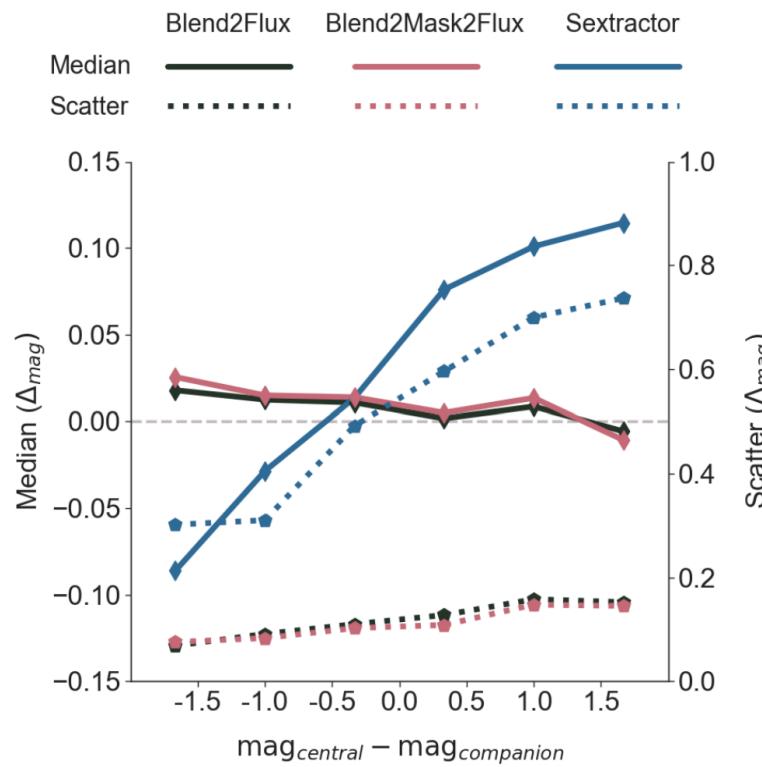
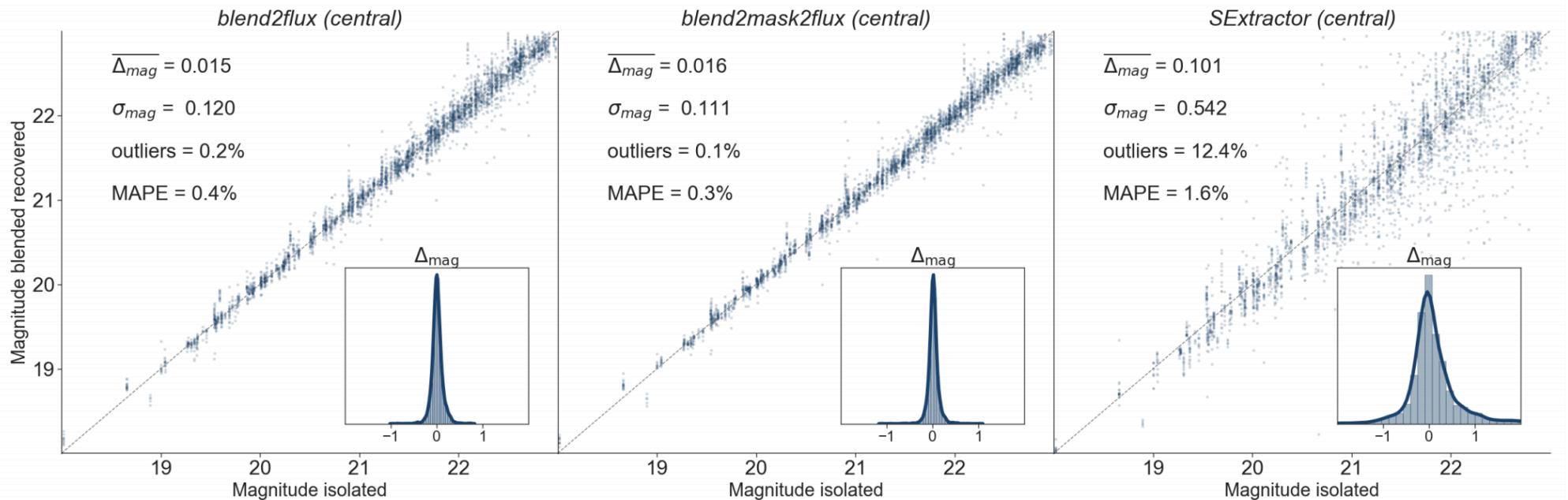


IMAGE OF
BLENDED
OBJECTS

OUTPUT
SEGMENTATIO
N MAP (BINARY
2 CHANNELS)

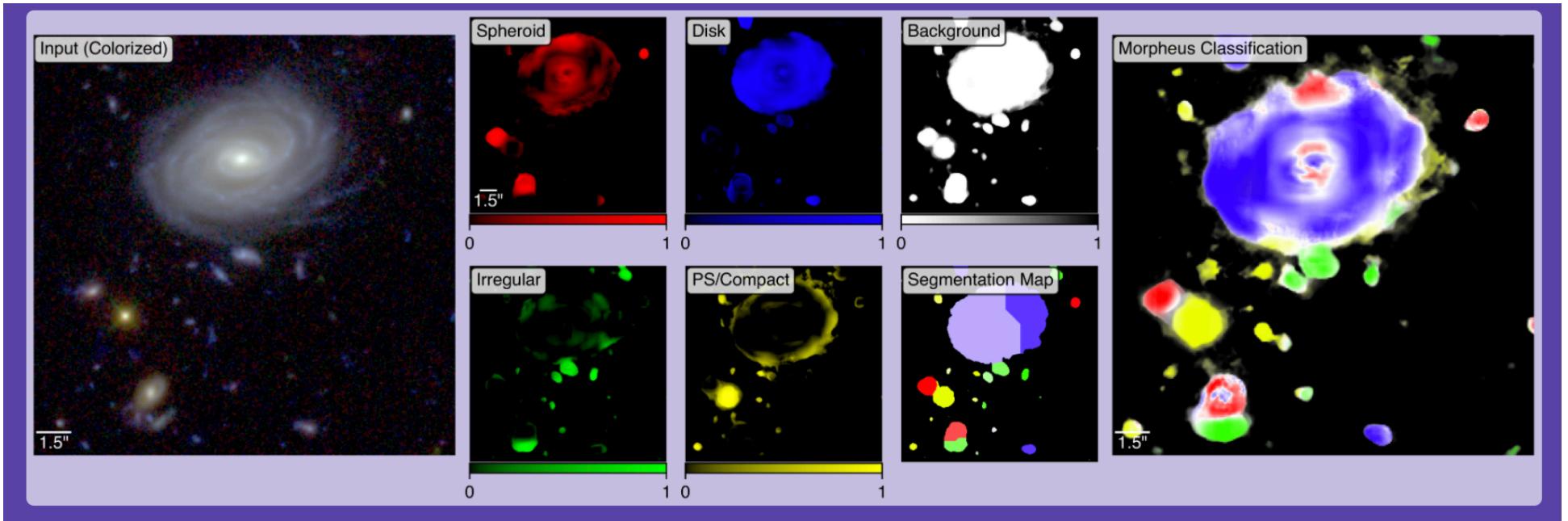
VANILLA CNN





LESSONS LEARNED:

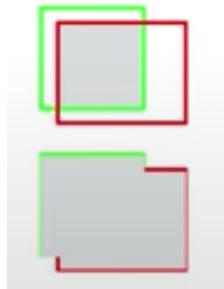
- It is easy to do better than SExtractor
- Masks do not provide additional information



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hEL1h_dODkU#action=share

EVALUATION METRICS FOR IMAGE SEGMENTATION

WE TYPICALLY USE THE INTERSECTION OVER UNION LOSS



$$\mathcal{J}(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{T}) = \frac{\mathbf{P} \cap \mathbf{T}}{\mathbf{P} \cup \mathbf{T}}$$

**HOWEVER, THIS IS NOT DIFFERENTIABLE,
CANNOT BE USED FOR TRAINING**

GO HERE:

[https://github.com/mhuertascompany/Saas-Fee/blob/main/
hands-on/session3/deblending_Saas_Fee.ipynb](https://github.com/mhuertascompany/Saas-Fee/blob/main/hands-on/session3/deblending_Saas_Fee.ipynb)