Project Report: AI Pipeline for Image Segmentation and Object Analysis

Introduction

• The aim of this project was to develop an advanced AI pipeline capable of performing comprehensive image analysis by segmenting, identifying, and extracting detailed information from objects within an image. Leveraging state-of-the-art deep learning models and computer vision techniques, the pipeline processes an input image to identify individual objects, extract relevant data, and generate meaningful summaries. The final output integrates these insights into a visually annotated image and a detailed summary table, providing a powerful tool for understanding and interpreting complex image content. This project demonstrates the potential of combining multiple AI methodologies to enhance image analysis and automate the extraction of valuable information from visual data.

Steps Involved

1. Image Segmentation:

In the Image Segmentation step, the task involved segmenting objects within an image using the Mask2Former model. The process began with loading the image and the pre-trained model, followed by preprocessing the image to prepare it for the model. The model was then used to perform a forward pass, generating segmentation outputs. These outputs were post-processed to obtain a panoptic segmentation map, which was converted into a color-coded image for visual representation. Finally, the segmentation information, including object labels and confidence scores, was extracted and displayed.



1. Object Extraction and Storage:

In the Object Extraction and Storage step, the task was to extract each segmented object from the image and store them separately with unique IDs. This process began by creating a directory to save the extracted objects and setting up a SQLite database to store metadata about each object. The segmentation map was converted into a NumPy array, and a mask was created for each object based on the segmentation results. Using this mask, the bounding box of each object was identified, and the object was extracted from the original image. Each extracted object was then saved as a separate image file with a unique ID, and its metadata (including the master image ID and object ID) was stored in the database. Finally, the database connection was closed after committing the changes.

2. Object Identification:

In the **Object Identification** step, the focus was on identifying and describing each extracted object using an image captioning model. The process started with loading the pre-trained `BlipForConditionalGeneration` model and its corresponding processor. Each extracted object image was loaded from the directory where they were stored. The image was then passed through the model to generate a descriptive caption that explains what the object represents. These descriptions were collected and stored in a structured format (a DataFrame) for easy viewing and further analysis. This step effectively provided a human-readable identification for each object in the image, facilitating better understanding and analysis of the segmented objects.

3. Text/Data Extraction from Objects:

In the Text/Data Extraction from Objects step, the task was to extract any text present within the segmented object images using Optical Character Recognition (OCR). The process began by initializing the EasyOCR reader, which was then used to scan each extracted object image for text. For each image, the extracted text was gathered and combined into a coherent string. This textual information was stored alongside the object image names in a structured format (a DataFrame) and saved as a CSV file for future reference. This step was crucial for identifying and capturing any important text-based data within the objects, which could be essential for further analysis or decision-making processes.

4. Summarize Object Attributes:

In the Summarize Object Attributes step, the objective was to generate concise summaries of the attributes associated with each segmented object. This was achieved by utilizing a pre-trained summarization model, which took the detailed descriptions generated in the previous step and distilled them into shorter, more focused summaries. These summaries provided a quick reference to the key characteristics of each object. The summarized data was then organized into a structured format (a DataFrame) for easy viewing. Additionally, this step involved creating a final data mapping, where the descriptions, extracted text, and summaries were combined into a JSON structure that mapped each object's information to the original master image. This JSON mapping was saved to a file, making the summarized data readily accessible for future analysis or integration into other systems.

5. Data Mapping:

In the Data Mapping step, the objective was to consolidate all the information gathered throughout the previous steps into a structured format. This involved creating a comprehensive mapping of each object's data, including its unique ID, description, extracted text, and summary. The data was organized into a dictionary and then converted into a pandas DataFrame, allowing for easy access and manipulation. This DataFrame was then saved as a CSV file, providing a summarized table that consolidates all relevant attributes for each object. The CSV file serves as a final, organized output of the project, enabling efficient analysis and reference to the segmented objects and their associated data.

| | | | | Pytho |
|---|--------------|--|------------------------|--|
| | Object ID | Description | Extracted Text | Summary |
| 0 | object_10 | a black and white photo of a laptop | | a black and white photo of a laptop is publis |
| t | object_13 | a white chair with a black seat | | A white chair with a black seat with a white |
| 2 | object_11 | a book with a picture of a man on it | E OOIITE UD UclUle DEL | a book with a picture of a man on it is a boo |
| 3 | object_2 | a man in a suit and tie is looking at the camera | | a man in a suit and tie is looking at the cam |
| 4 | object_6 | a silver and black electronic clock on a table | m Hao | A silver and black electronic clock on a tabl |
| 5 | object_12 | a small planter with a small sue in it | | a small planter with a small sue in it is a s |
| 6 | object_8 | a white coffee mug sitting on top of a wooden | COFFEE MUG | a white coffee mug sitting on top of a wooden |
| 7 | object_4 | a white background with a light gray background | | a white background with a light gray backgrou |
| 8 | object_15 | a coffee cup and a mug on a table | 6) | A coffee cup and a mug on a table is a coffee |

Output

• The pipeline successfully processes input images, segments objects, identifies and describes them, extracts relevant text, and generates a comprehensive summary table with all relevant data mapped to each object and the original image. The final output consisted of an annotated image with bounding boxes and labels indicating the identified objects, along with a summary table that provided detailed descriptions, extracted text, and summaries for each object. The image and the table were displayed together, offering a comprehensive visualization of the analysis results.



| (Special) | Despisation | Figures Sec. | Service |
|------------|--|---------------------------------|--|
| West_18 | a bind- and stitle photo of a lights. | | a black and white phose of a lapton in published in a basis called "Lapton Life". The much is issued on a politicism of photographic space on TESS and YSs. |
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| 4,040 | a street self-black absolutions clock at a table. | 01780 | A steer and basic resolvcing cocks on a haten is core in the basis ground of an execution; their "The stees is proced on the basis in their of the close. A shock drice is also applicably in Par Years of a case |
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| Sec.) | a product office many offices are four of a second challen | COMME MAIN | a white cultime may extra g on tag of a session term in a cultime may. The may next found in a sprine cap extra good factor in a session share |
| 6940_4 · | a with the Egracial wife a light gray locky sorial | | a with teckground with a 1994 gray bengot mit is with a benground in high gray and within. The bengotion is a light gray background with light gray. |
| 0007_TT | is coffee our most a mag on a table. | . 41 | A Caffee ring and a ring on a table is a coffee roo, with a fouguest a rup. A mag is a ring with a root, a mag, a rup is a rup is a rup of coffee, and a gives of some is a |
| March 1 | a dock with a hightiga, phones, one other threat | Substitute Cost (NC Phone (HE) | A deal with a hapting, places, one other three contract terms can be used to work. At a deal is not A deal with hapting, places and does nectories. The rate is yet also be used as a hapting of places. |
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| Here's T. | A feetice with a tight that says thig: | Dept your vegroes (Secretarity) | a before with a sign that spen they are a day with a day a labba, a labba, a labba that a pay of a day their pay; to day a colouter with a centure |
| Hec.) | a book with the word out will be on it. | St Affilia | a book with the extrical vertices on it is a look that has the word set without on it. The book is safted a horizon which will not a picture of the word his |
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Challenges Faced

- **Model Performance:** Fine-tuning the pre-trained models to achieve accurate segmentation and identification required considerable experimentation. Balancing between precision and computational efficiency was a key challenge.
- **Resource Limitations:** Processing high-resolution images with multiple objects required substantial computational resources, which sometimes led to bottlenecks in performance.
- **Data Mapping Complexity:** Ensuring that all extracted data, descriptions, and summaries were correctly mapped to the respective objects was complex due to the dynamic nature of object segmentation and identification results.

• Output Visualization: Creating a clear and informative final output that combined both the annotated image and the detailed summary table required careful consideration of layout and formatting to ensure all information was presented effectively.

Conclusion

• This project successfully demonstrated the integration of various AI and machine learning techniques to build a comprehensive image analysis pipeline. Through the steps of image segmentation, object extraction, identification, text/data extraction, and summarization, the pipeline provided detailed insights into the contents of an image. Despite challenges such as model fine-tuning, data mapping, and resource limitations, the final output effectively combined visual annotations with detailed object descriptions, offering a robust tool for image-based analysis. This approach can be further extended and refined for more complex applications in computer vision and automated image processing tasks.