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# **Introduction to Semantic Segmentation**

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- Introduction to segmentation
- Practical examples and applications
- Various types of segmentation
- Accuracy metrics
- Computational requirements
- Resources



#### **Introduction to Segmentation**

- Image Segmentation is a process that subdivides an image into its constituent parts or objects.
- Key task in computer vision and image processing
- It can be formulated as a pixel classification problem with three different approaches (*semantic*, *instance* and *panoptic*)





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#### **Image Segmentation vs. Object Detection**







#### **Practical Examples**



- Autonomous vehicles
- Smart agriculture
- Drones and aerial imaging
- Medical image diagnosis
- Image editing
- Dataset augmentation





### **Instance, Semantic and Panoptic Segmentation**

- **Semantic segmentation:** produces a contextual description of the "stuff" in the image. Classes are isolated but not objects within the same class. We don't have access to a single object.
- **Instance segmentation**: produces a better description that can list objects as individual instances of "things" but lower generalization on the environment and background "stuff".
- **Panoptic segmentation**: Combines semantic and instance segmentation. We have access to the environmental context but also to the individual objects. So, we see both "stuff" and "things".





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#### **Image Segmentation using Deep Learning**

- Deconstruction: Feature extraction (backbone, encoder)
- Reconstruction: Upsampler (decoder)





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### **Deep Learning Segmentation Architecture**

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#### **Semantic Segmentation Output**



- 1-hot encoding, just like classification
- Score applied to each pixel
- Class with highest score sets the pixel



	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	3
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
Segmented	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
>	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
1: Person	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
2: Bench	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3
3: Plant/Grass	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
4: Cat	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
	4	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	4	4	1	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3





#### **Instance Segmentation – Naïve**



- Additional model output for computing bounding boxes
  - Same as SSD, YOLO, etc...
- Boxes are post-processed to re-colour masks in order to distinguish instances.
- Overlapping instances will be poorly segmented because of box limitations.



3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3333331133333 12333332233

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3



1: Person

2: Bench

4: Cat



#### **Instance Segmentation – Proto Masks**

• Additional model output computes per-instance mask predictions.

- Learns to separate objects in each mask which are then fused with semantic mask.
- Handles overlapping instances.







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#### **Instance Segmentation – Box Masks**



• Extension of detection models. Inherently instance based.

• Instead of predicting boxes for objects, the model predicts masks.





#### **Panoptic Segmentation**



Fusing semantic and instance segmentation to detect "things" and "stuff"

semantic segmentation



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#### **Dataset Types**



• Label masks

- Object polygons
- Very high annotation effort
- "SAM" is a game changer for annotation effort





#### **Accuracy Metrics**



- Similar IoU concept as detection
- Panoptic Quality "PQ" is a new metric and applied, in part, to all segmentation challenges
- PQ metrics for "things" and "stuffs" categories
- COCO metrics "Panoptic Evaluation"





#### **Computational Requirements**

• Same backbone as detection

Segmentation head incurs ~20% overhead

• Post-processing demands

• Instance and panoptic incur additional overhead



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- Semantic segmentation is a technique that enables us to isolate different objects in an image along their contours.
- Improves on detection models for objects with more complex shapes.
- It can be considered an image classification task at a pixel level.







- Semantic segmentation classifies all pixels in an image by their class.
- Instance segmentation refines the semantic masks to separate each object instance.
- Panoptic segmentation fuses semantic and instance segmentation into a single unified model with knowledge of "things" and "stuff".



#### Resources



#### • Datasets

- <u>https://cocodataset.org/</u>
- <u>https://www.cityscapes-dataset.com/</u>
- <u>https://ai.facebook.com/datasets/segment-anything/</u>
- Models
  - <u>https://learnopencv.com/yolov5-instance-segmentation/</u>
  - <u>https://segment-anything.com/</u>
- Demos
  - See Real-Time Segmentation at the Edge at the NXP Booth



## Thank you, questions?



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