от объема и качества обучающих данных [1]. Собрать статистически достоверные структуры [2].


```
{
  "image_settings": {
    "width": 200,
    "height": 200,
    "total_images": 10
  },
  "pore_settings": {
    "large_pores": {
      "count_range": [3, 5],
      "radius_mean": 25,
      "stretch_factor_range": [1, 1.1]
    },
    "medium_pores": {
      "count_range": [10, 15],
      "radius_mean": 12,
      "stretch_factor_range": [1, 1.1]
    },
    "small_pores": {
      "count_range": [20, 30],
      "radius_mean": 6
    }
  },
  "noise_settings": {
    "matrix_gray_range": [100, 200],
    "pore_gray_range": [0, 100],
    "noise_intensity": 0.1
  }
}
```


,


```
{
  "large_pores": [
    {
      "bbox": {"x_min": 50, "y_min": 40, "x_max": 88, "y_max": 82},
      "original": {
        "radius": 28,
        "area": 2463
      },
      "deformed": {
        "radius": 27,
        "area": 2335,
```

```
        "eccentricity": 0.2469,
        "circularity": 0.7408
      }
    }
  ]
}
```


,

Список используемых источников

1. Guo J., Odu A., Pedrosa I. Deep learning kidney segmentation with very limited training data using a cascaded convolution neural network // PLOS One. PLOS, 2022. Т. 17, № 5. С. e267753.
2. Smith A., Jones B. On the Statistical Capacity of Deep Generative Models // arXiv preprint arXiv:2501.07763. 2025.