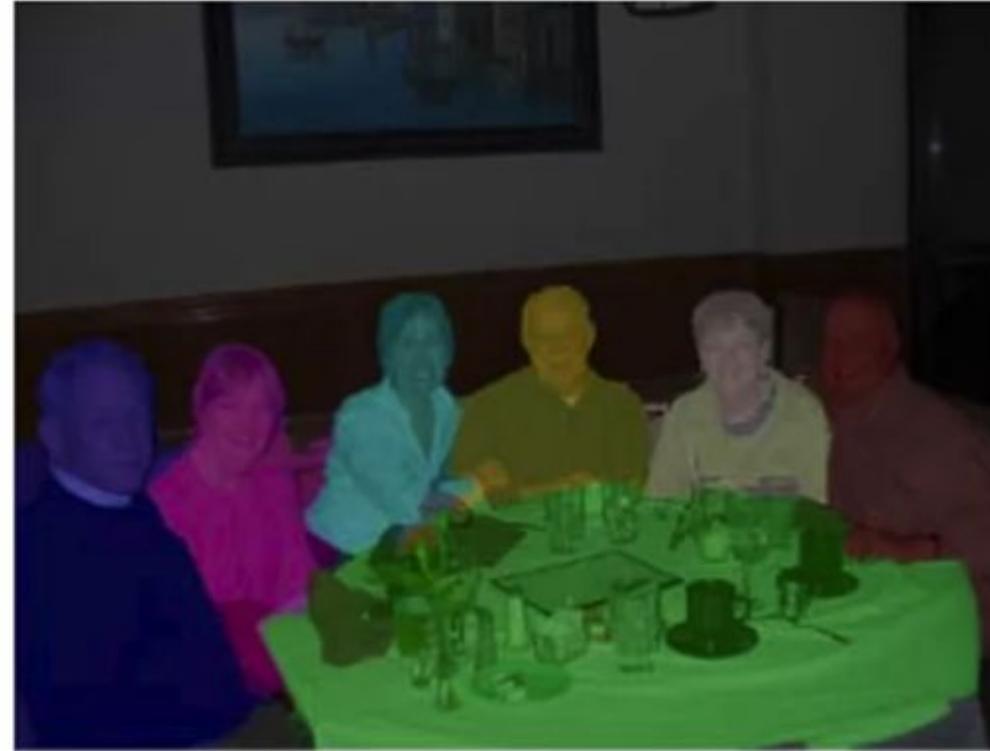
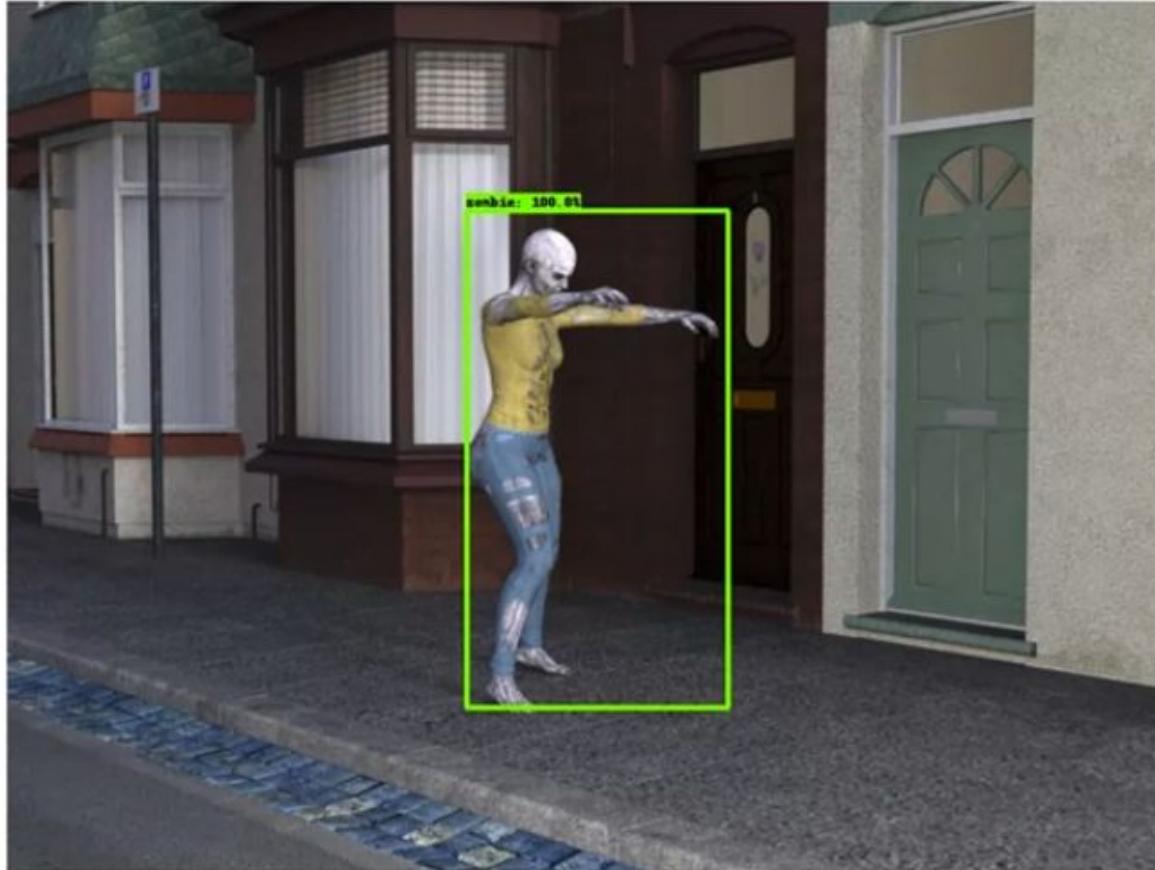


# Image Segmentation



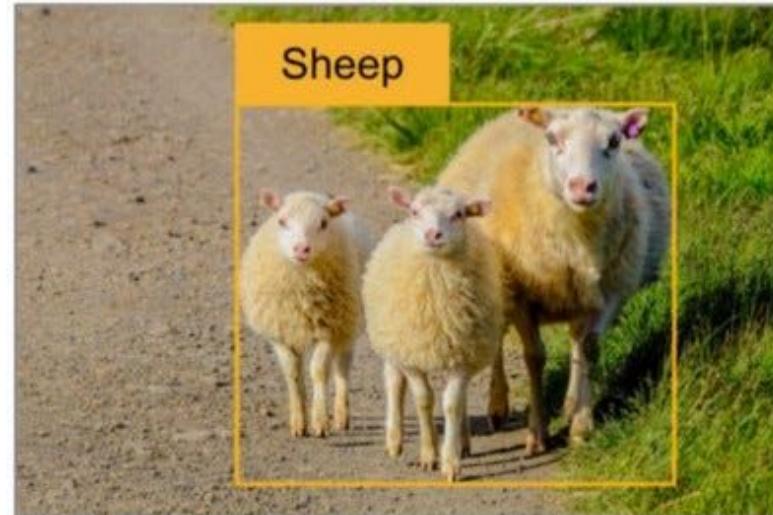
## BBox in Object Detection



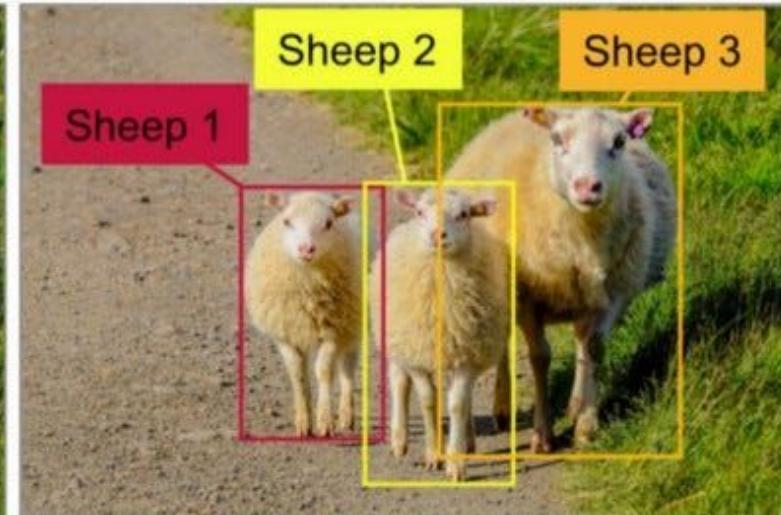
In Segmentation outline of the shape determine



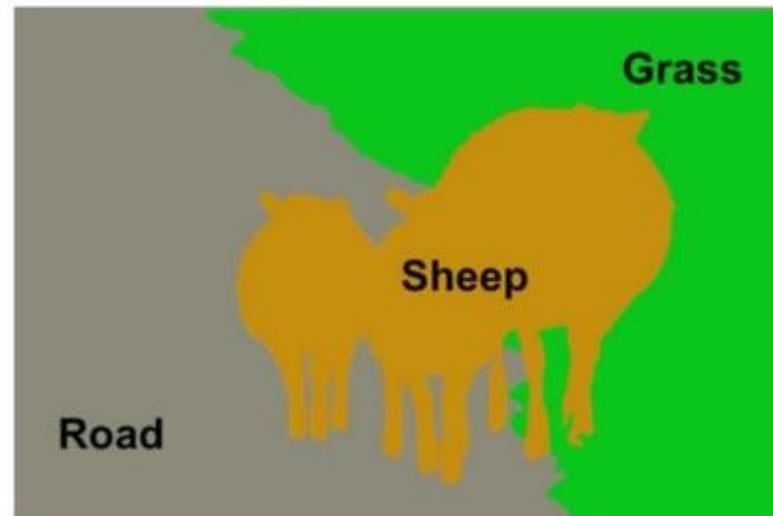
# Segmentation VS Detection



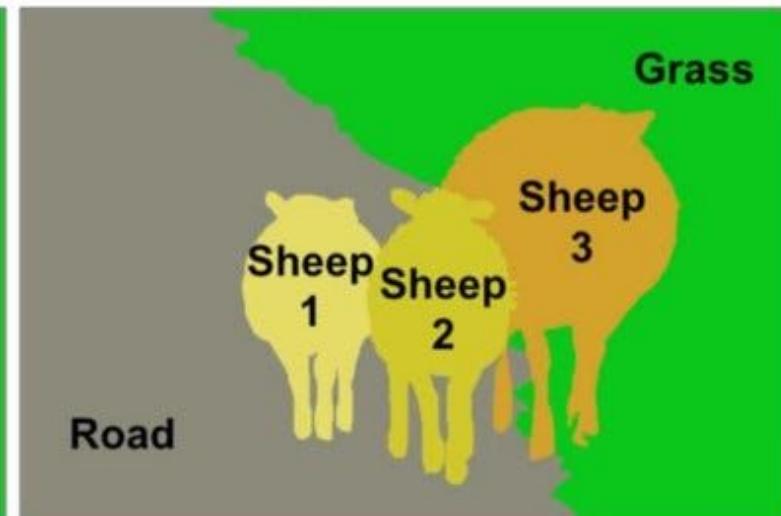
**Classification + Localization**



**Object Detection**



**Semantic Segmentation**



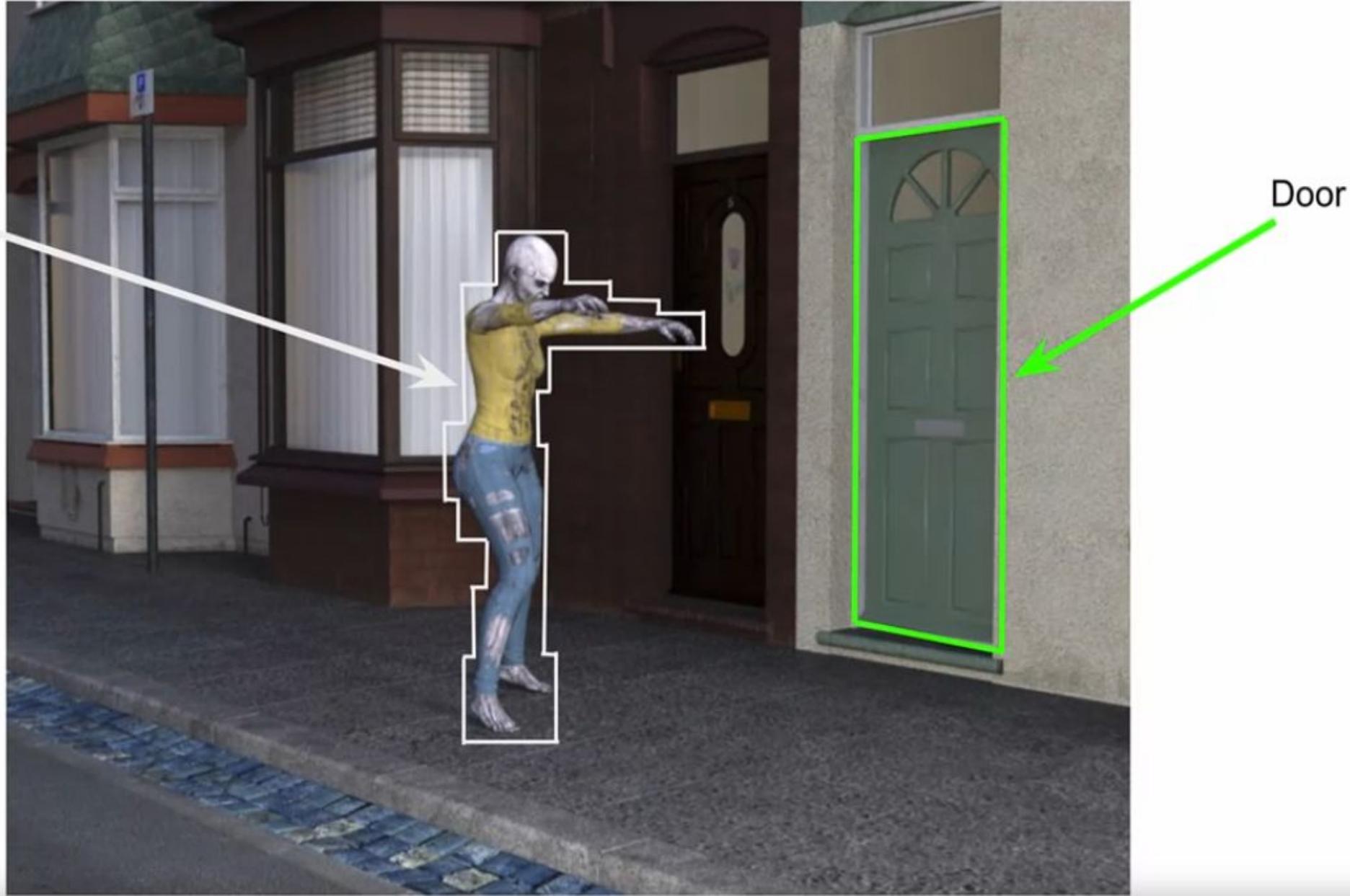
**Instance Segmentation**

# What is image Segmentation?

Zombie

Door

Determine how to partition an image into multiple segments and have associated with an object.

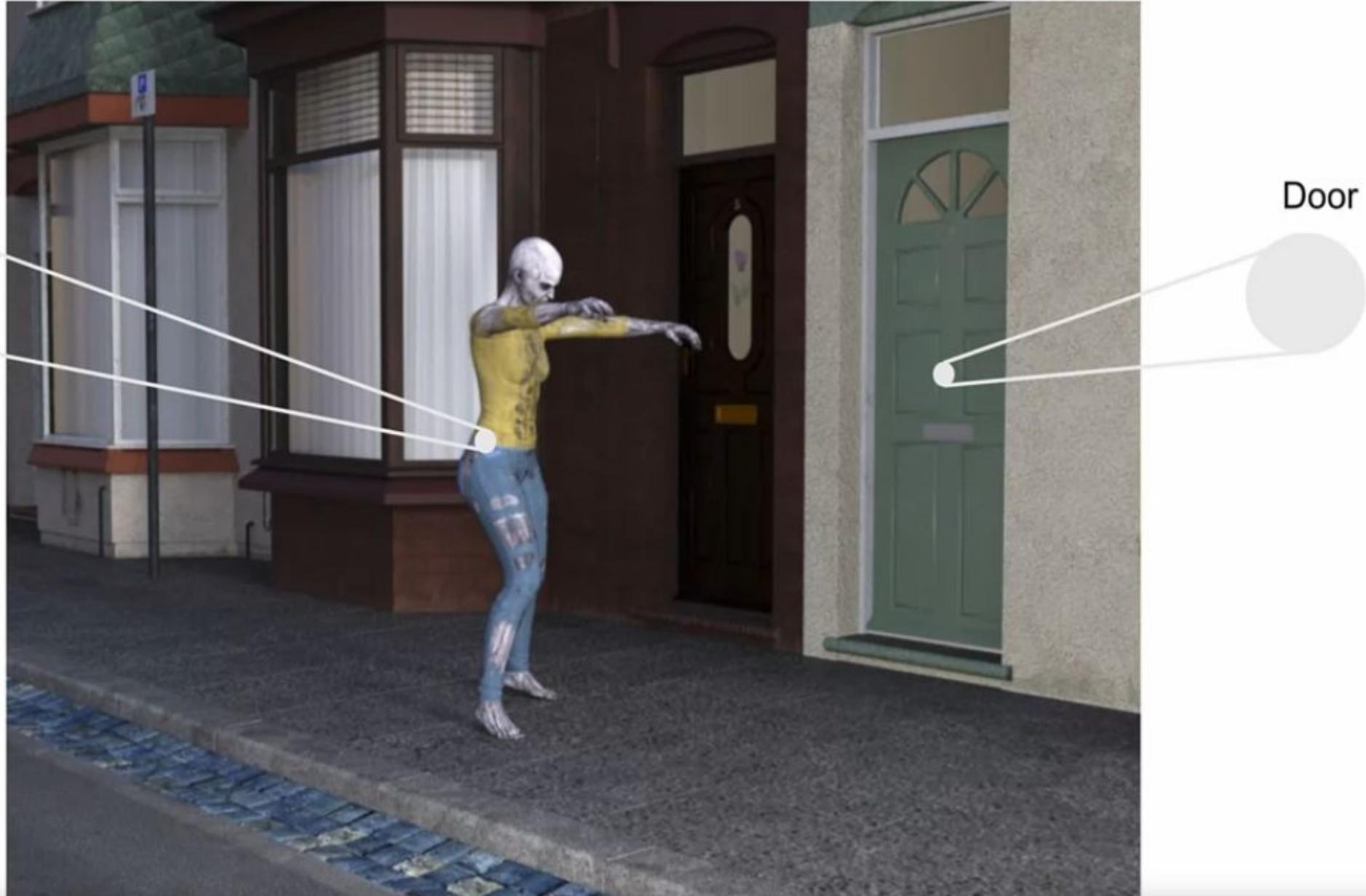


# What is image Segmentation?

Zombie

Door

Get each pixel in the image and have it classified into a different class.



# Segmentation types



Semantic Segmentation



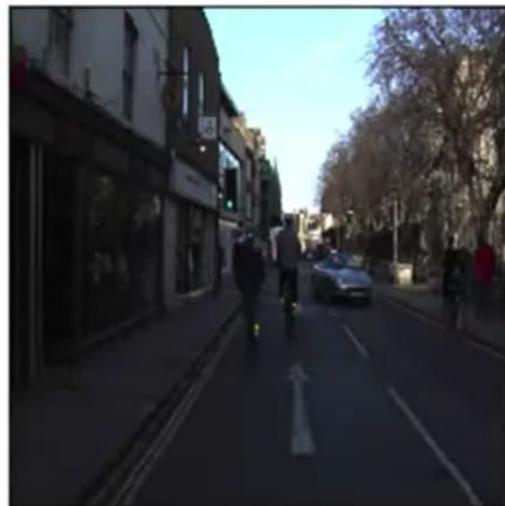
Instance Segmentation

# Segmentation masks/levels/groundtruth



Classes indices = [0 = Background 1 = People]

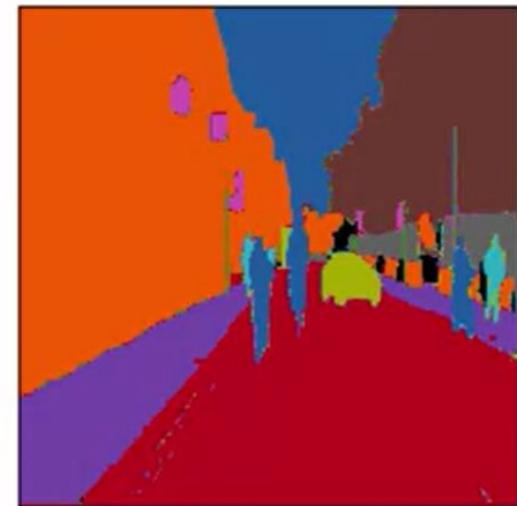
## Sample Visualization of Predicted Segments



Original Image



Predicted Segments

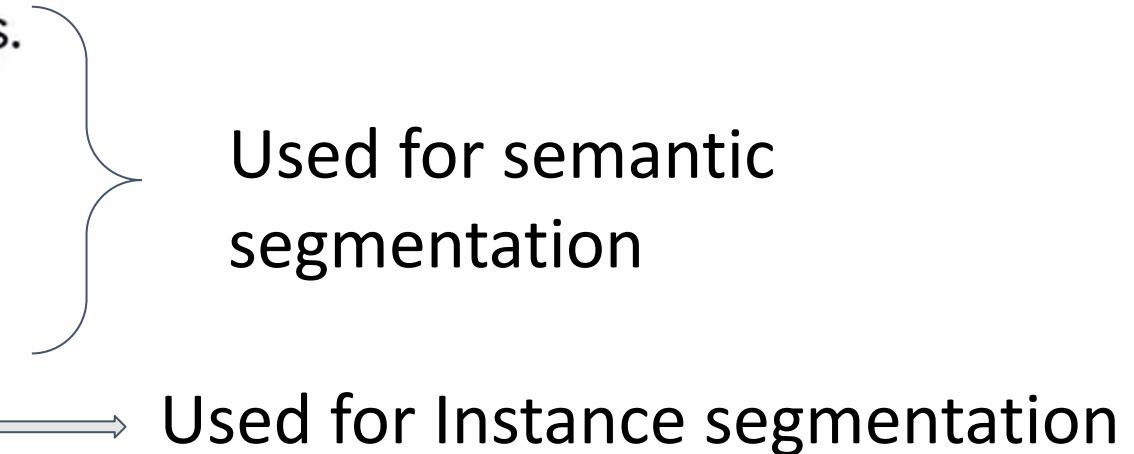


Ground Truth  
Segments

## Image Segmentation

- Encoder
  - CNN without fully connected layers
  - Aggregates low level features to high level features
- Decoder
  - Replaces fully connected layers in a CNN
  - Up samples image to original size to generate a pixel mask

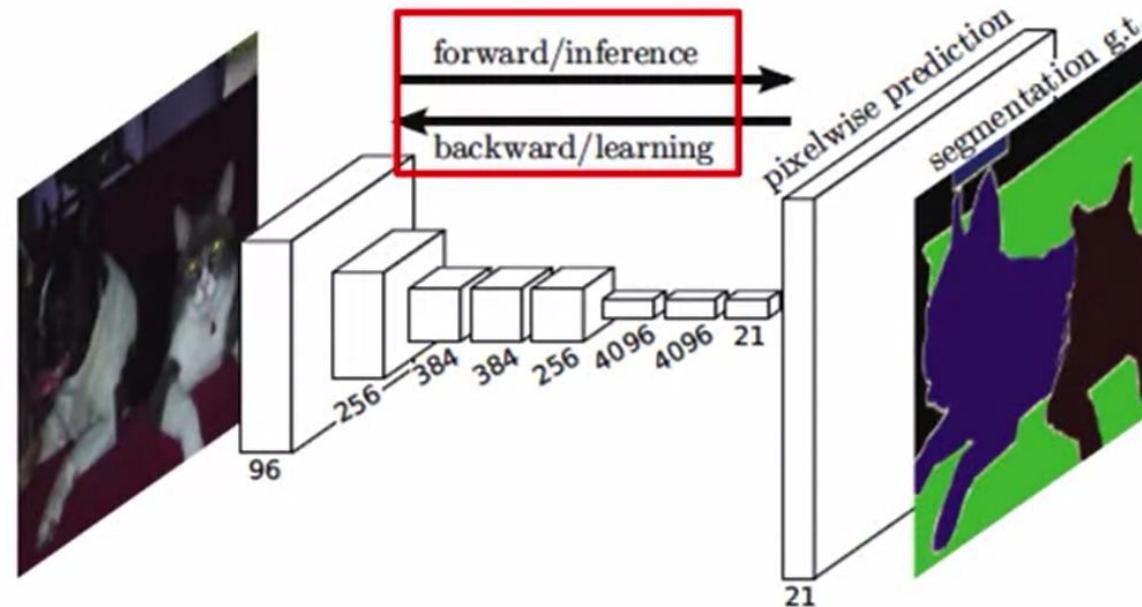
## Popular Architectures

- Fully Convolutional Neural Networks.
    - SegNet
    - UNet
    - PSPNet
    - Mask-RCNN
- 
- Used for semantic segmentation
- Used for Instance segmentation

## Fully Convolutional Neural Networks

- “Fully Convolutional Networks for Semantic Segmentation”  
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1411.4038>
- Replace the fully connected layers with convolutional layers
- Earlier conv layers: Feature extraction and down sampling
- Later conv layers: up sample and pixel-wise labelmap.

## Fully Convolutional Neural Networks



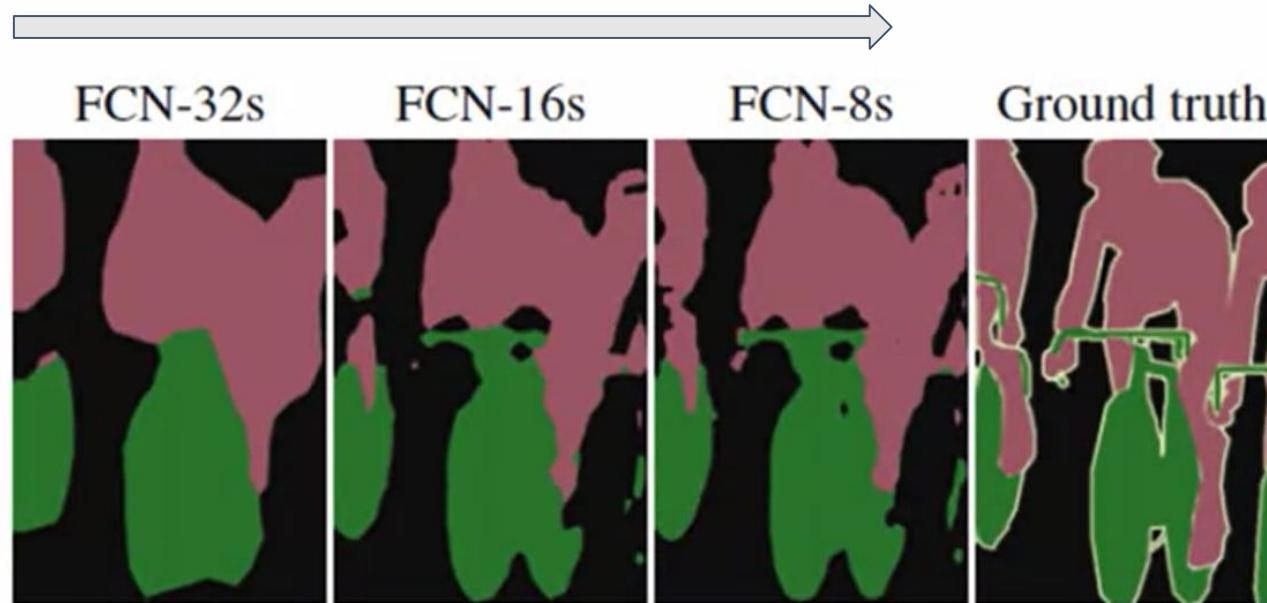
[https://people.eecs.berkeley.edu/~jonlong/long\\_shelhamer\\_fcn.pdf](https://people.eecs.berkeley.edu/~jonlong/long_shelhamer_fcn.pdf)

## Encoder

- Popular encoder architectures:
  - VGG-16
  - ResNet-50
  - MobileNet
- Reuse convolutional layers for feature extraction.
  - Do not reuse fully connected layers

## Comparison of Different FCNs

Increase the performance based on way of upsampling



<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1411.4038.pdf>

## Simple Scaling - UpSampling2D

- UpSampling2D scales up the image
- Two Types of scaling:
  - Nearest
    - Copies value from nearest pixel.
  - Bilinear
    - linear interpolation from nearby pixels.

# Upsampling

**Max Pooling**

10	30	15	25
14	34	54	35
42	32	56	32
52	16	23	45

34	54
52	56

Activation  
Map

3	1
1	0

Pooling  
Indices

**Upsampling**

0	0	0	0
0	34	54	0
0	0	56	0
52	0	0	0

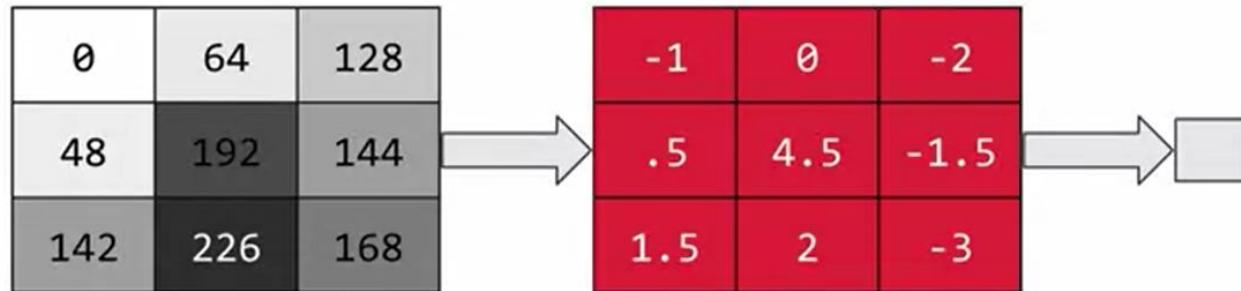
34	54
52	56

Activation  
Map

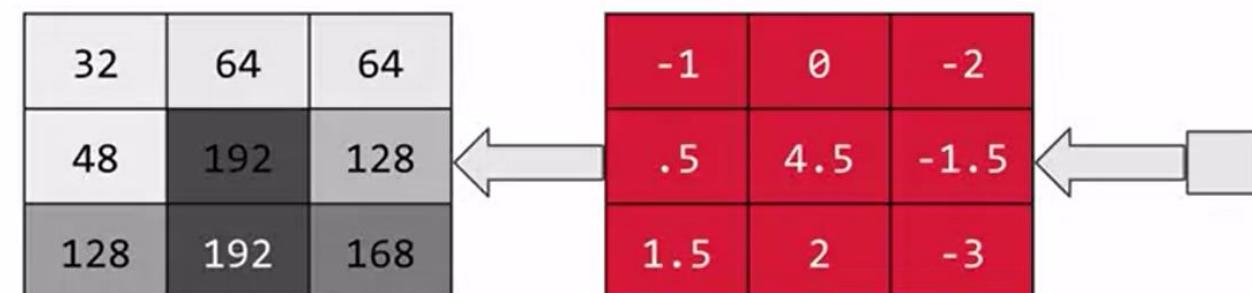
3	1
1	0

Pooling  
Indices

# Transposed Convolution

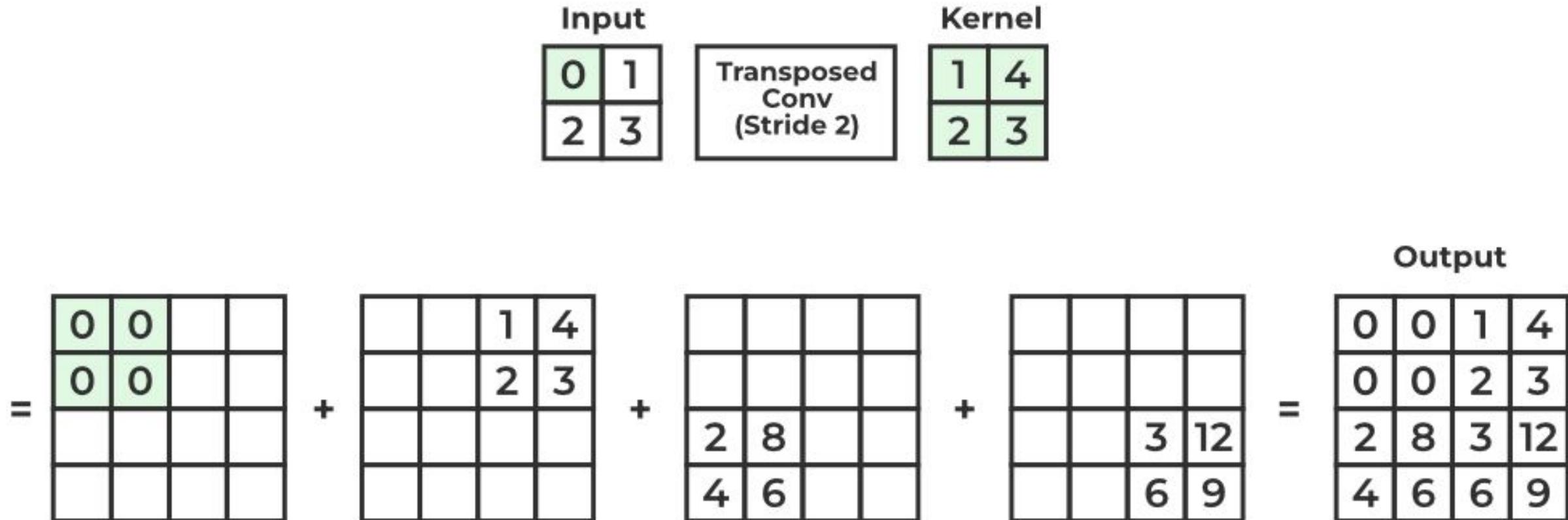


Convolution->

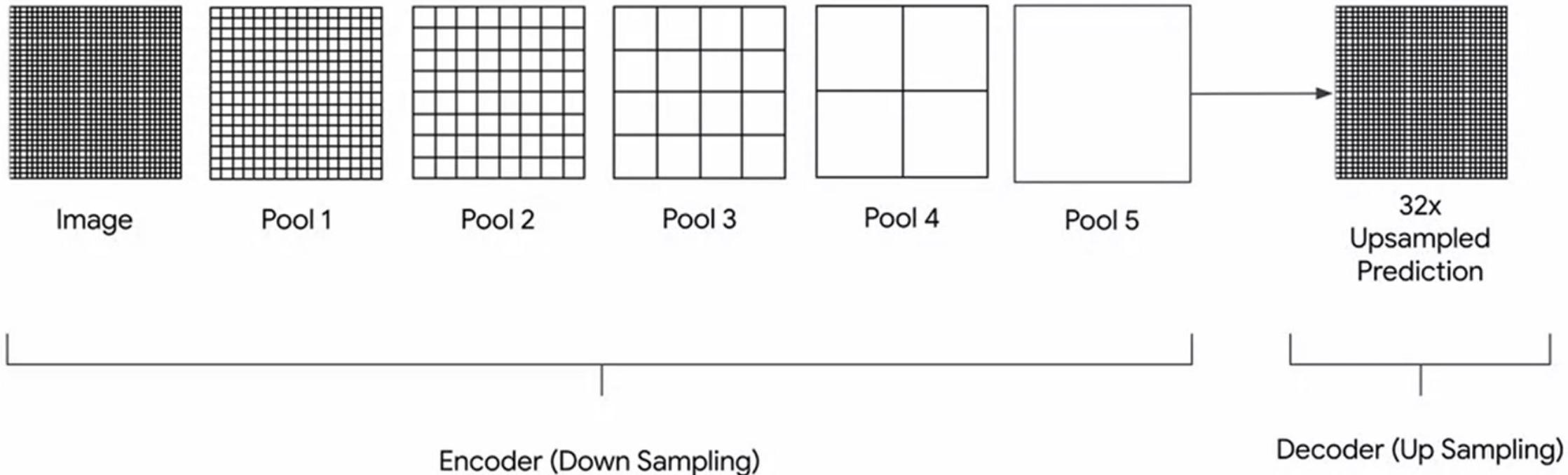


<- Transposed Convolution

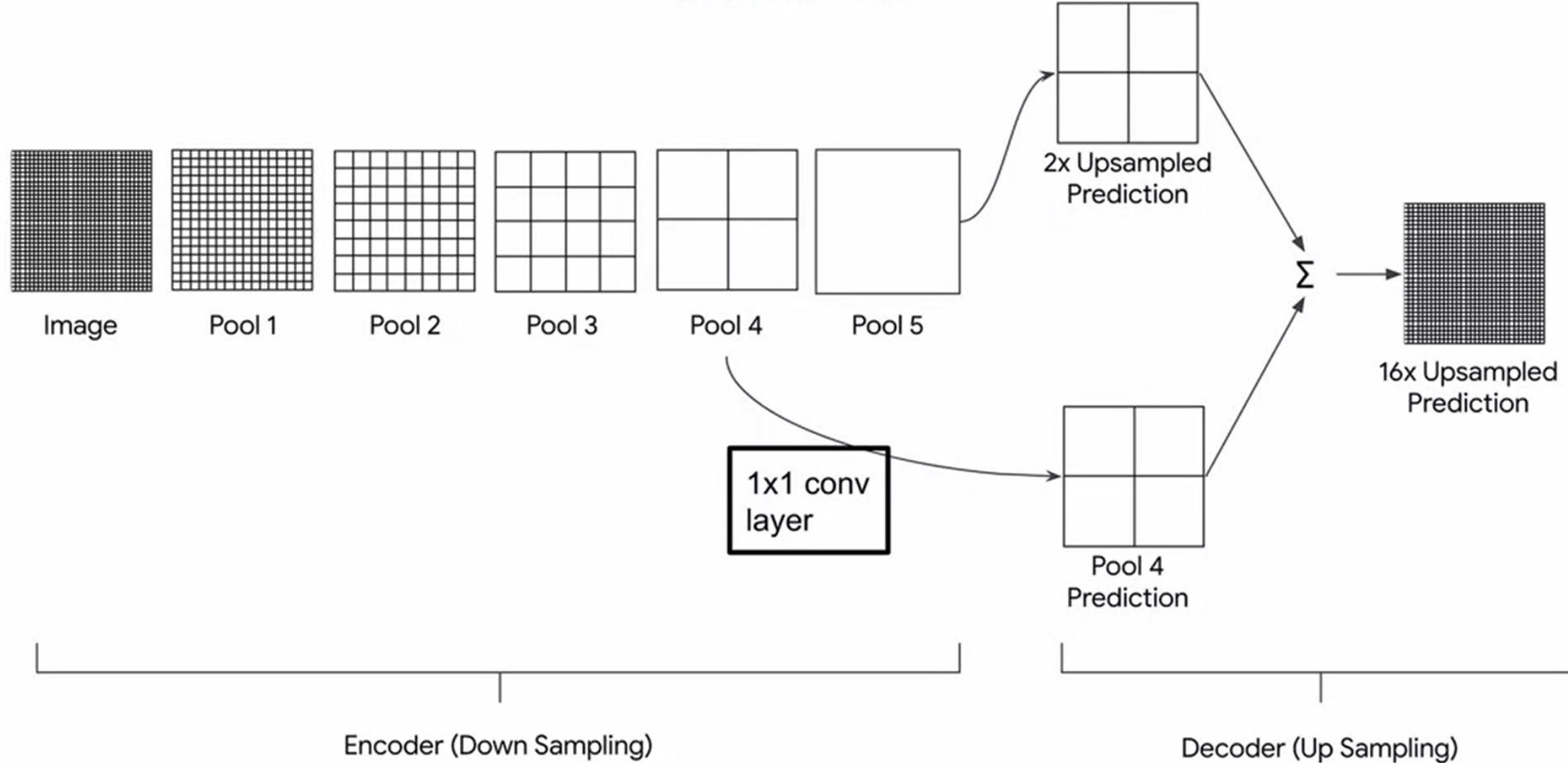
# Transposed Convolution



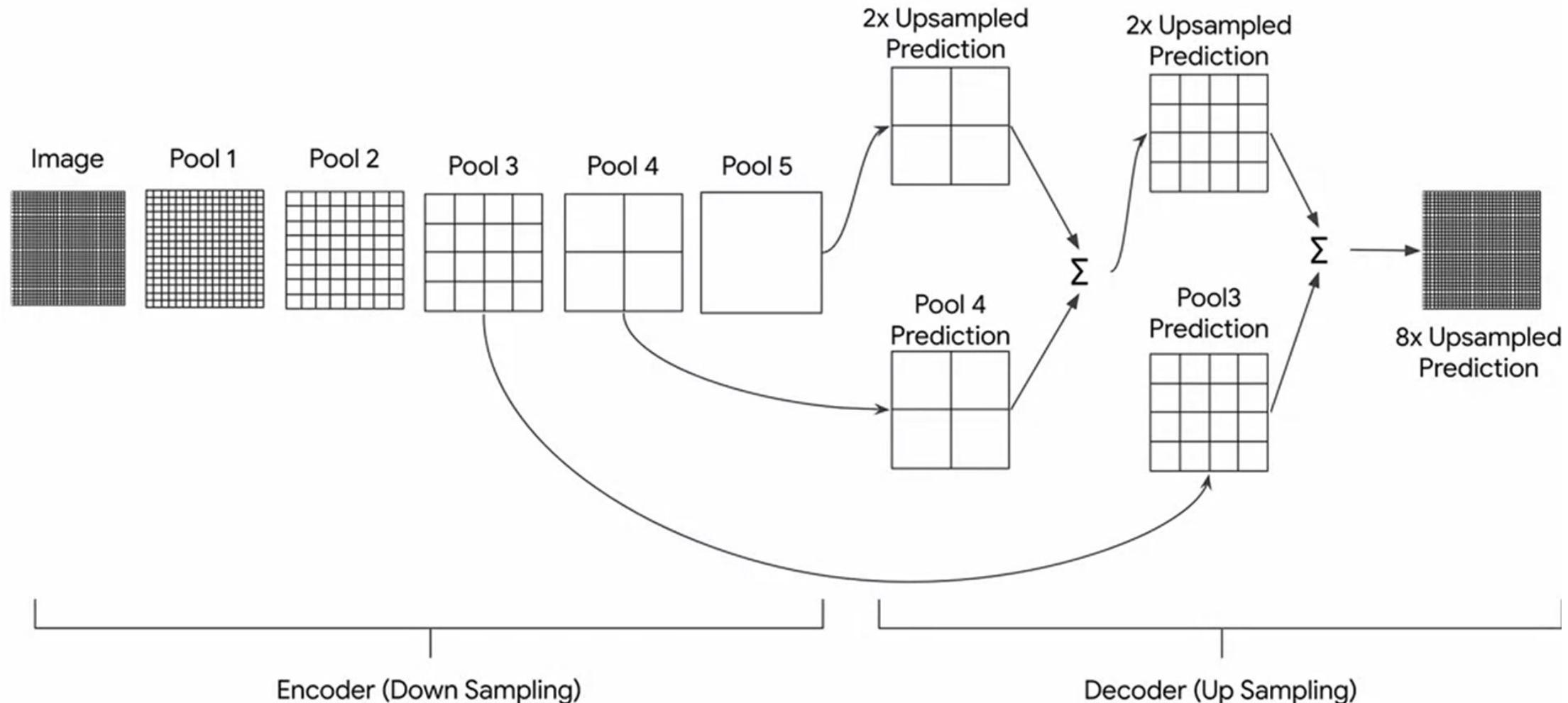
## FCN-32



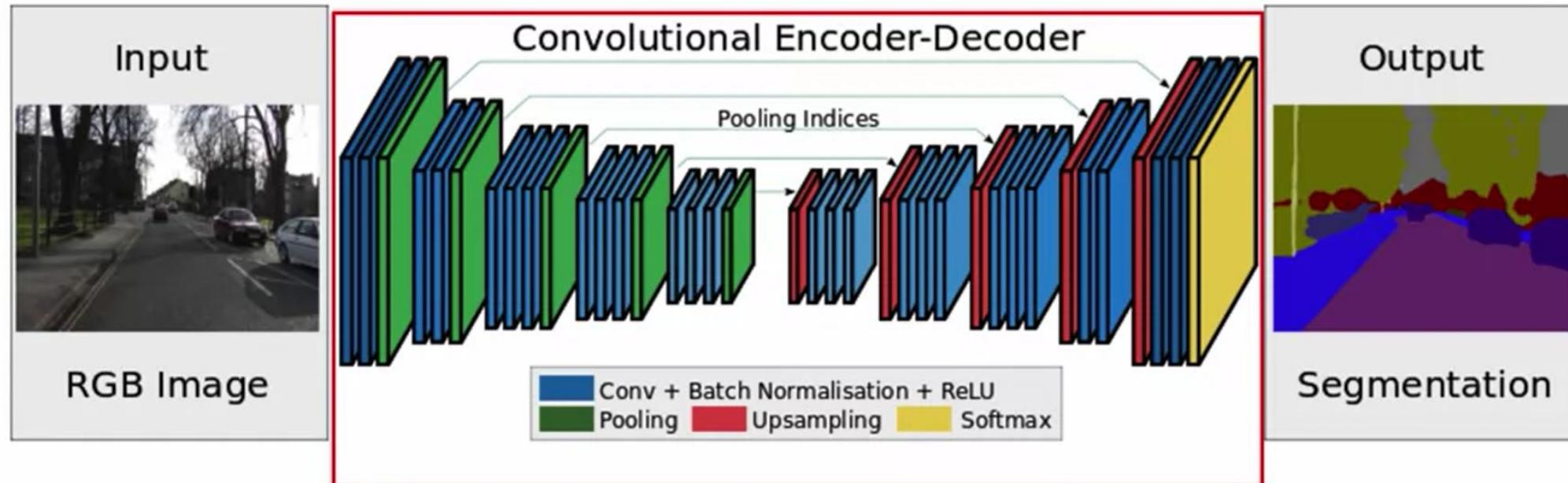
## FCN-16



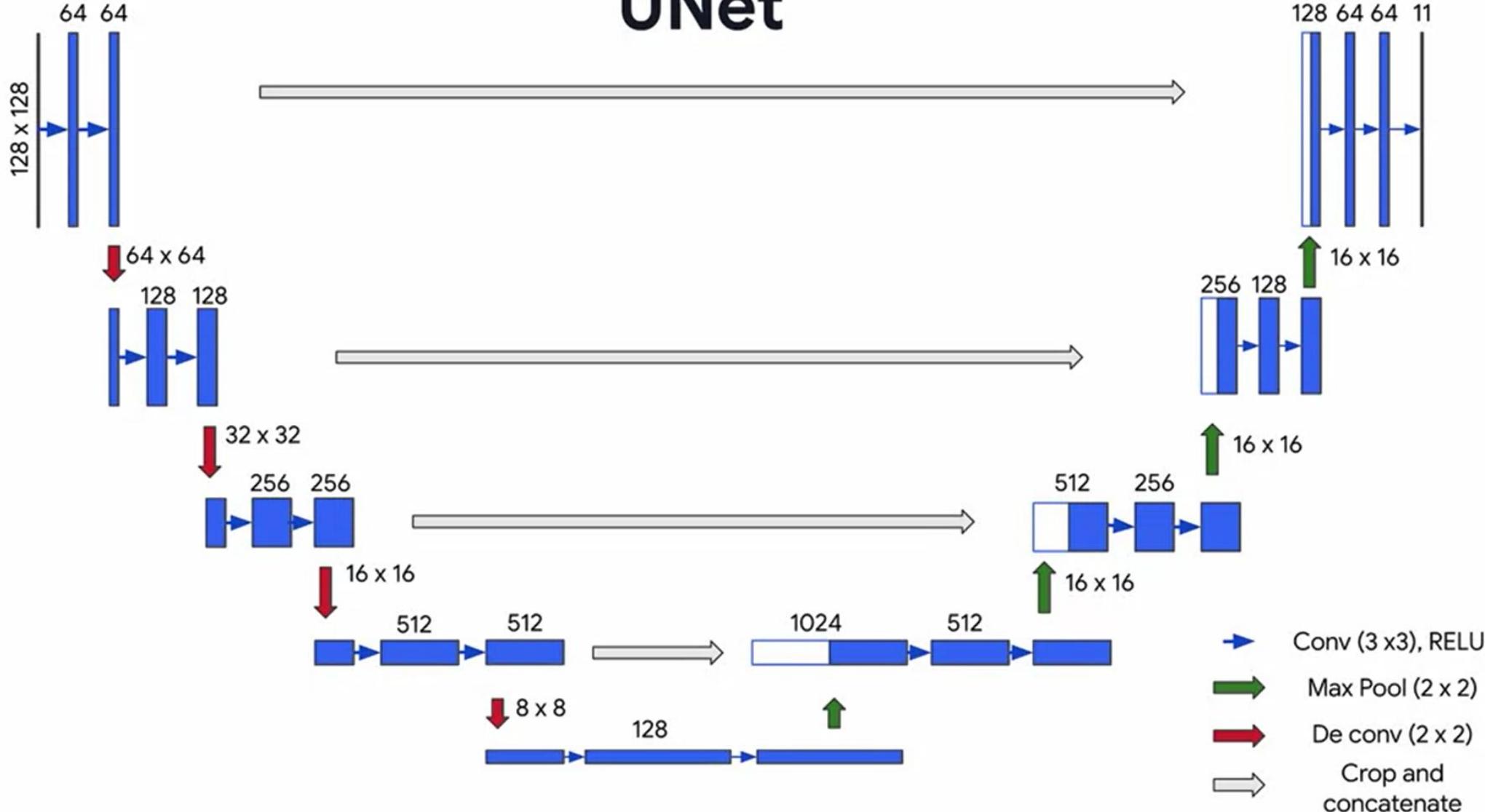
## FCN-8



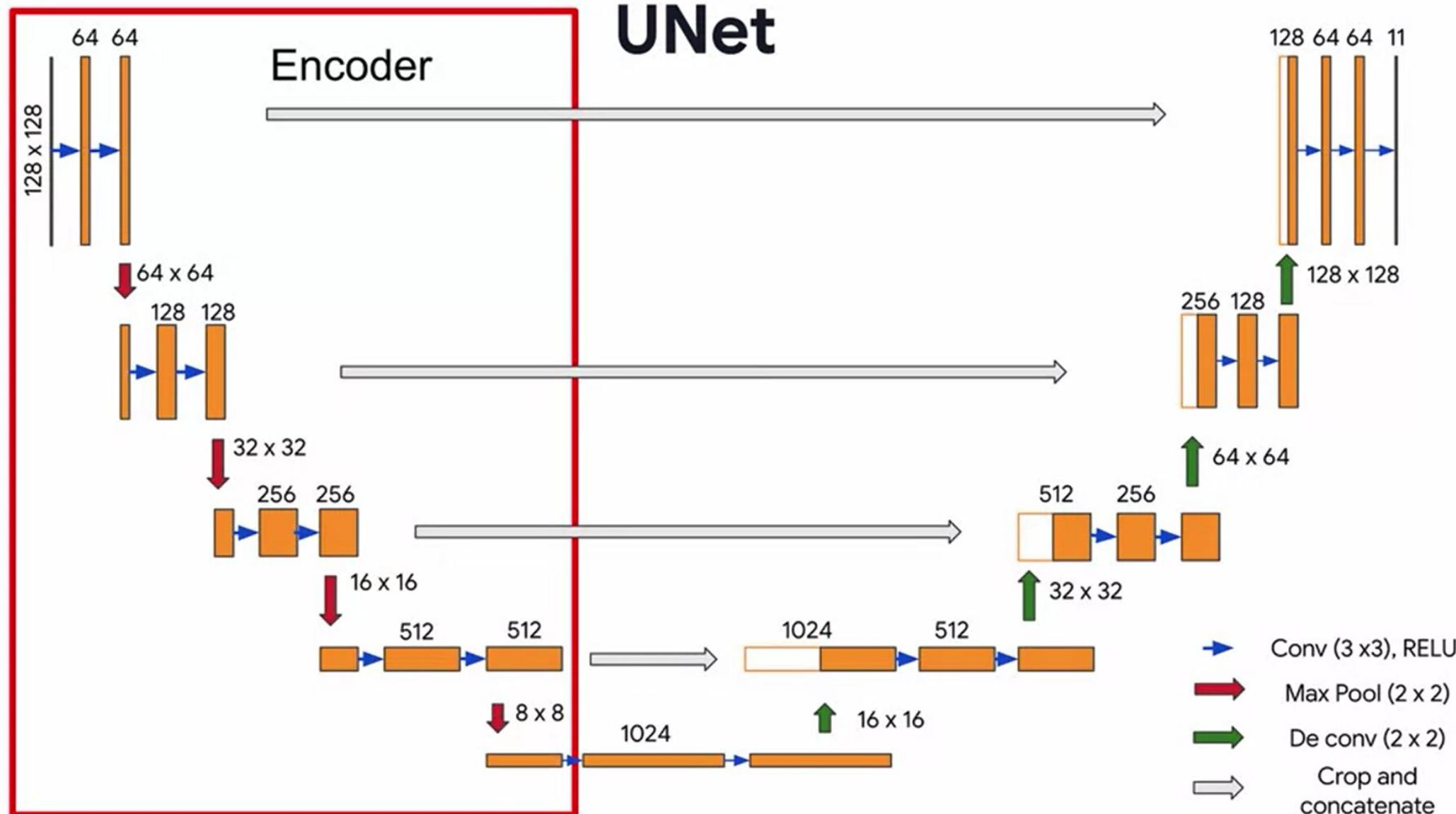
## SegNet



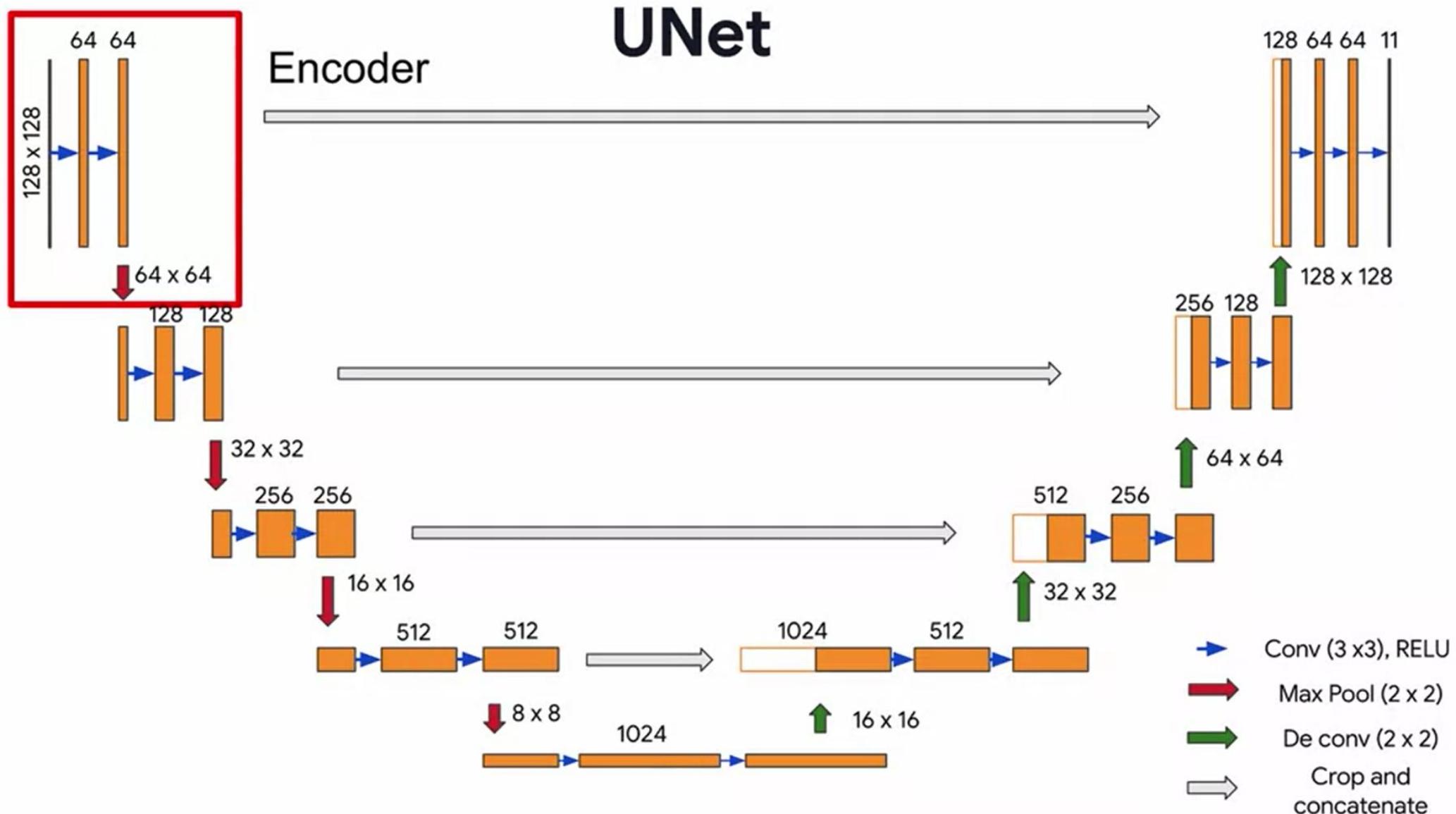
## UNet



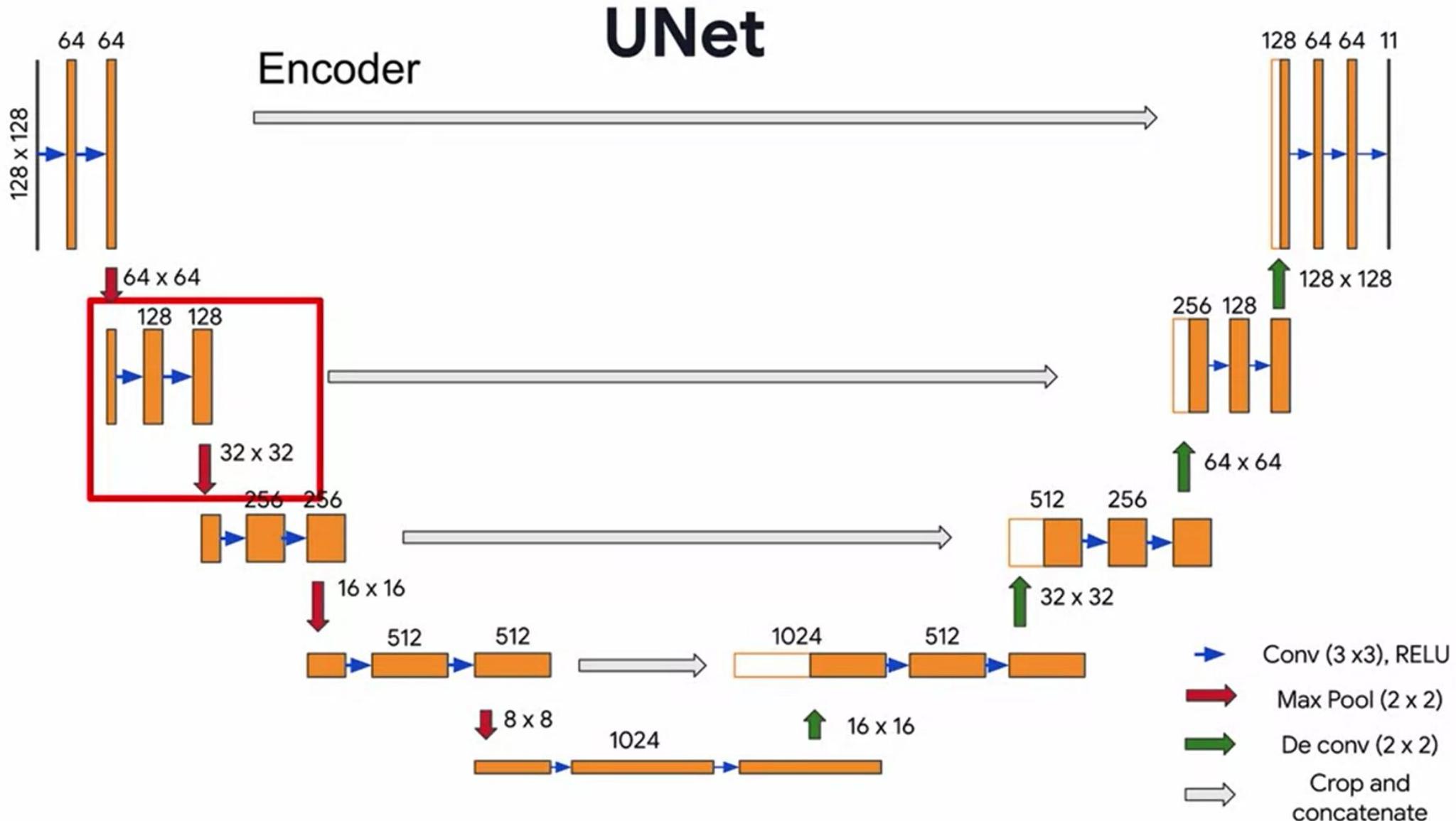
# Semantic Segmentation Model: Unet

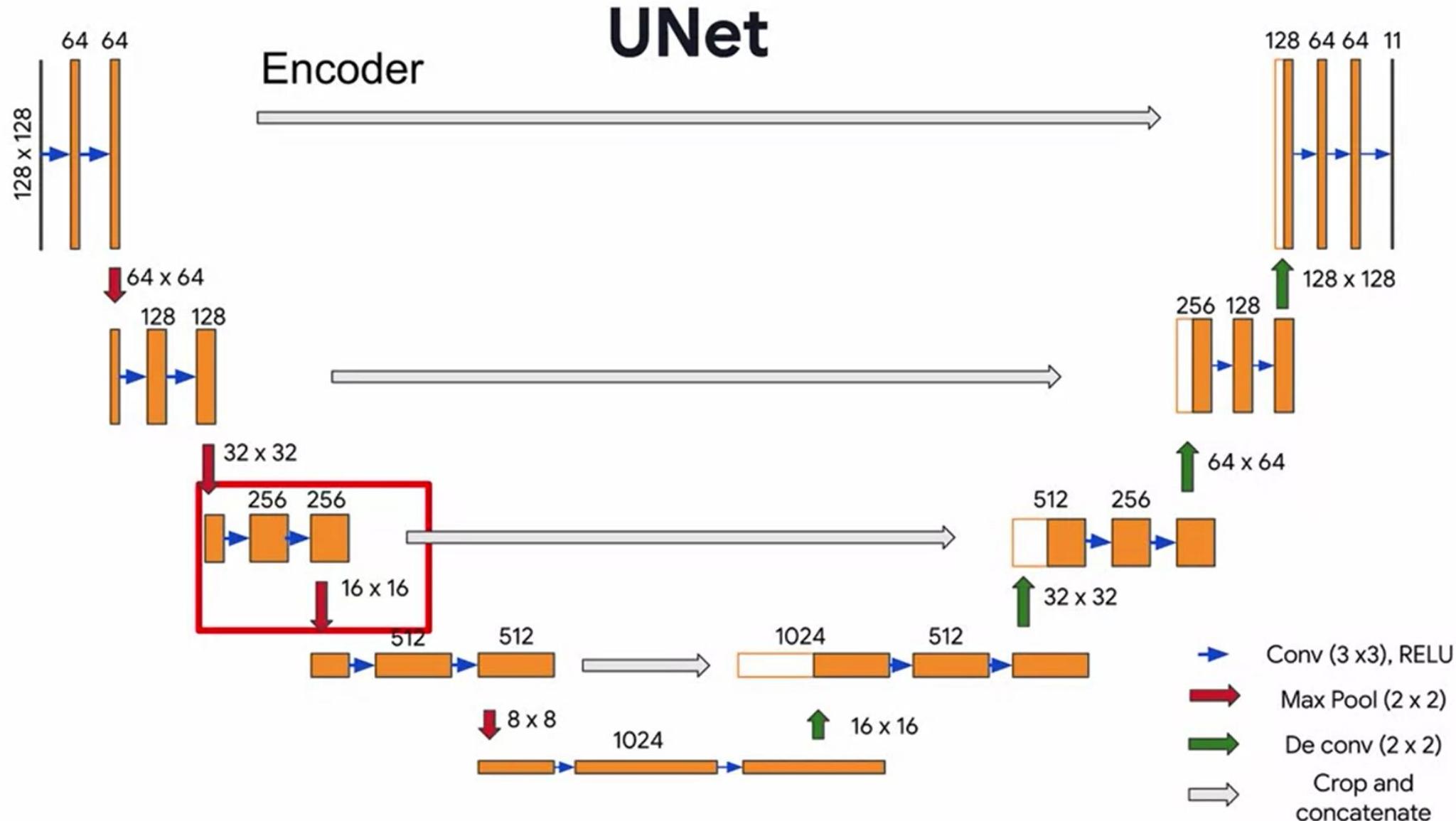


# Semantic Segmentation Model: Unet

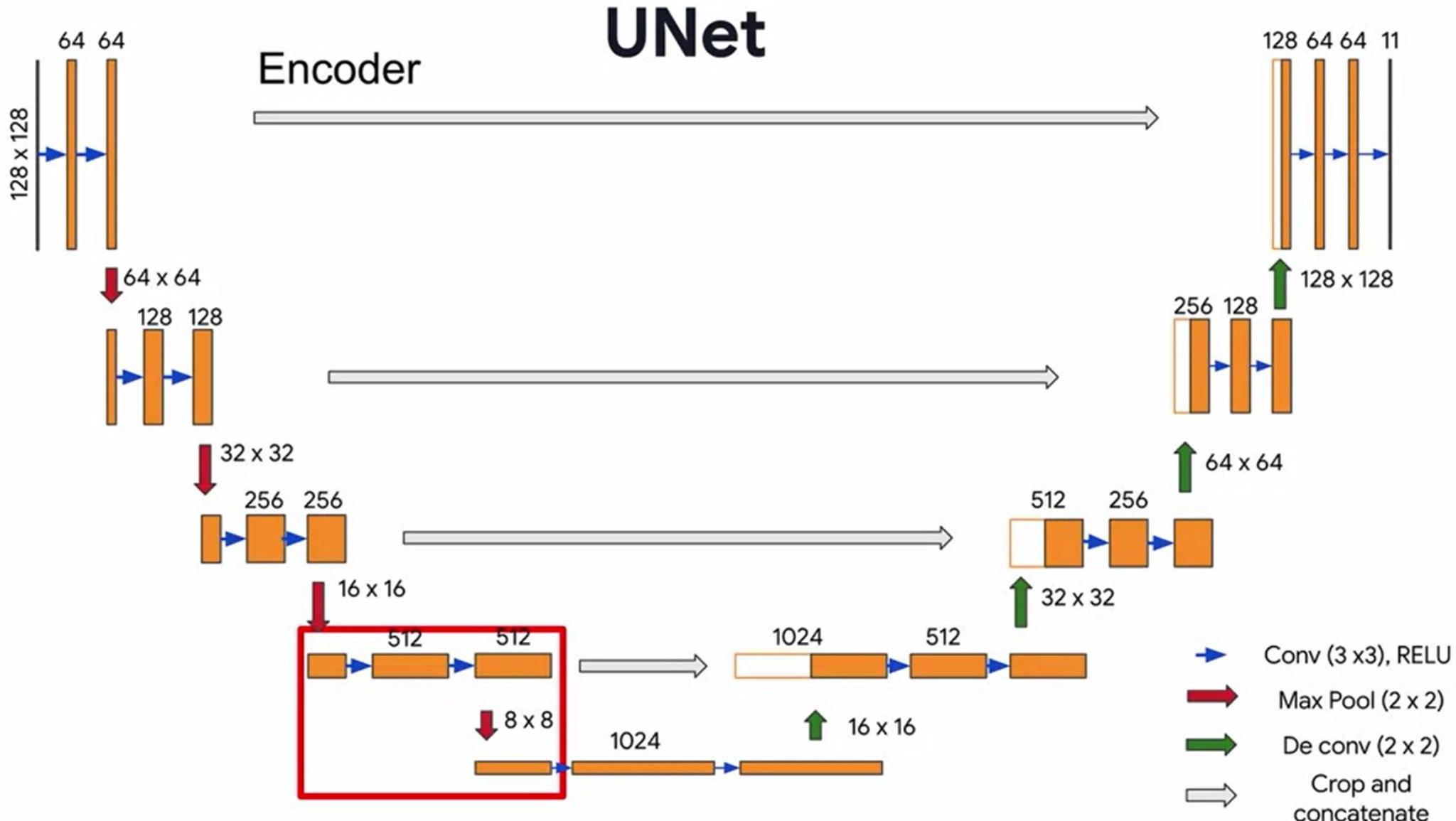


# Semantic Segmentation Model: Unet

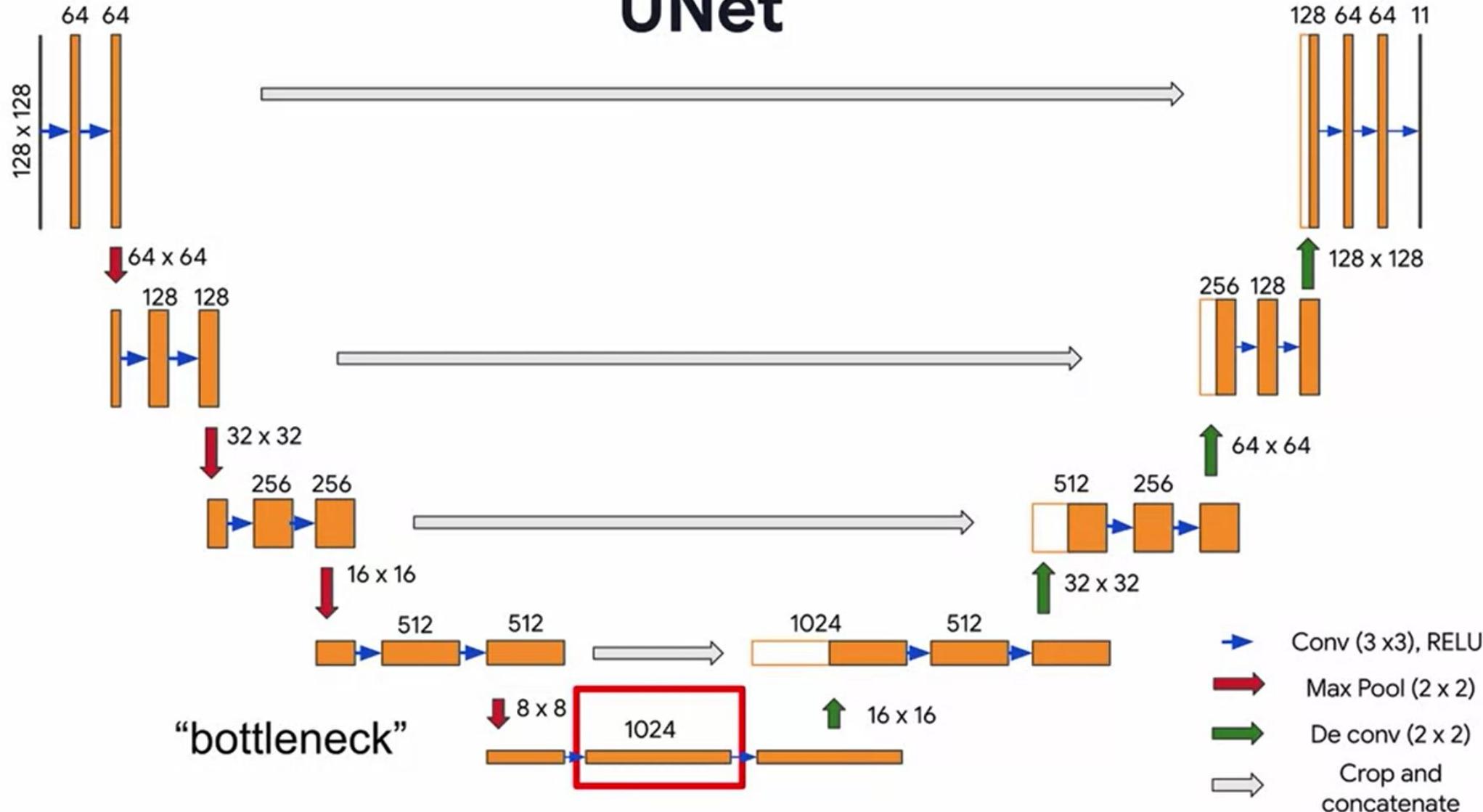




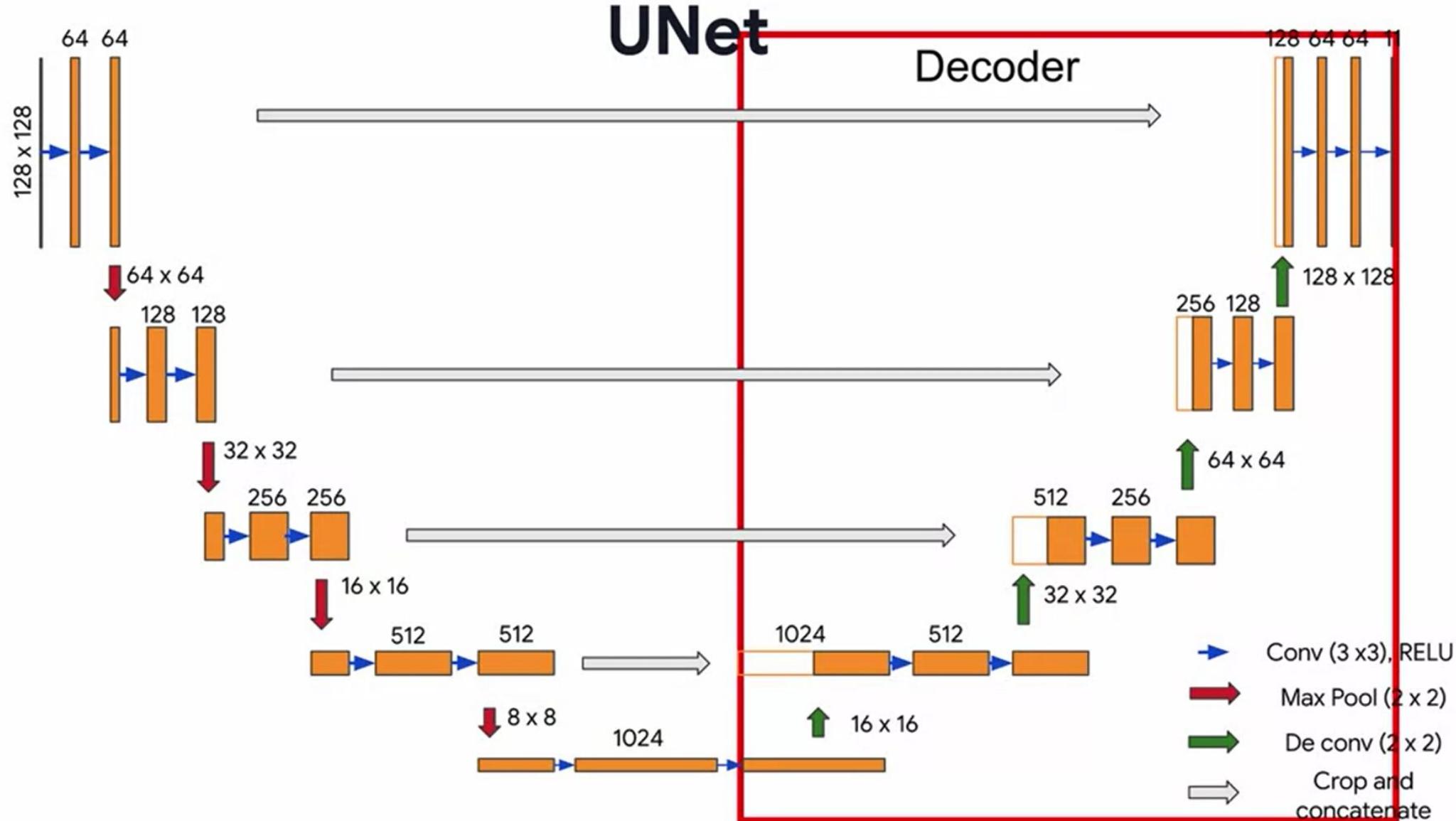
# Semantic Segmentation Model: Unet



## UNet

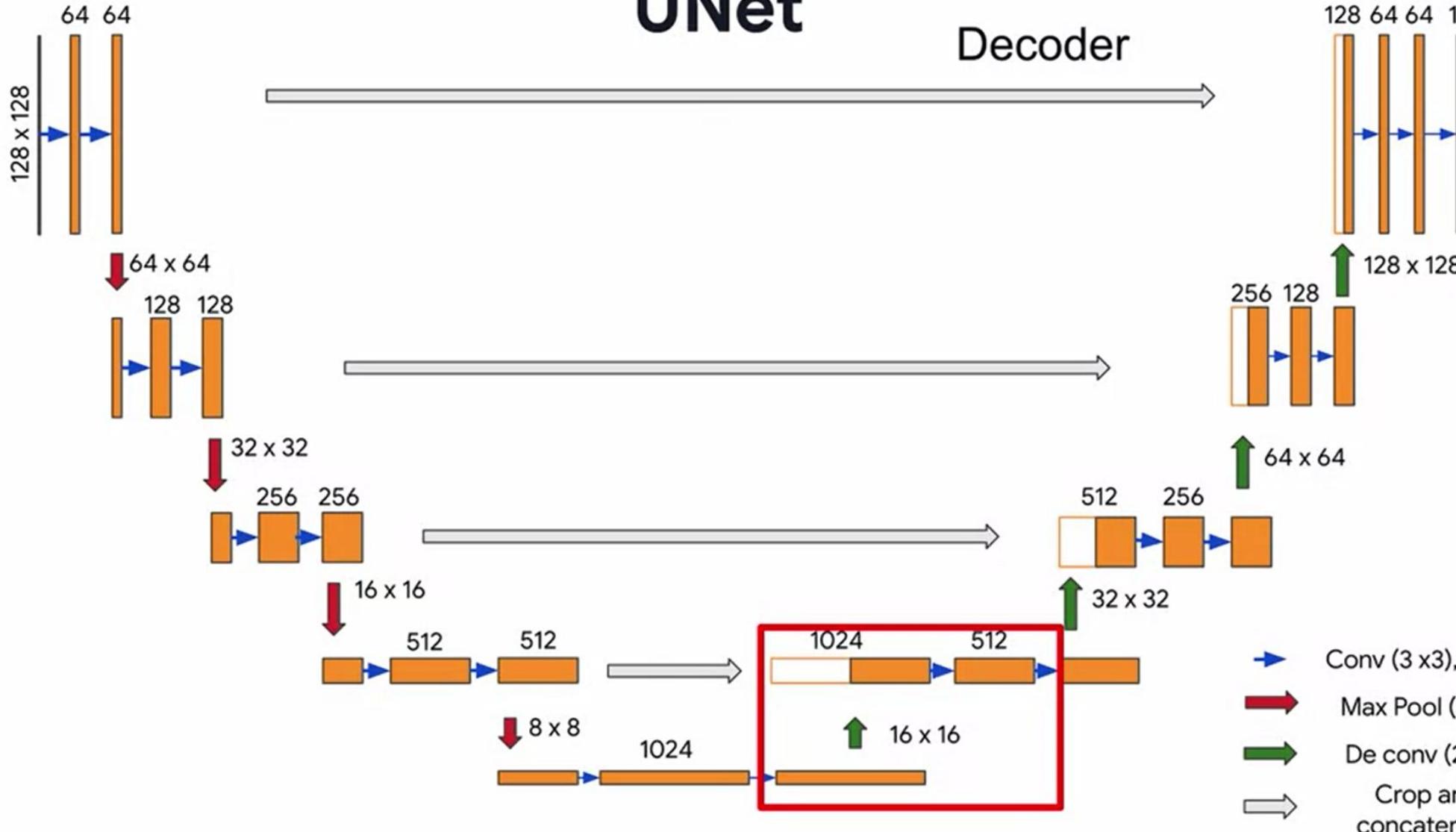


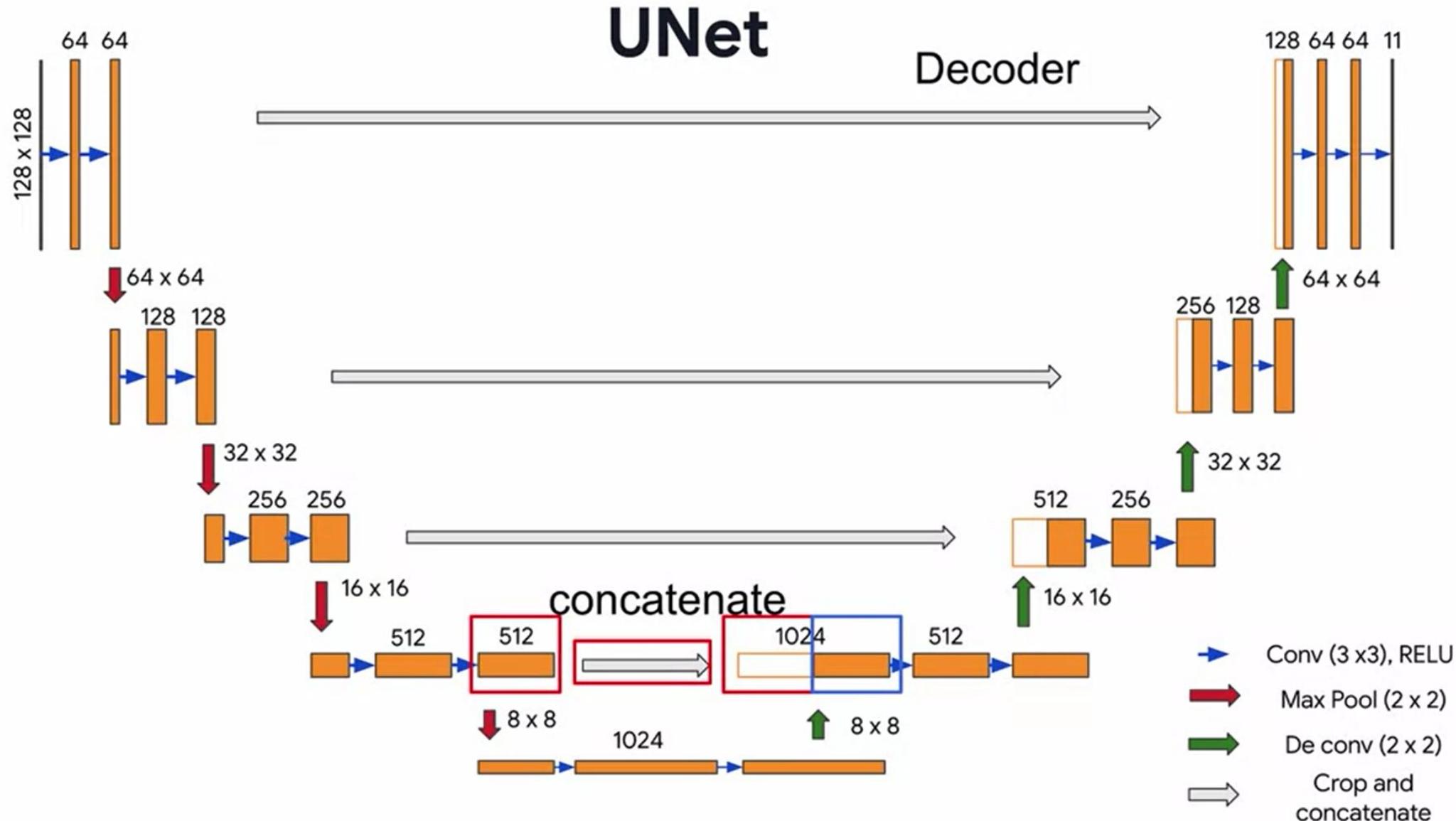
# Semantic Segmentation Model: Unet



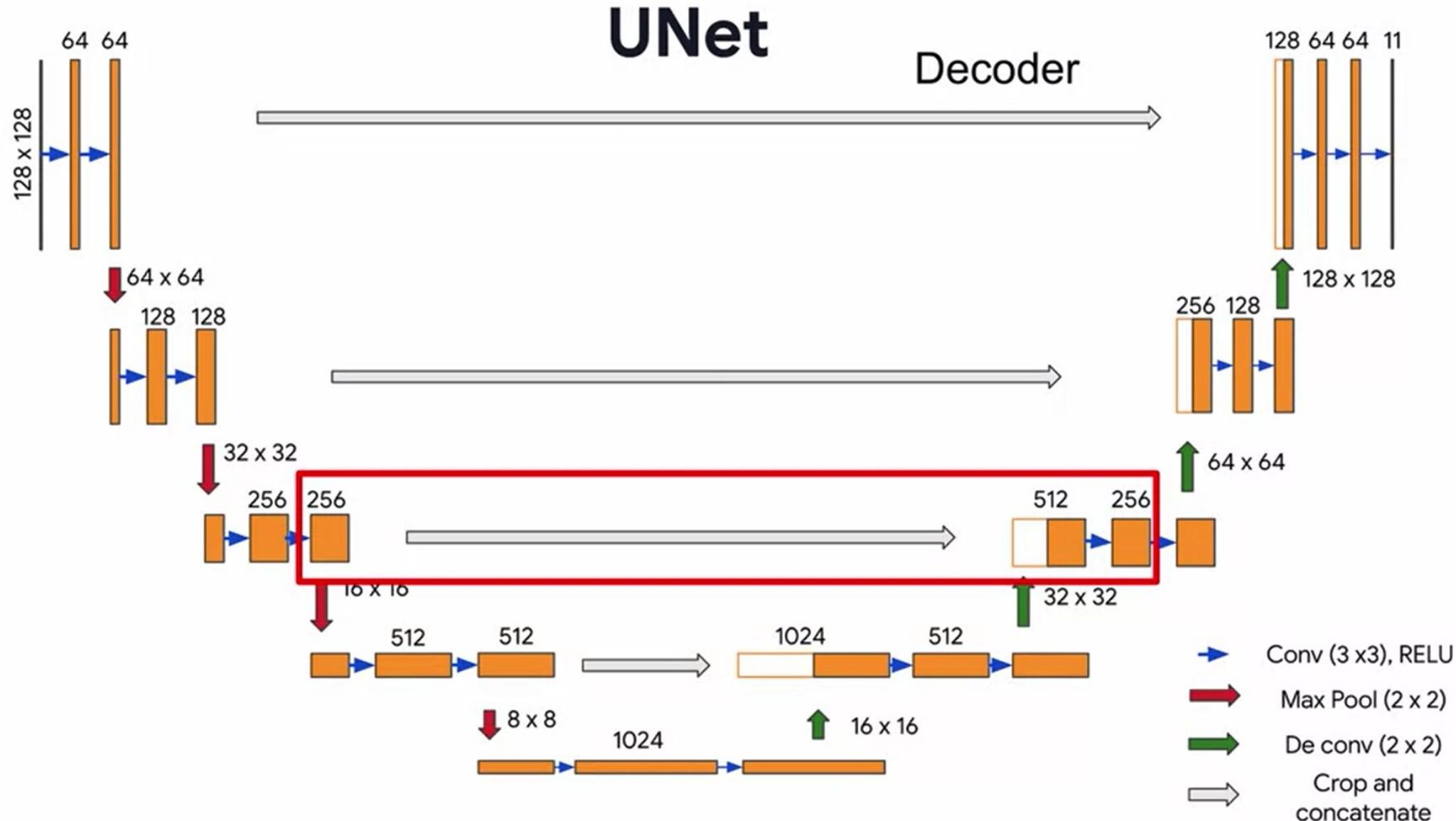
## UNet

### Decoder

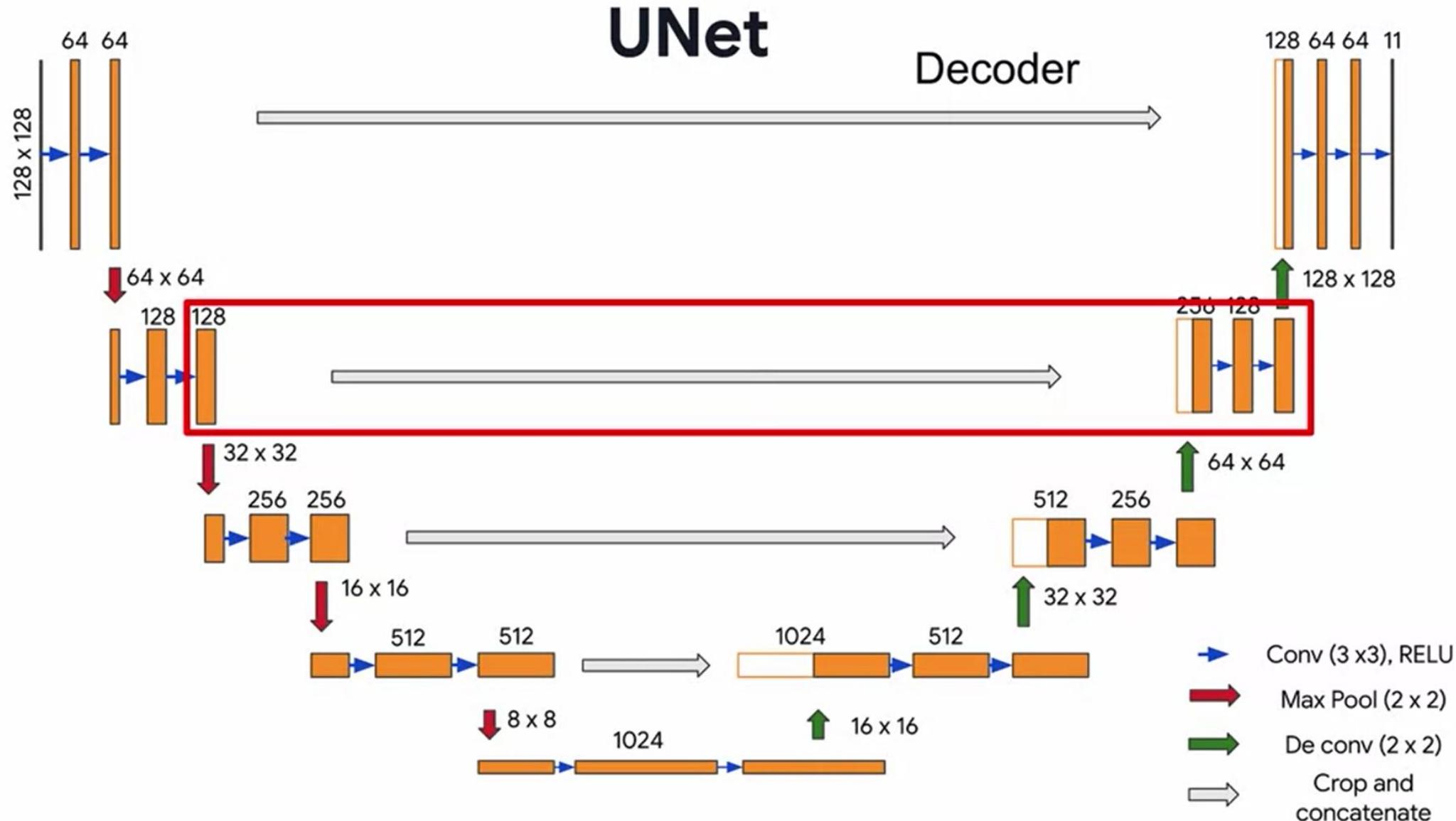




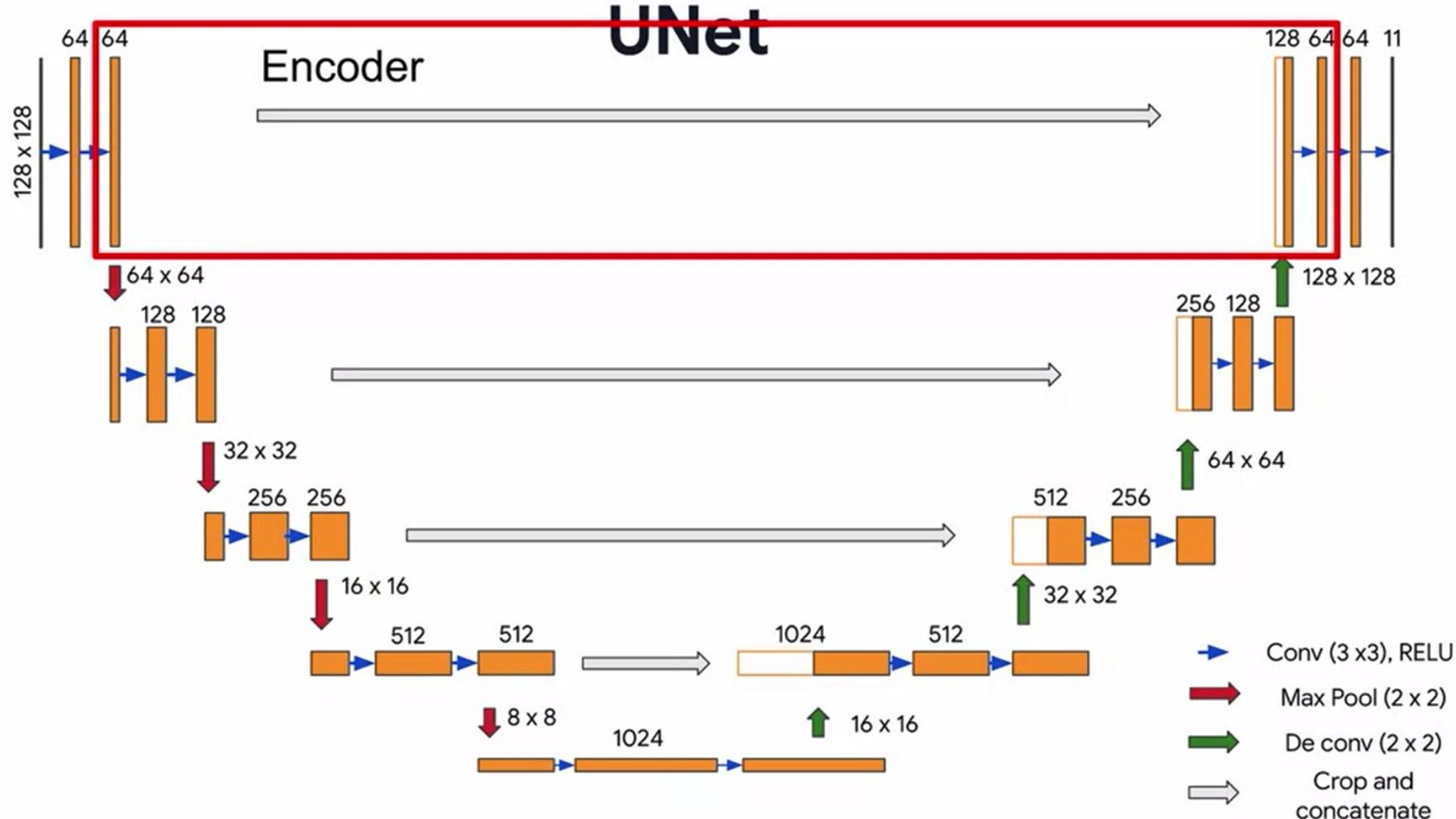
# Semantic Segmentation Model: Unet



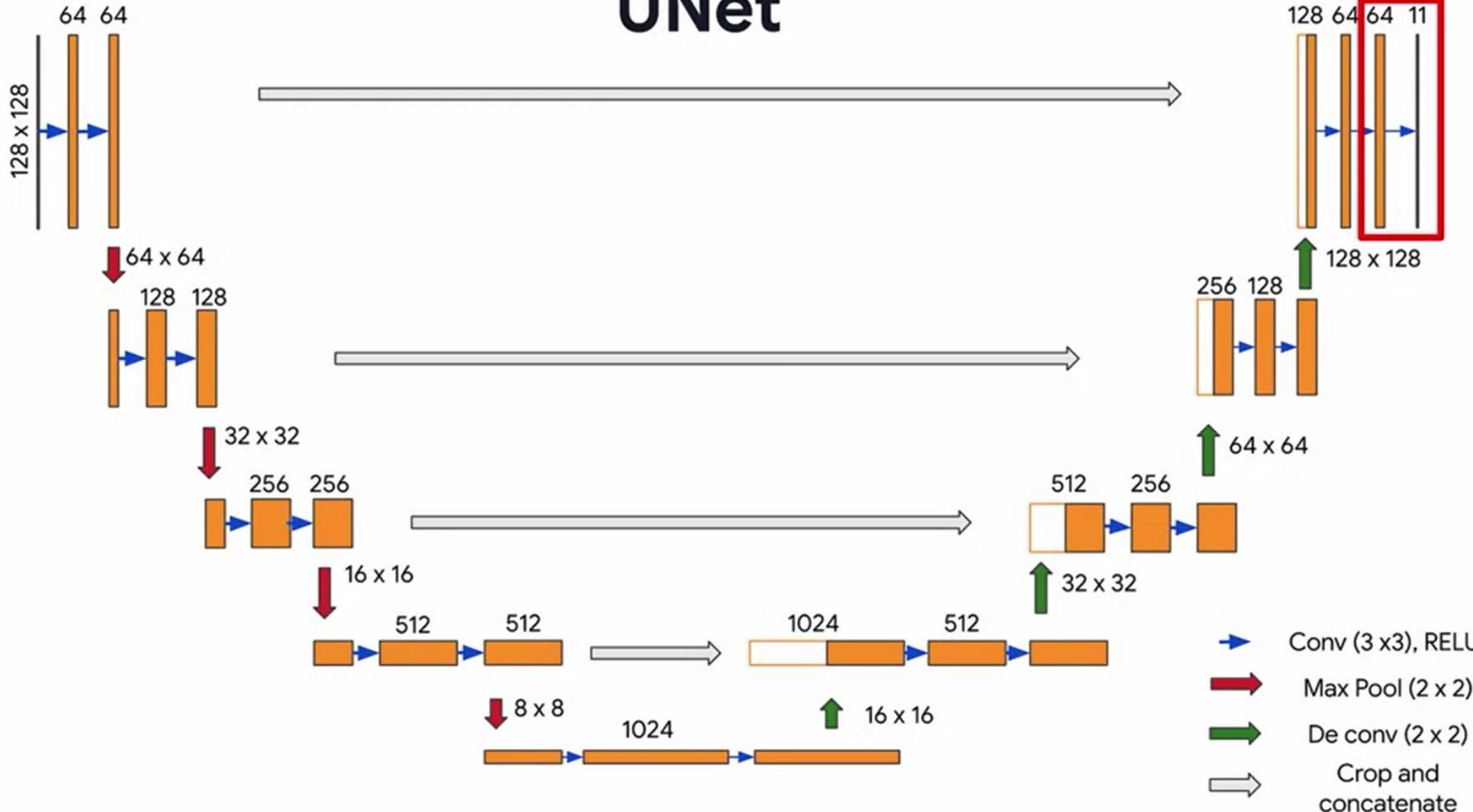
# Semantic Segmentation Model: Unet



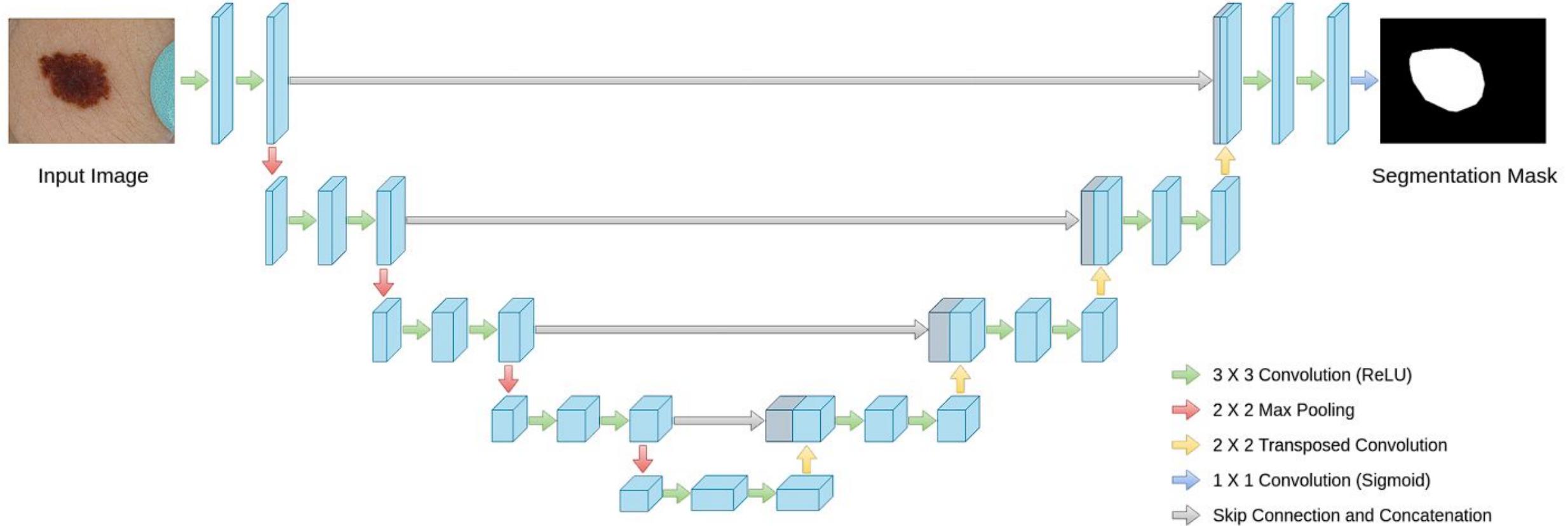
# Semantic Segmentation Model: Unet



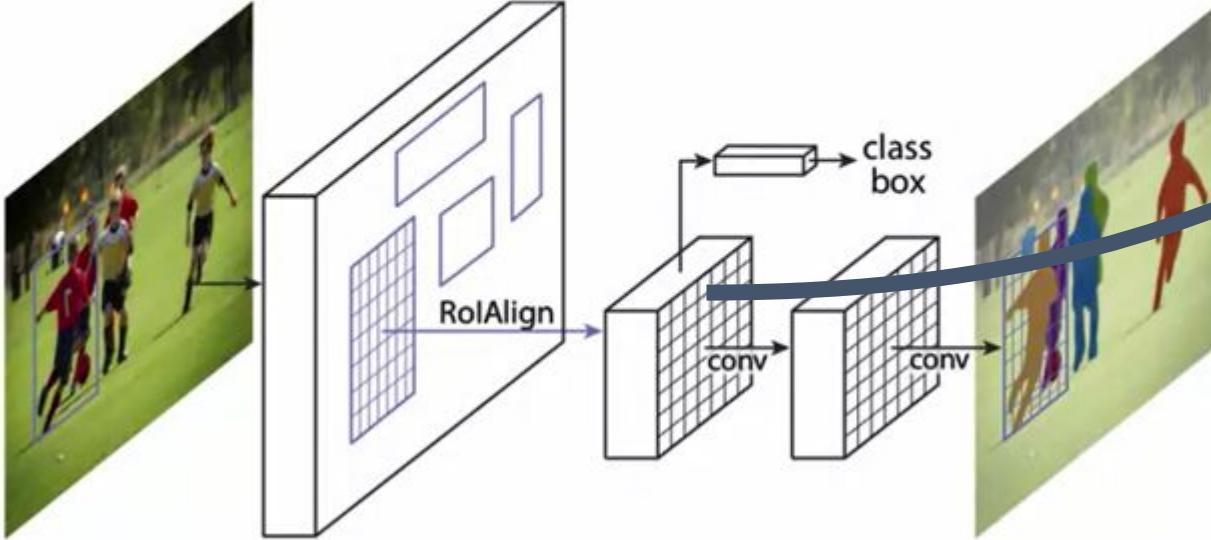
## UNet



# Semantic Segmentation Model: Unet

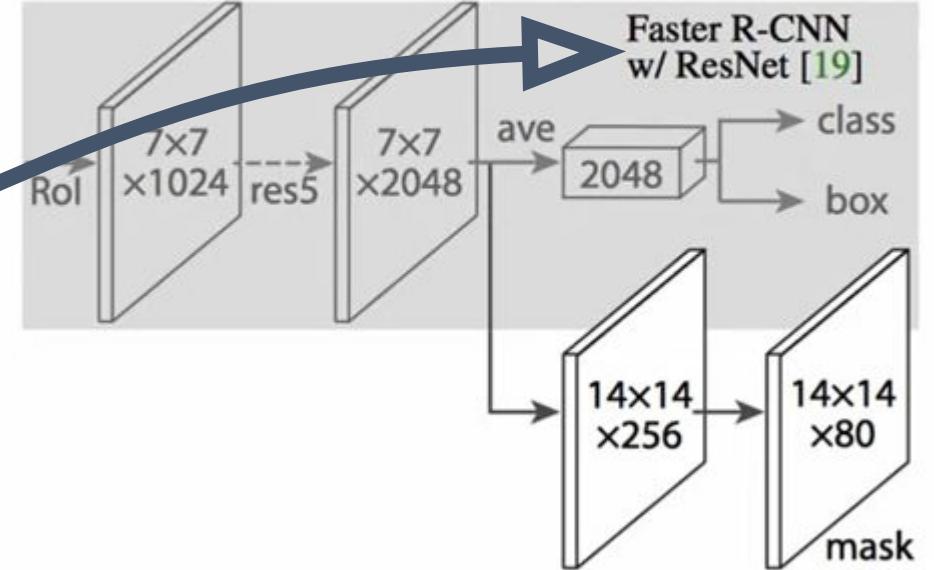


## Mask R-CNN



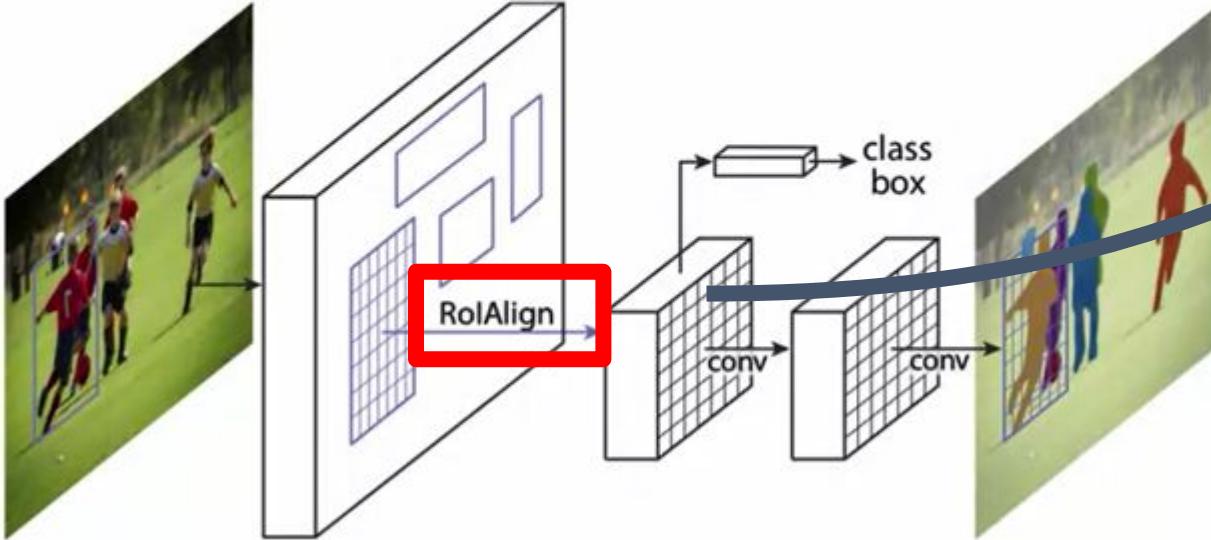
Mask R-CNN (Facebook AI Research)

## Mask R-CNN



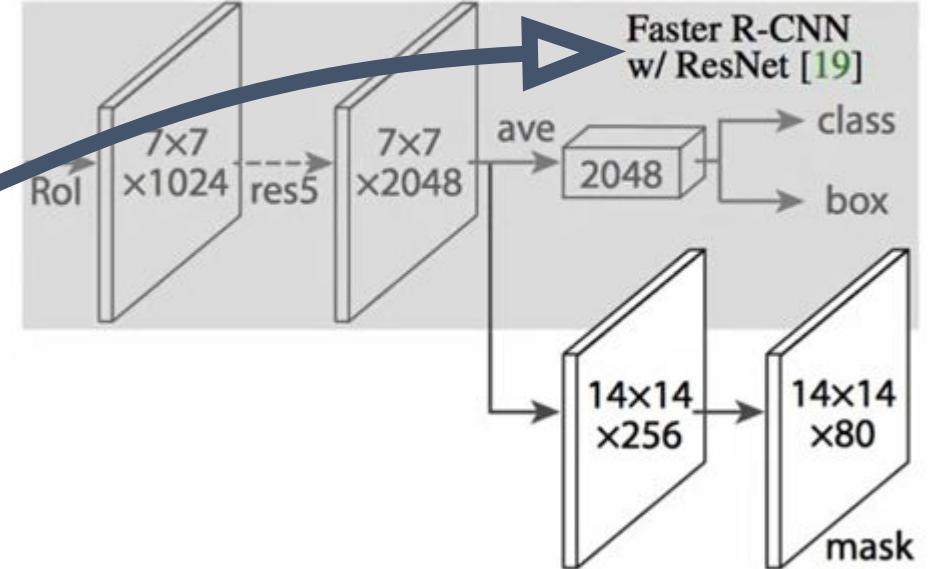
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1703.06870>

## Mask R-CNN



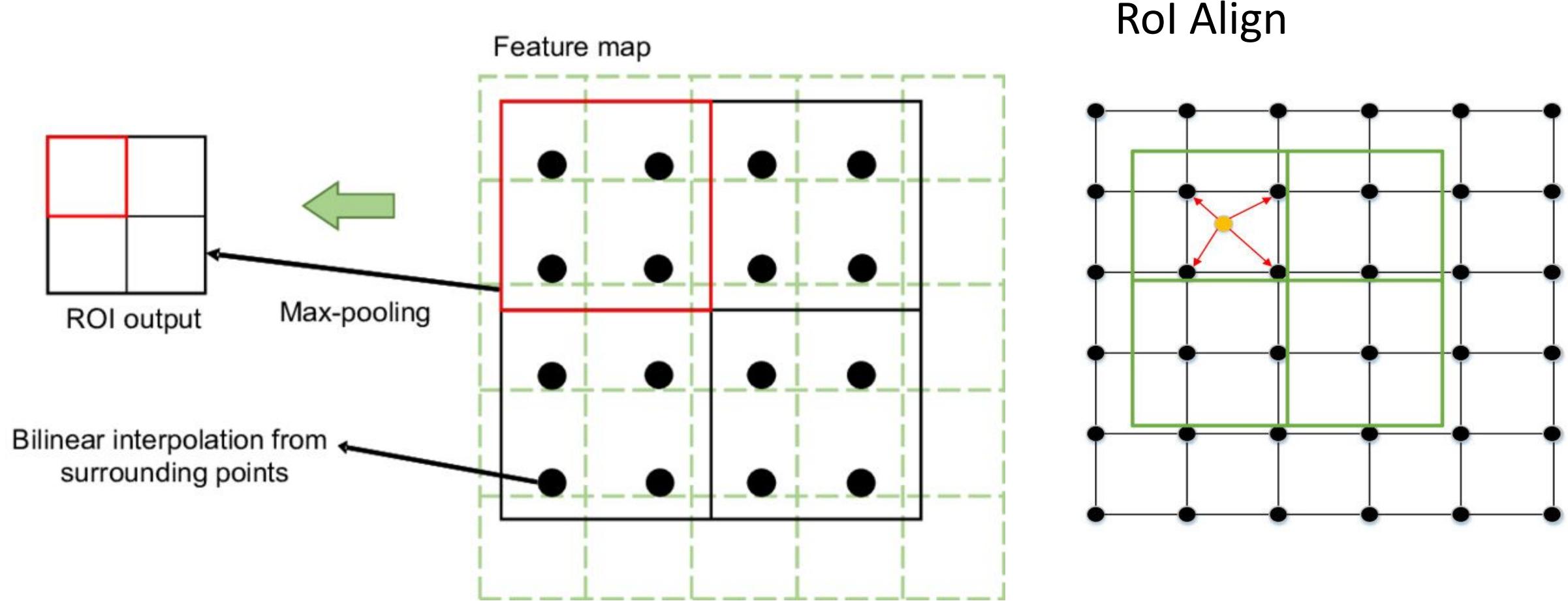
Mask R-CNN (Facebook AI Research)

## Mask R-CNN

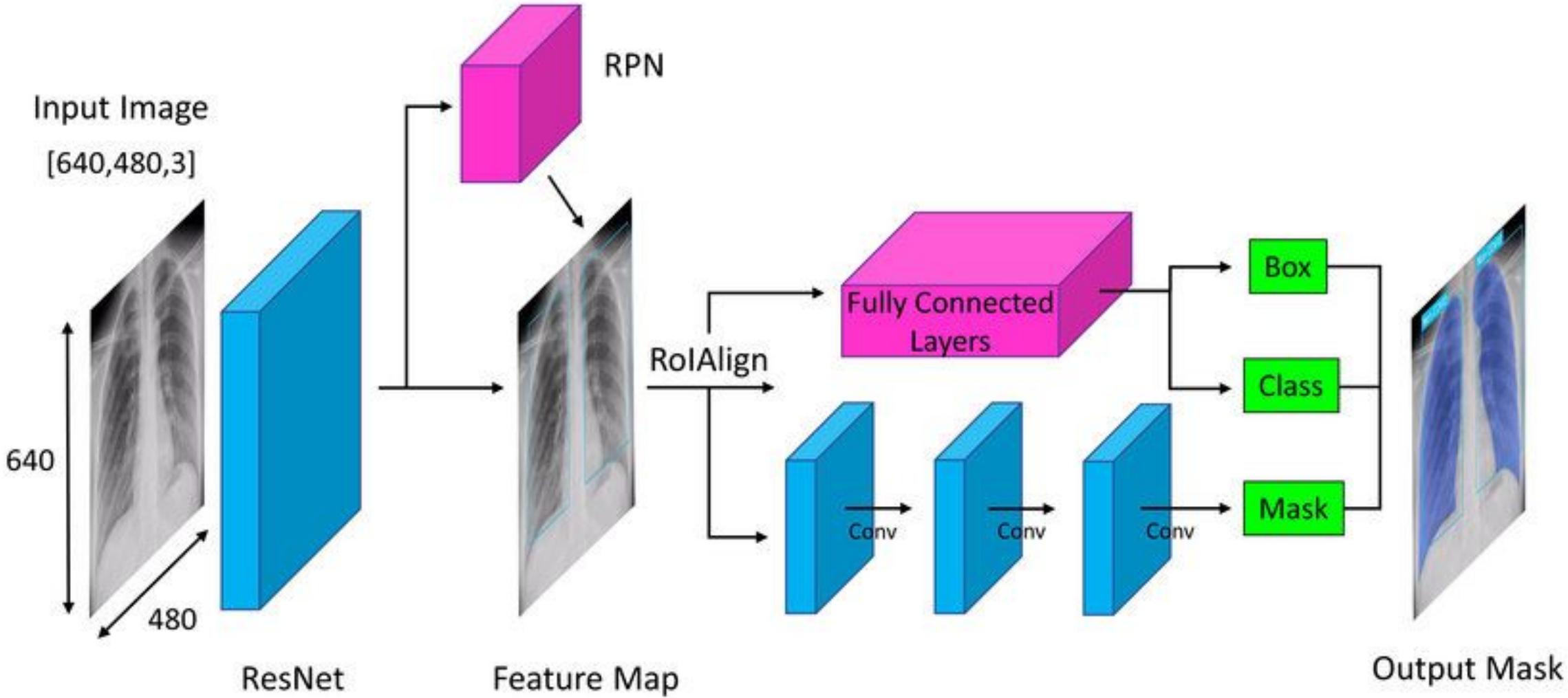


<https://arxiv.org/abs/1703.06870>

# Segmentation model: Mask R-CNN

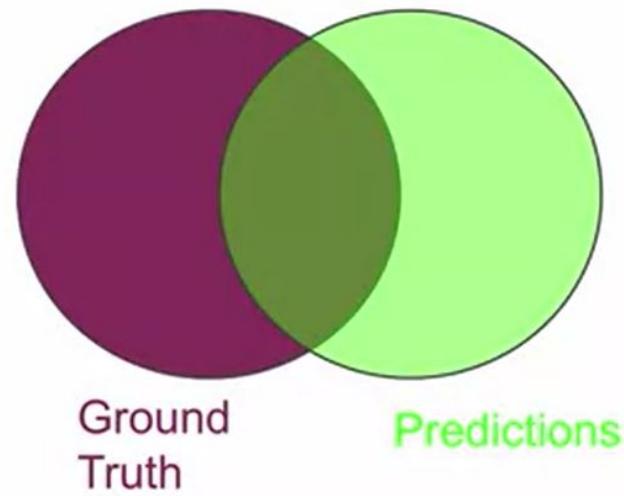


# Segmentation model: Mark R-CNN



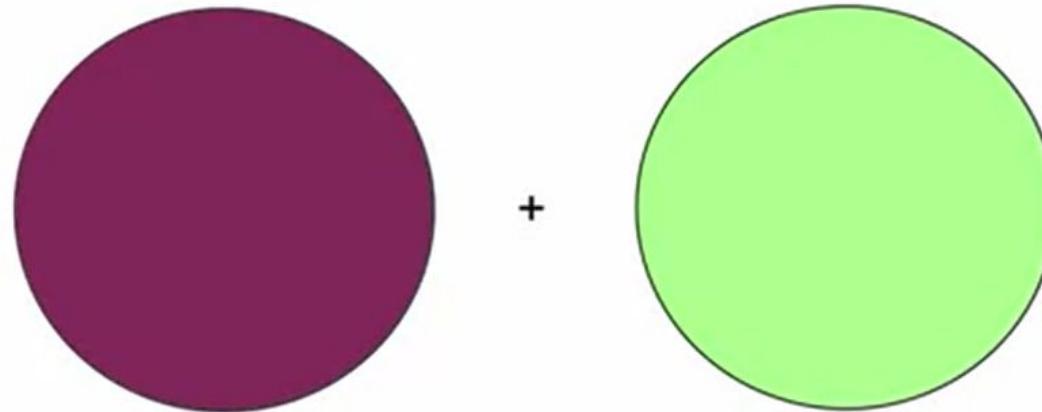
## Area of Overlap

Area of Overlap = sum(True Positives)



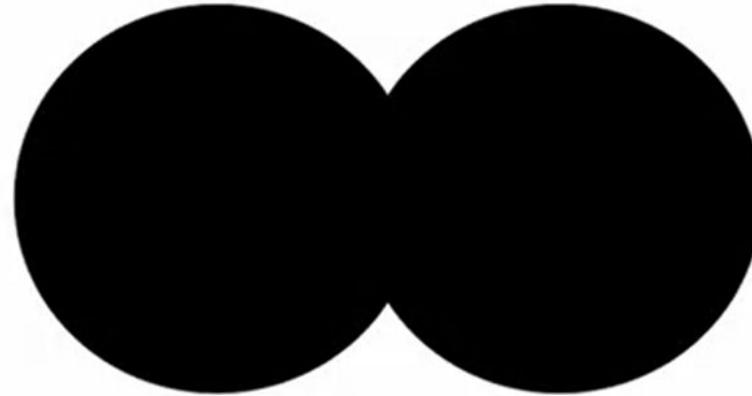
## Combined Area

**Combined Area** = Total Pixels in predicted segmentation mask + Total Pixels in True Segmentation mask



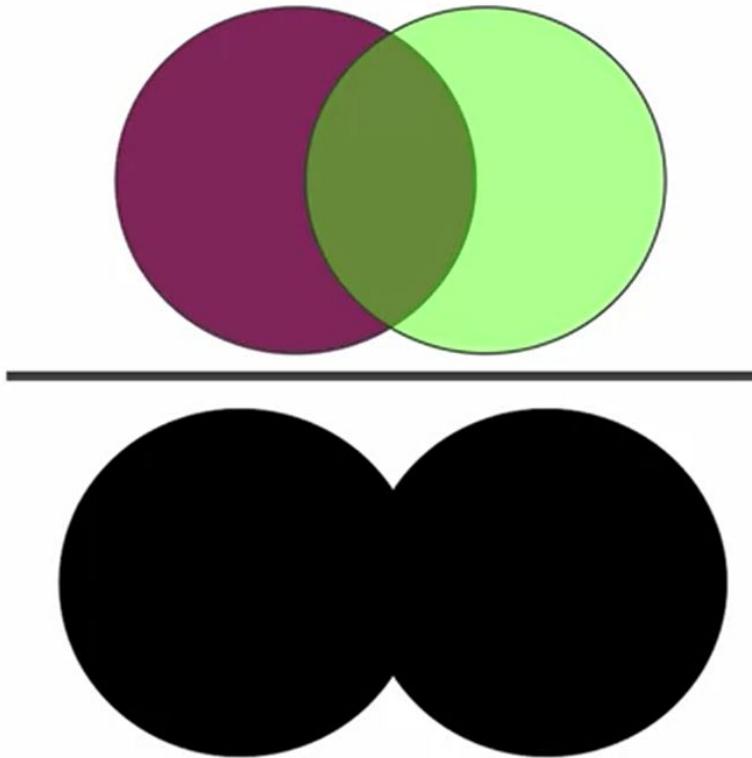
## Area of Union

**Area of Union** = Total Pixels in predicted segmentation mask + Total Pixels in True Segmentation mask - Area of Overlap



## Intersection Over Union

$$\text{IOU} = \frac{\text{Area of Overlap}}{\text{Area of Union}}$$



## Dice Score

$$\text{Dice Score} = \frac{2 \times \text{Area of Overlap}}{\text{Combined Area}}$$

