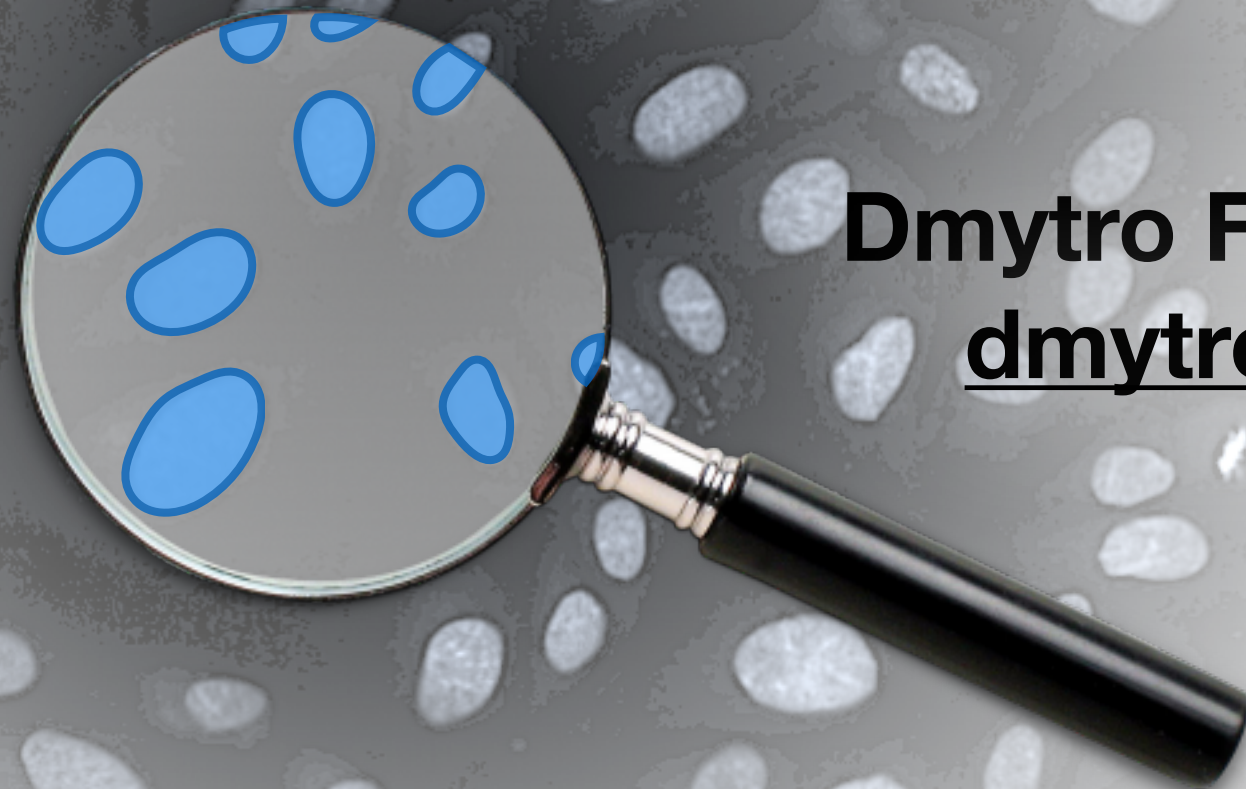


Under supervised semantic segmentation

Doing more with less



Dmytro Fishman
dmytro@ut.ee

Biomedical Image
Analysis Group



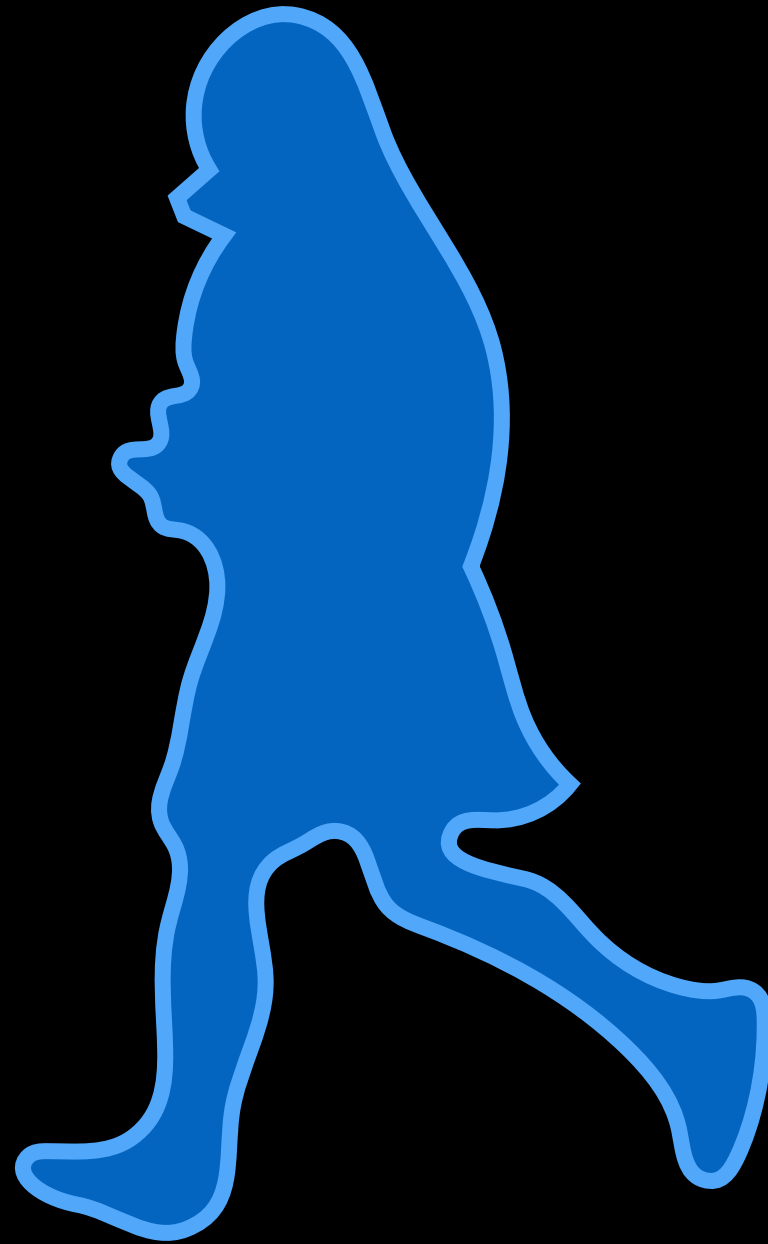
Segmentation problem - predicting **class** for each pixel in the image (in this case **pedestrian** and **background**)

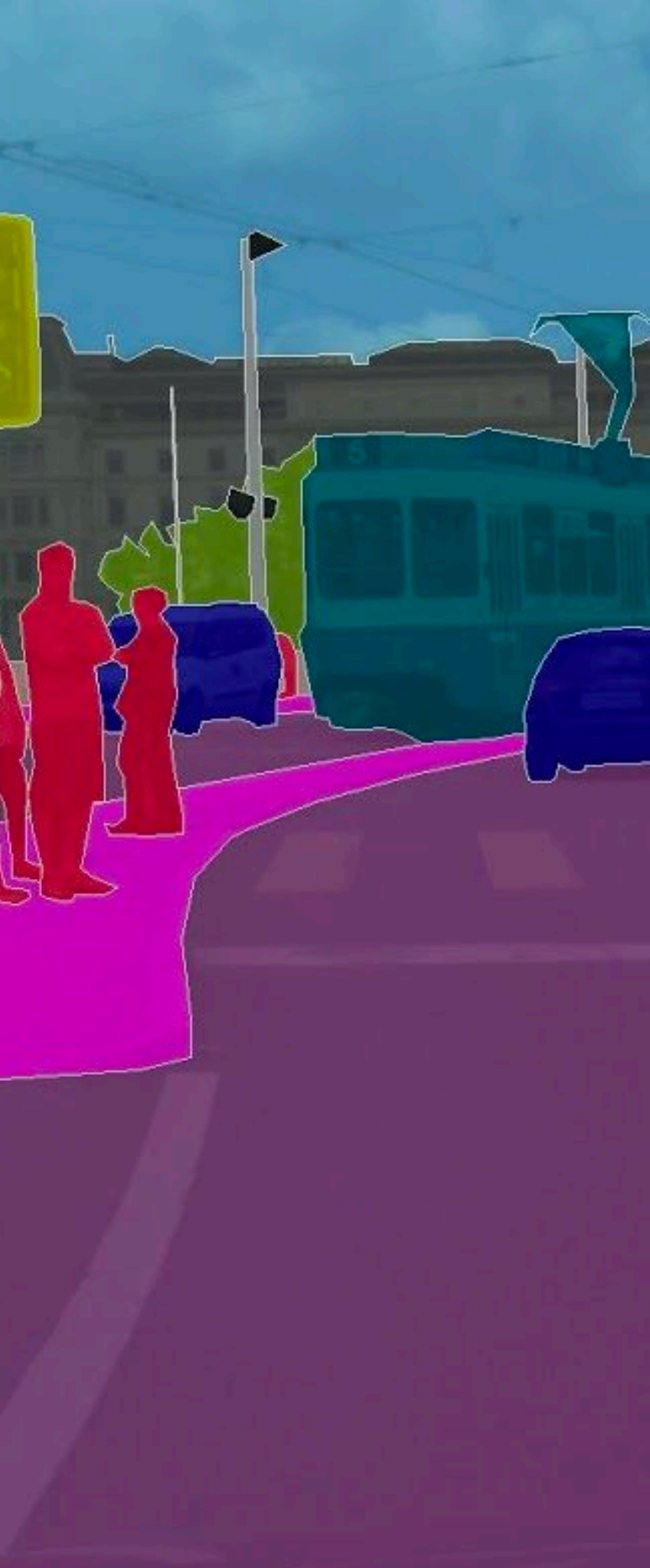


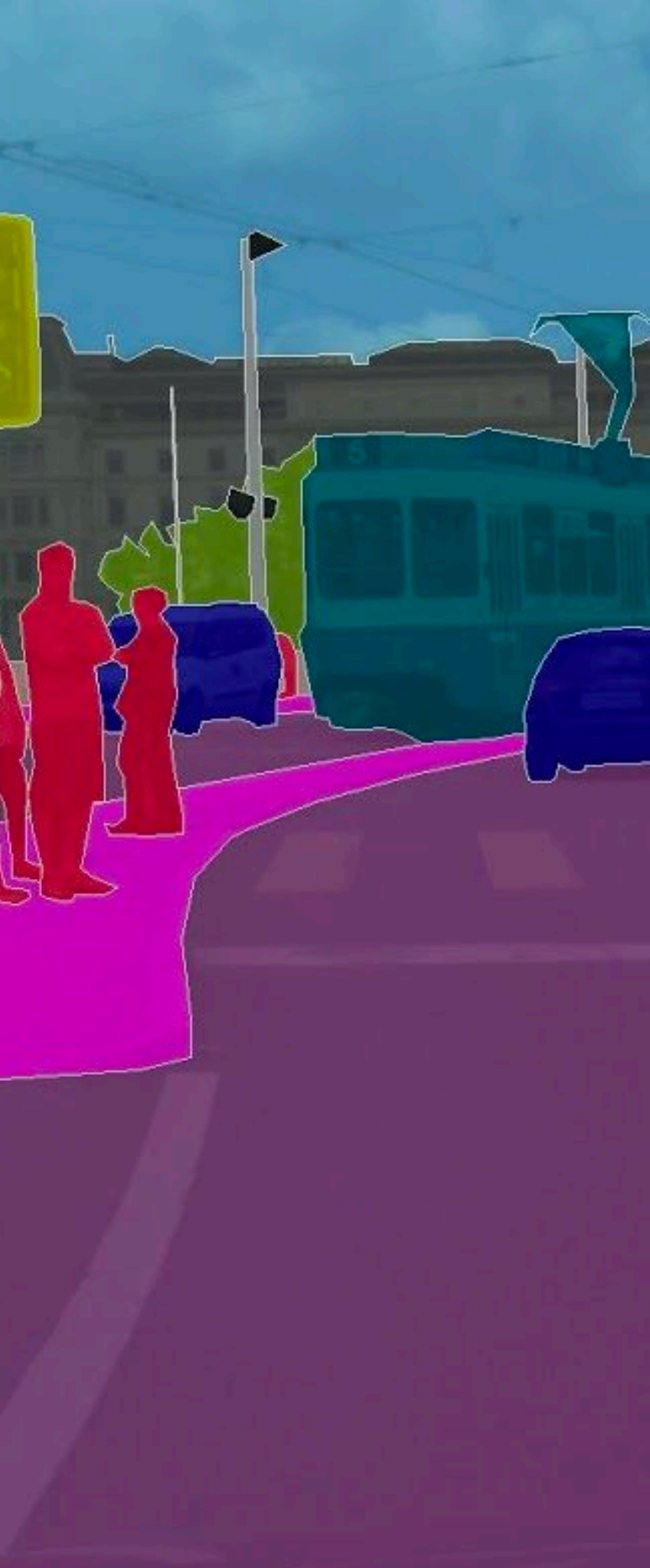
Segmentation problem - predicting **class** for each pixel in the image (in this case **pedestrian** and **background**)

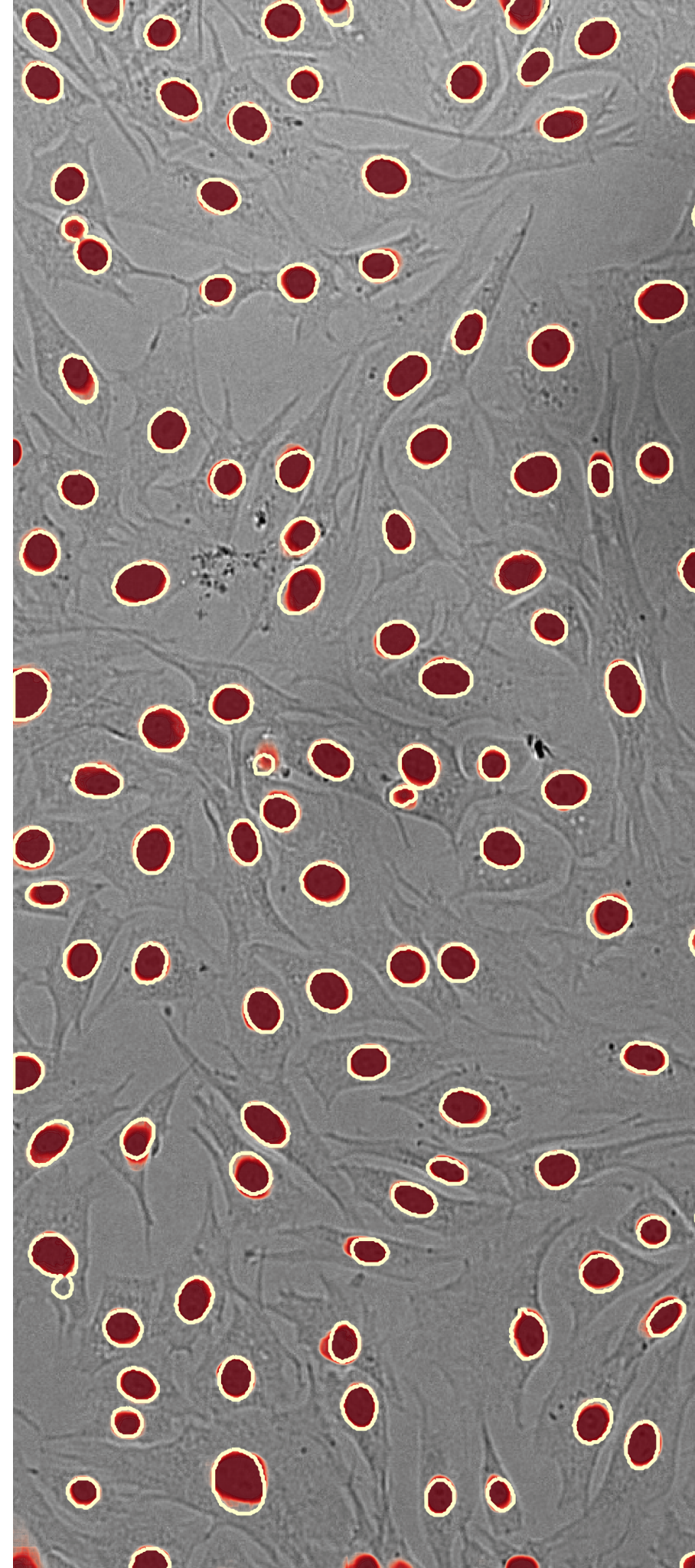
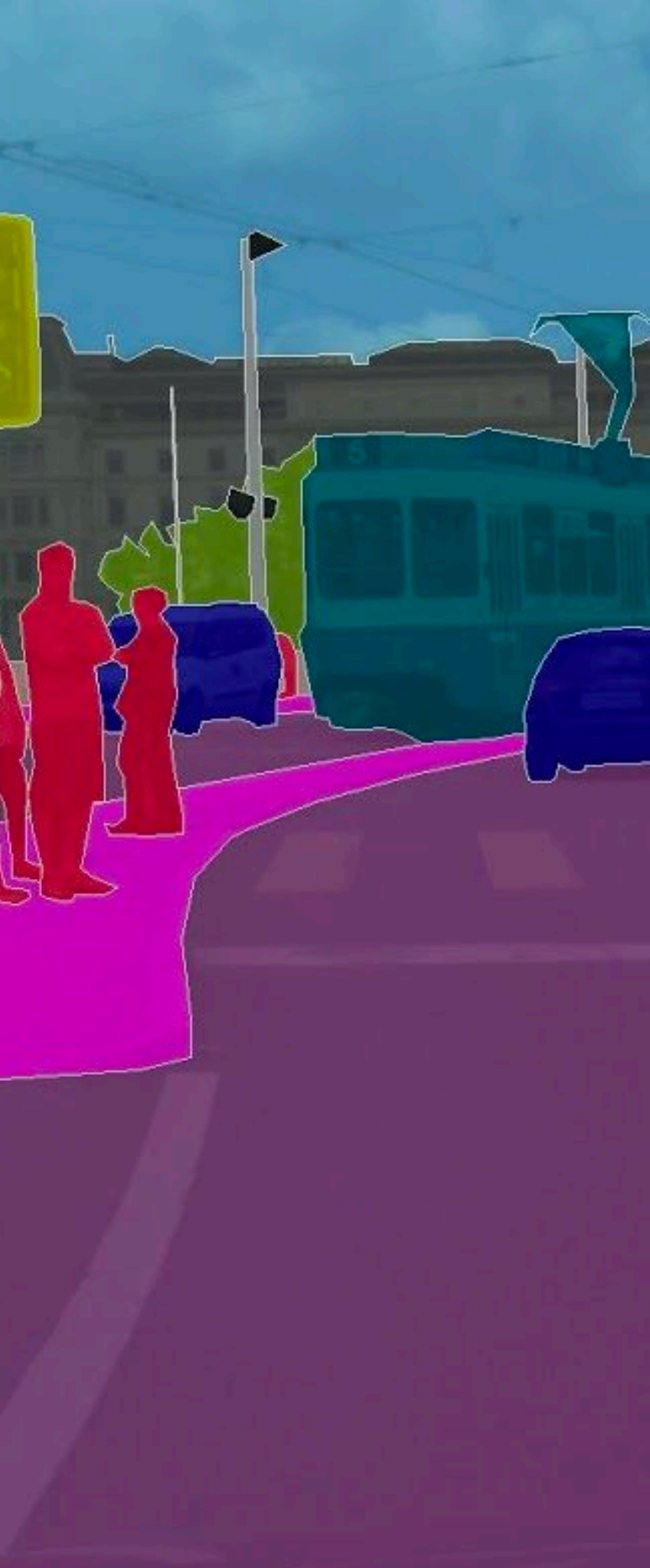


Segmentation problem - predicting **class** for each pixel in the image (in this case **pedestrian** and **background**)

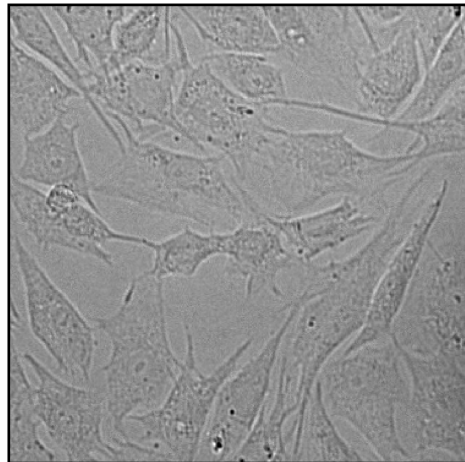




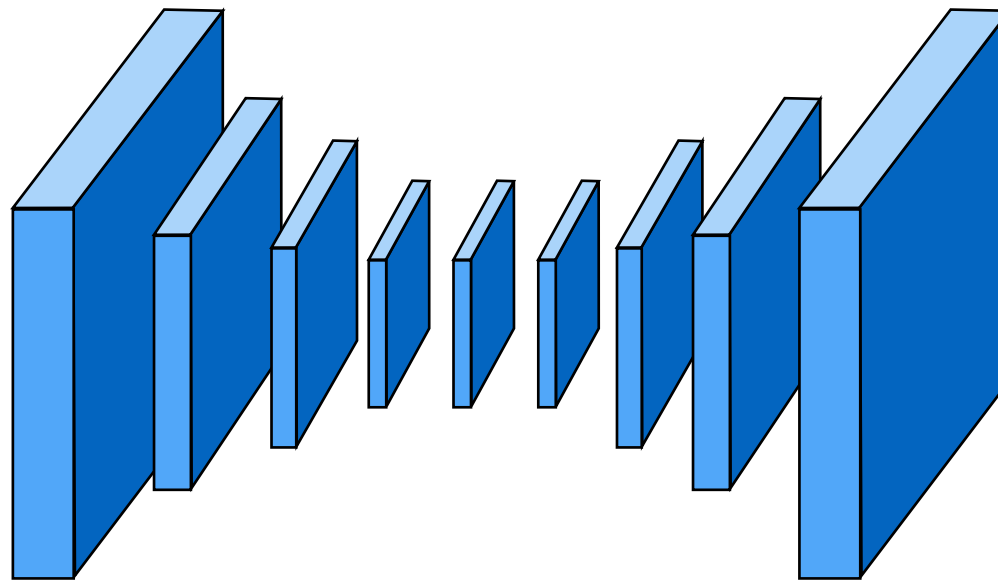




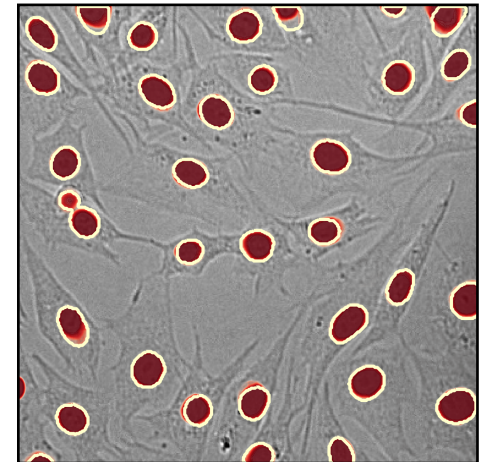
Brightfield
image

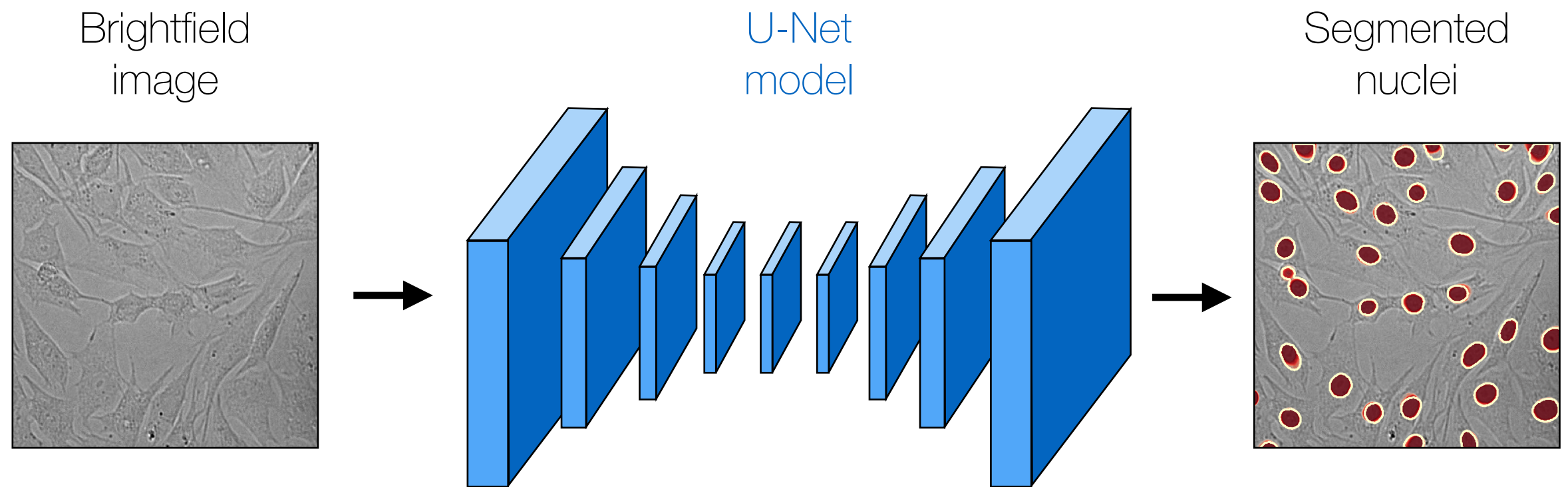


U-Net
model

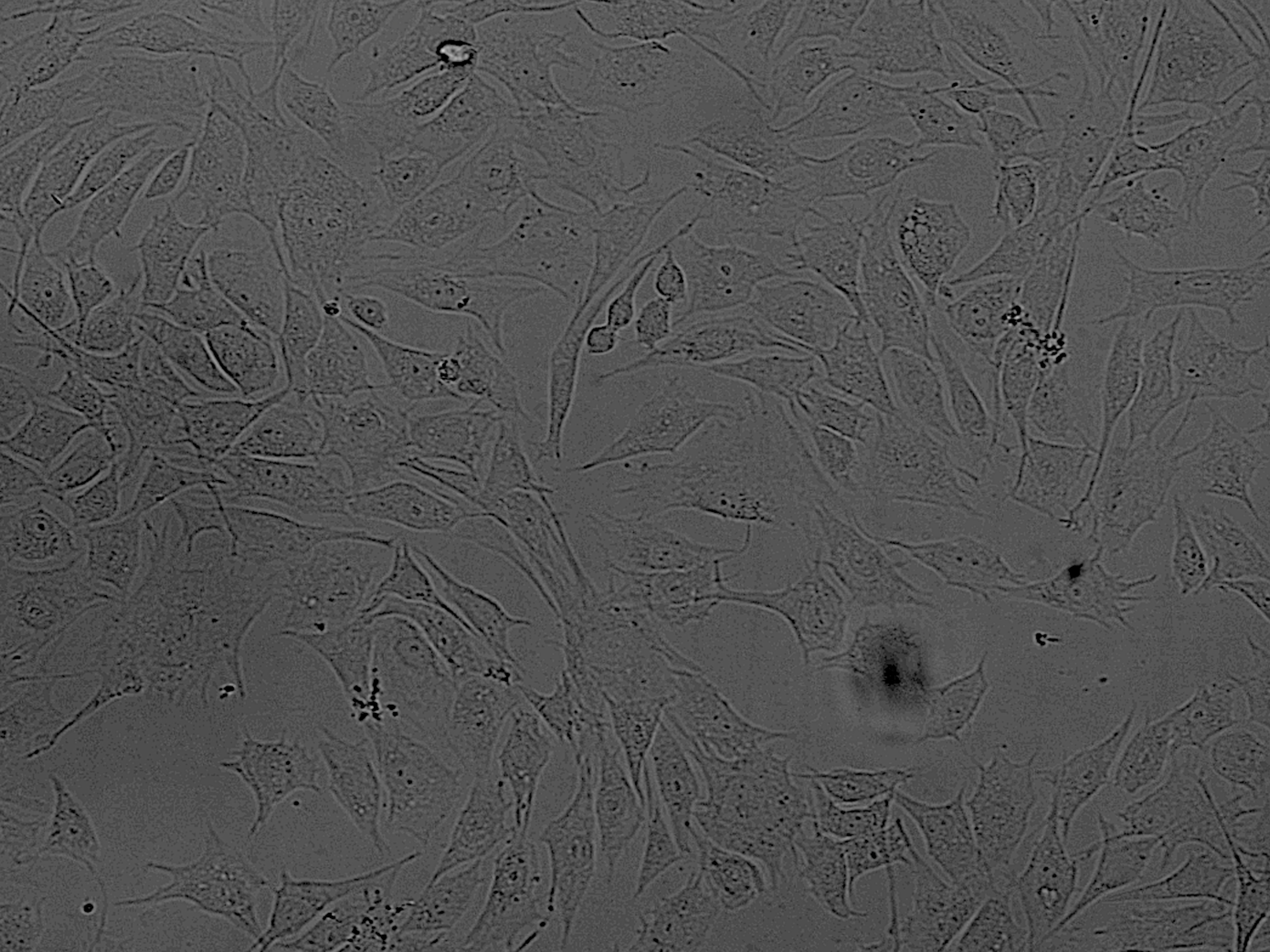


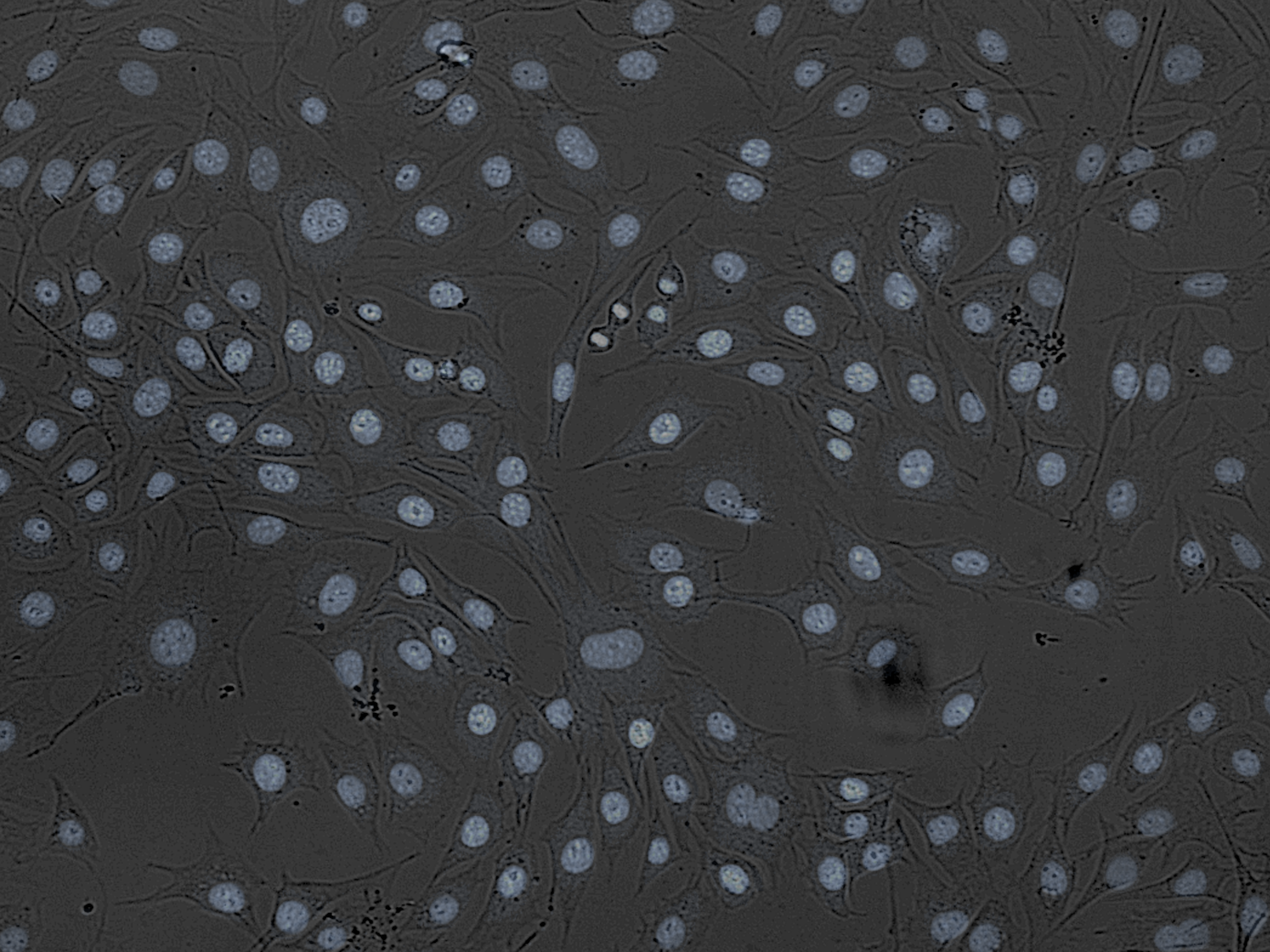
Segmented
nuclei

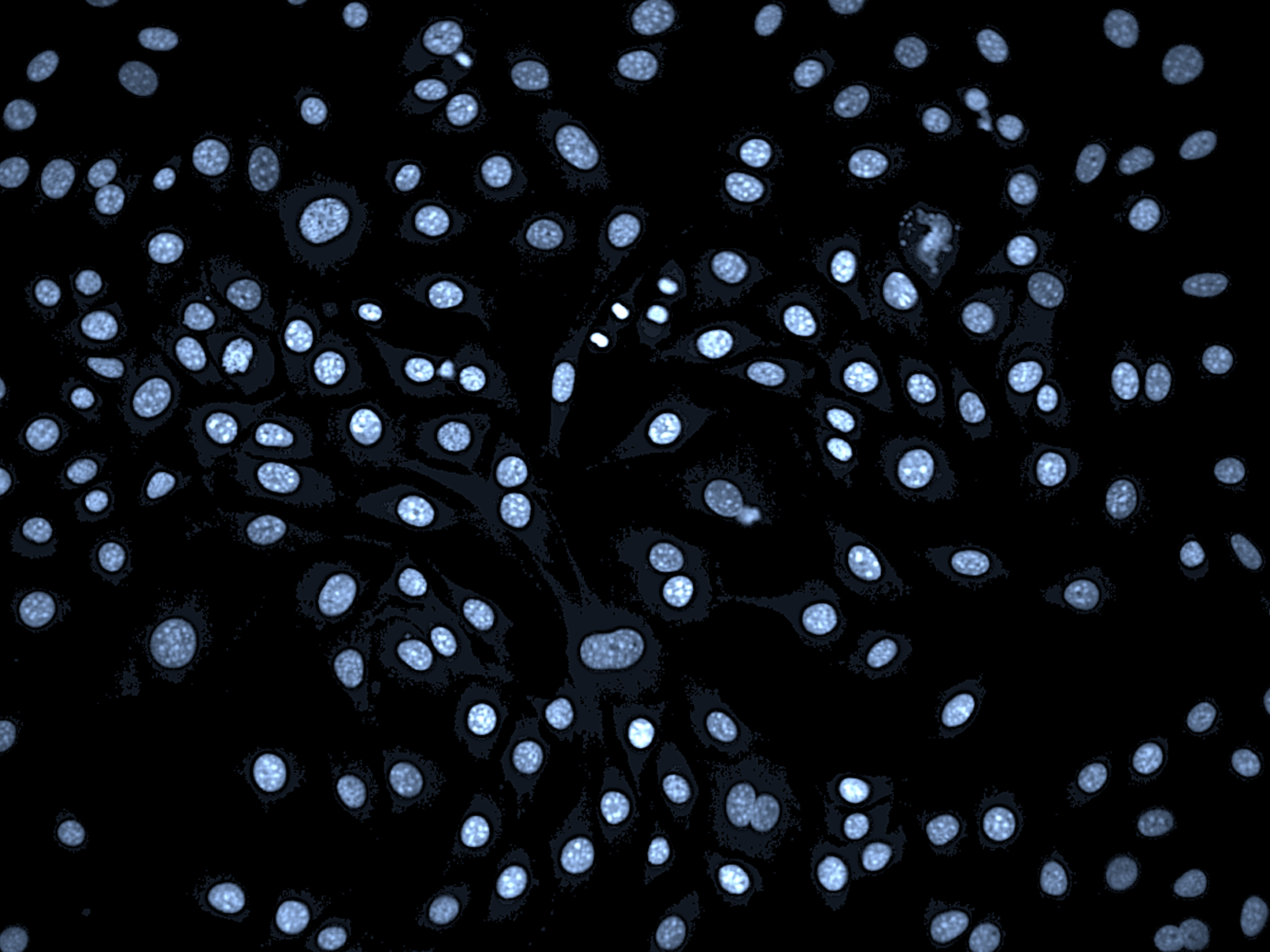




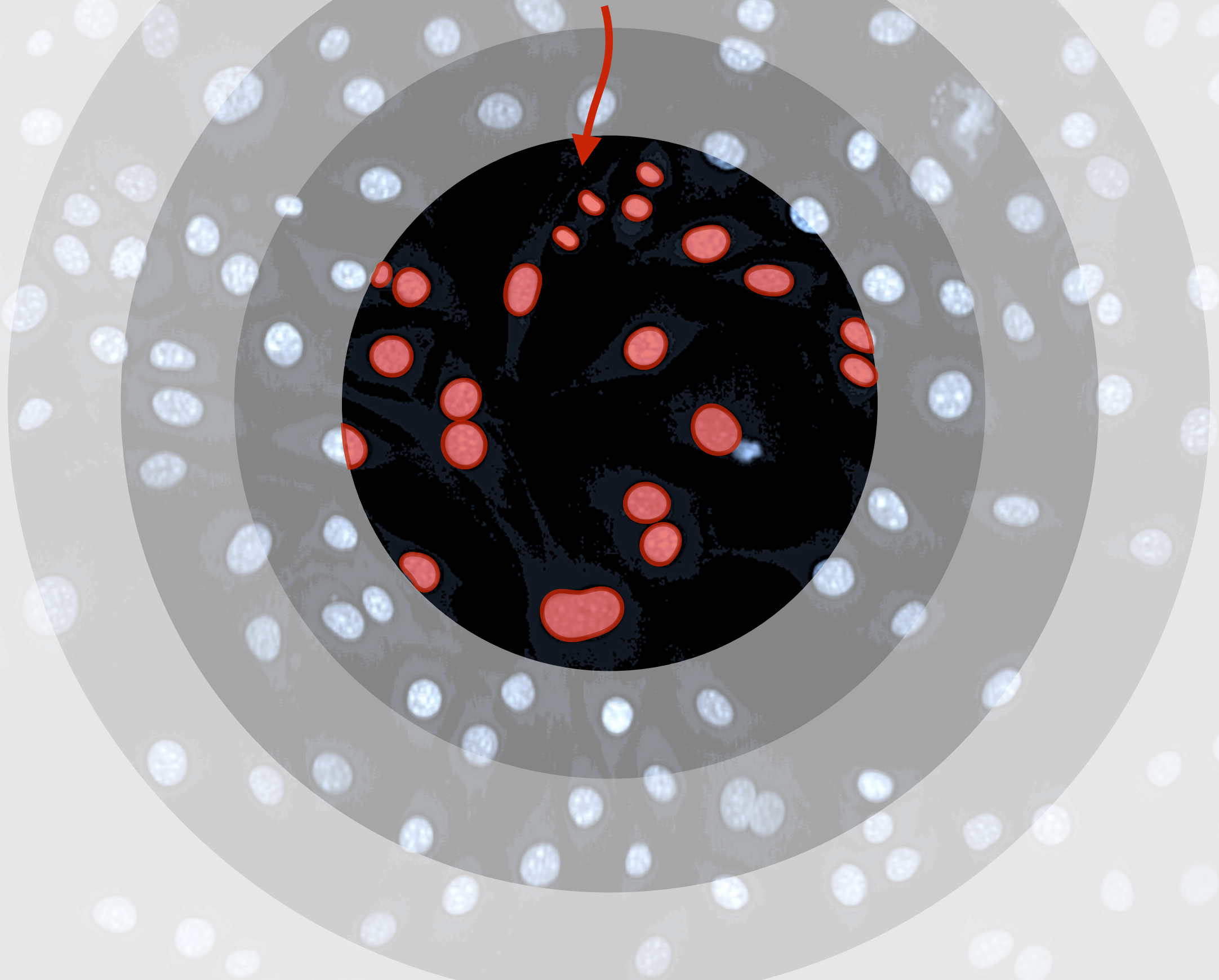
Where **training masks** come from?



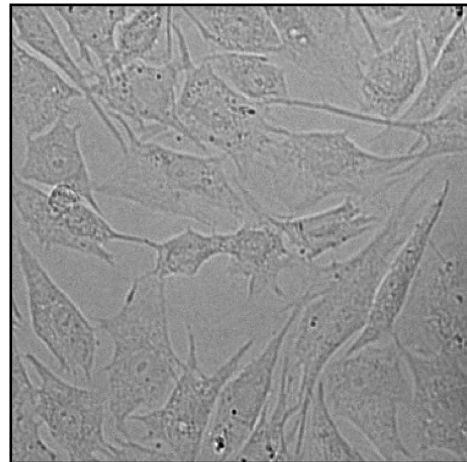




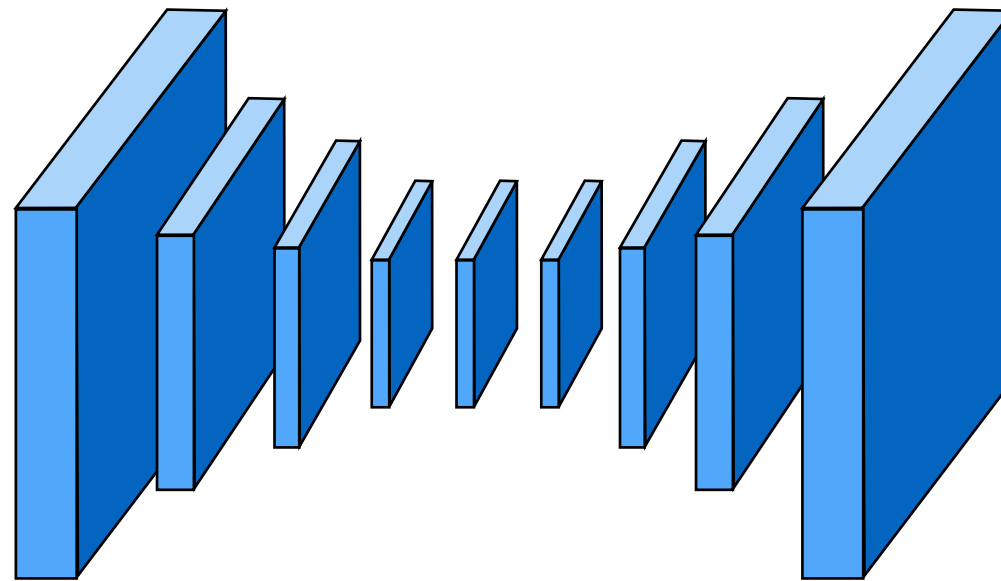
Fluorescent images are relatively easy* to segment
using **semi-automated classical algorithms**



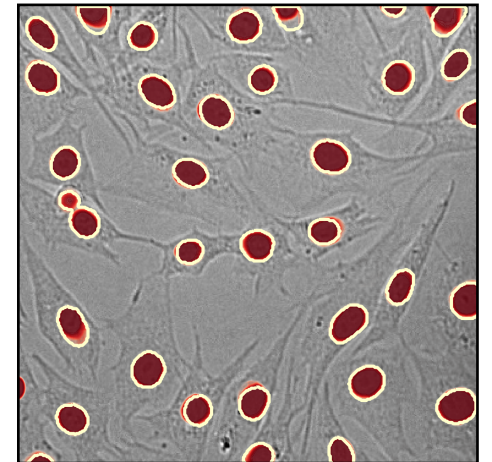
Brightfield
image



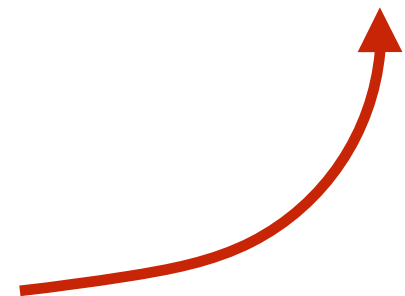
U-Net
model



Segmented
nuclei



Training masks come from
fluorescent images



Practical segmentation of nuclei in brightfield cell images with neural networks trained on fluorescently labelled samples

Authors: **Dmytro Fishman**, **Sten-Oliver Salumaa**, Daniel Majoral, Tõnis Laasfeld, Samantha Peel, Jan Wildenhain, Alexander Schreiner, Kaupo Palo, Leopold Parts.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/jmi.13038>

Evaluating Very Deep Convolutional Neural Networks for Nucleus Segmentation from Brightfield Cell Microscopy Images

Authors: **Mohammed A. S. Ali**, Oleg Misko, Sten-Oliver Salumaa, Mikhail Papkov, Kaupo Palo, Dmytro Fishman, Leopold Parts

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/24725552211023214>

The results of this research is **used outside our group**

The screenshot displays the Harmony software interface, which is used for image analysis. The main window shows a grayscale image of a cell culture with numerous nuclei highlighted in various colors (red, green, blue, yellow, orange, pink, purple). The interface includes several panels and toolbars.

Top Toolbar: Setup, Run Experiment, Image Analysis, Evaluation, Settings, Help.

Left Panel:

- Analysis: *_Sequence_For_Import_
- Measurement: Seven_Cell_Lines_Hoechst...
- Buttons: New, Save..., Test
- Analysis Sequence: Input Image, Using: Individual Planes, FFC None
- ABB: Find Nuclei DNN
- Status: Under Development
- Channel: Brightfield
- Model: UNet
- Threshold: 0.5
- Minimum Size: 10 μ m
- Upper Threshold: 0
- Output Population: Nuclei
- Output Image: Nuclei Prediction
- Define Results: Output: 1 Well Results, 0 Object Results

Right Panel:

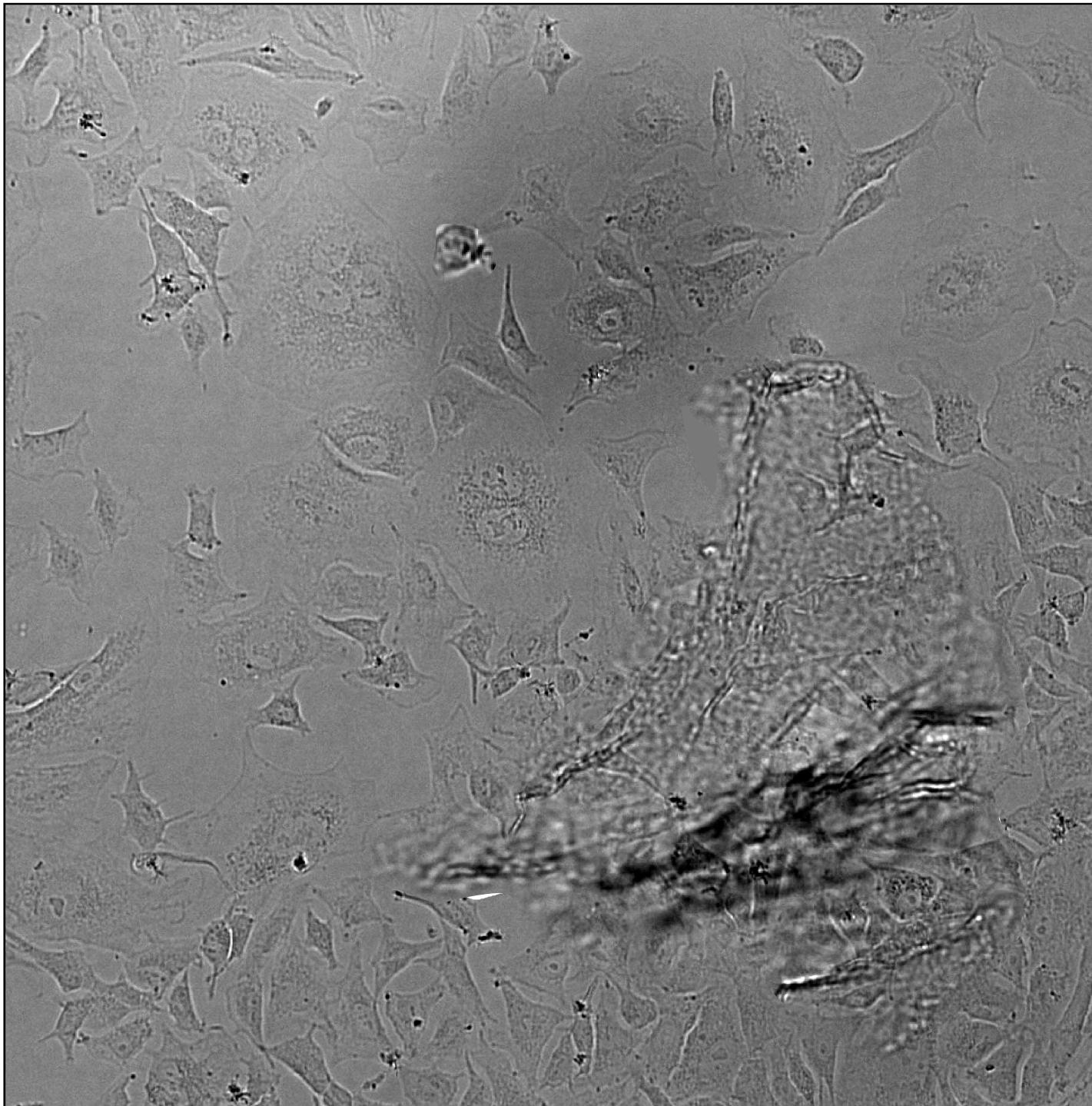
- Image Control: Controls (Coloring: Highlight, Show Scale: ☐)
- Channels: Brightfield (Color: Gray, 4313 to 6932, Auto Contrast: ☐)
- Regions: Nuclei (Color: Rainbow, Style: Body)
- Overlays: Highlighted Objects
- Navigation: Seven_Cell_Lines_Ho... (Plate: Assay: , Layer: Measurement Layout, Well:)

Bottom Panel: Image Analysis Results

Summary Properties Nuclei

Population: Nuclei	Value						
Number of Objects	146						
Property	Mean	CV %	StdDev	Median	Max	Min	Sum
Size [μ m]	14.8599	17.8486	2.65228	14.7232	21.6502	10.0607	2169.54

Image Analysis Results Messages



Not always
there is an easy
way to get
labels

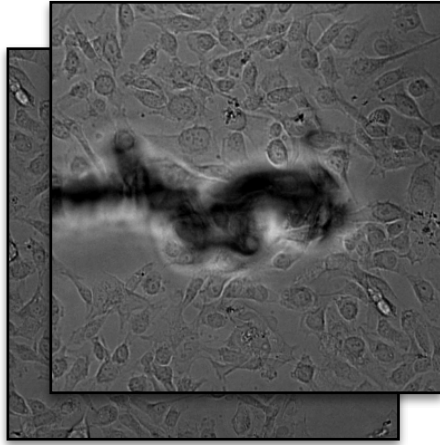


Not always
there is an easy
way to get
labels



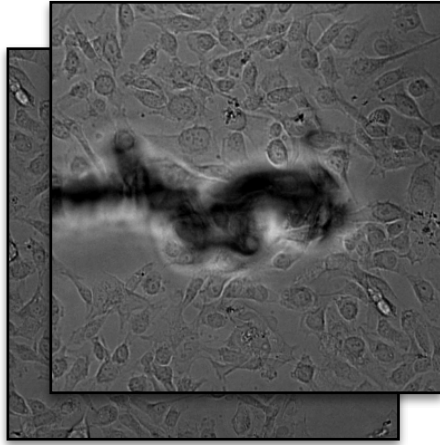
Not always
there is an easy
way to get
labels

Training images

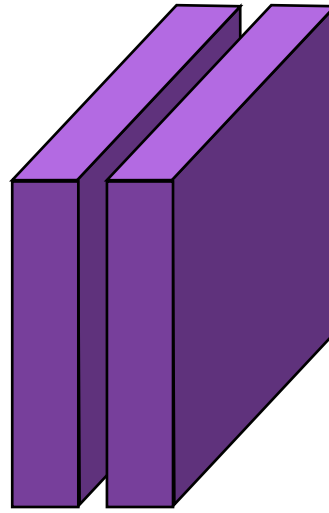


Weak labels
(**artifact** vs **no artifact**)

Training images



ScoreCAM
framework

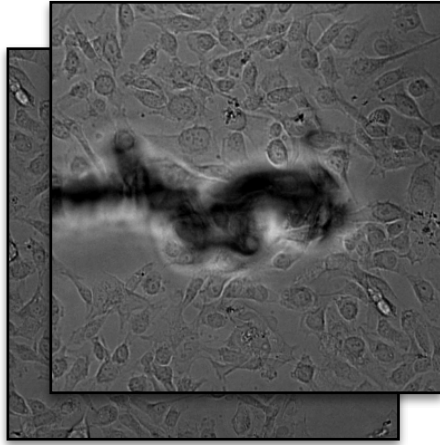


Weak labels

(**artifact** vs **no artifact**)

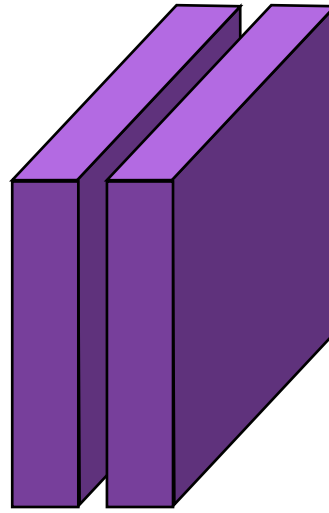


Training images

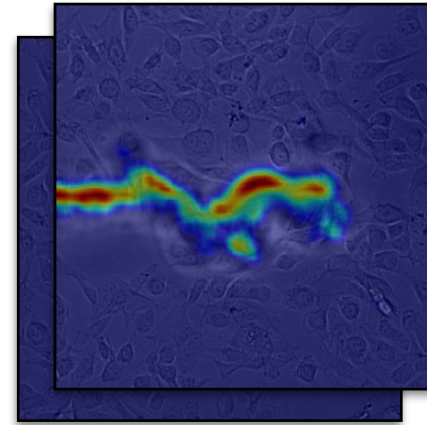


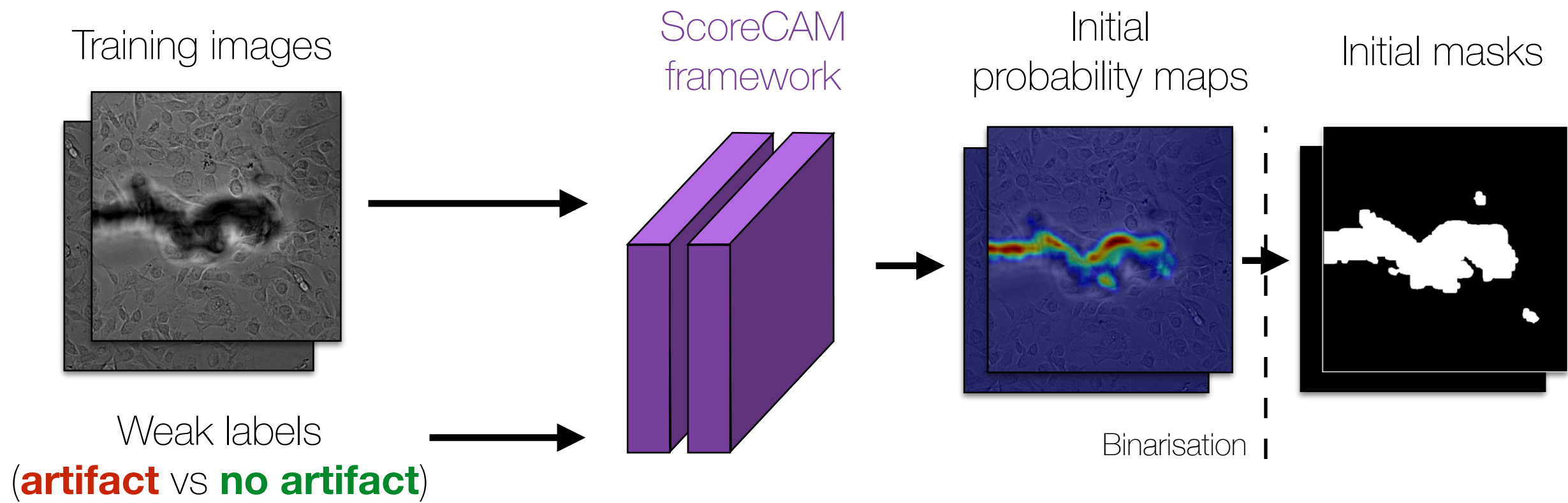
Weak labels
(**artifact** vs **no artifact**)

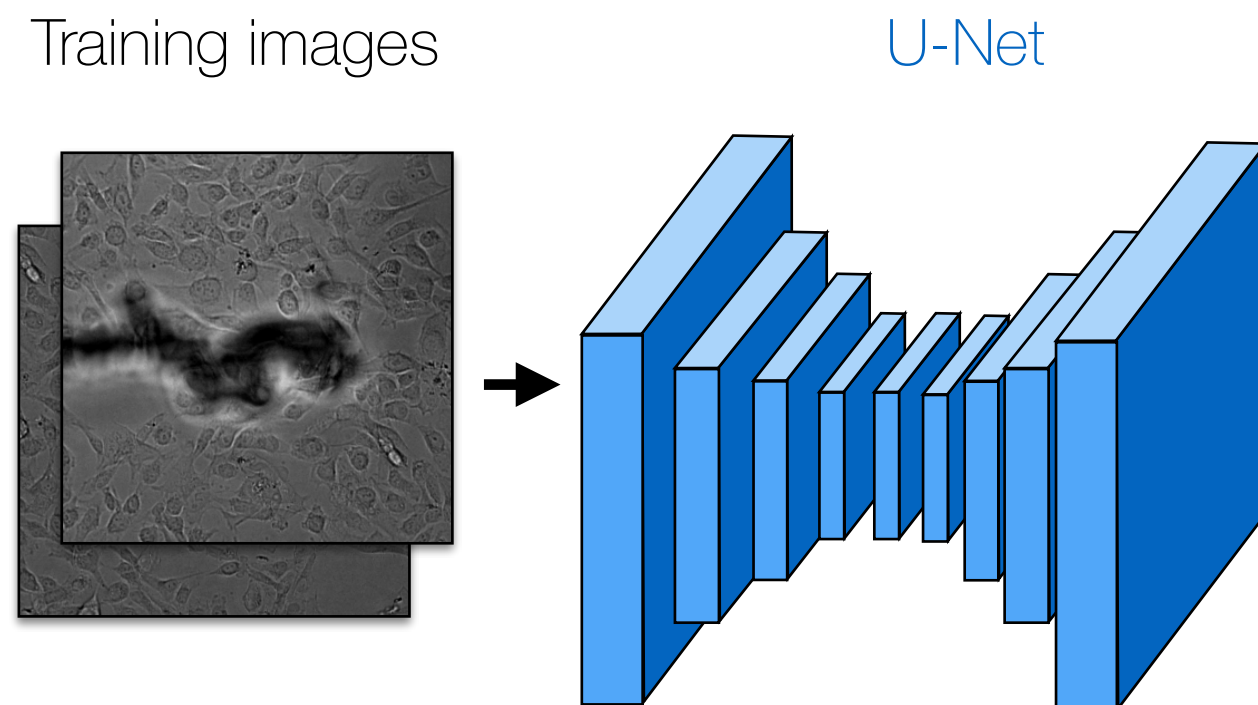
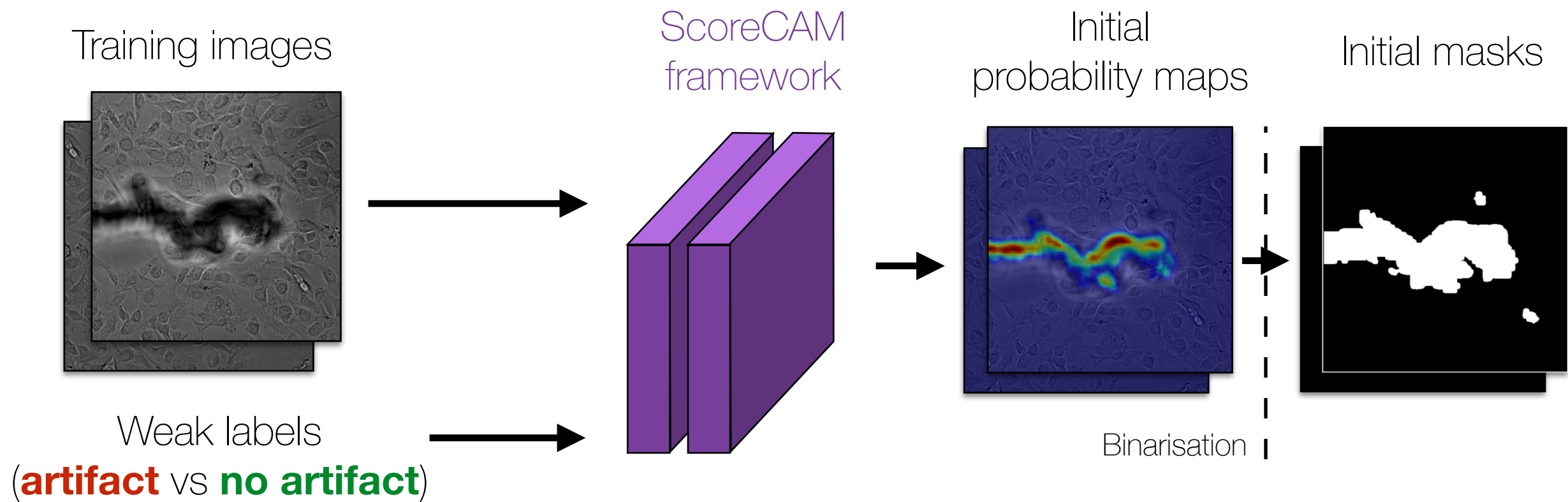
ScoreCAM
framework

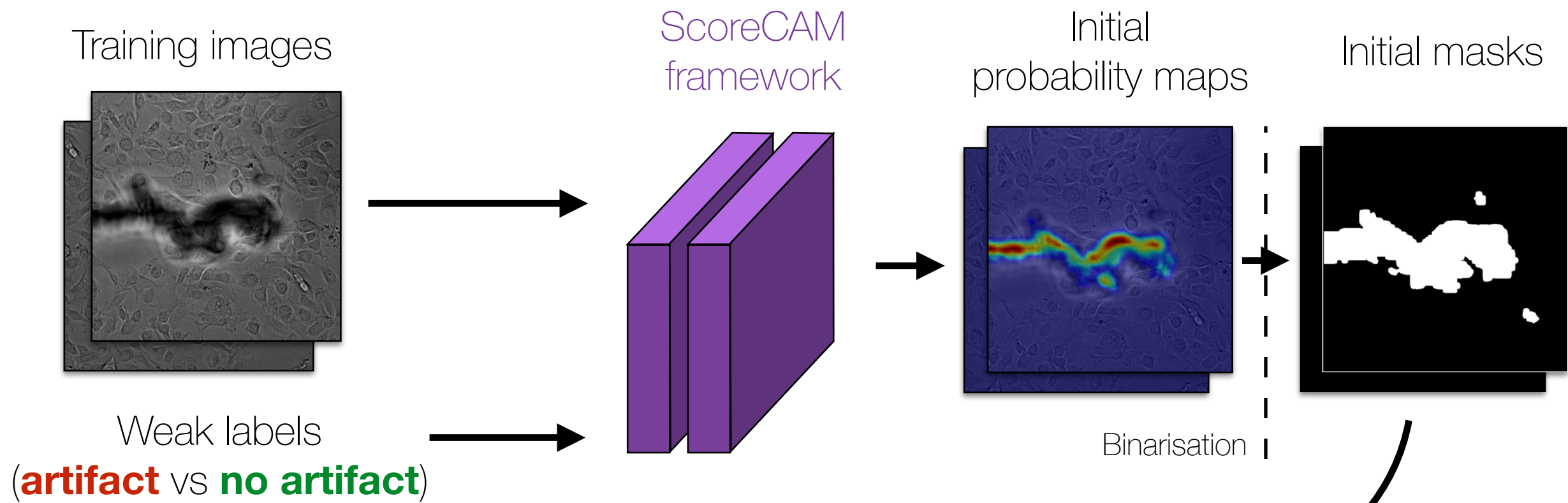


Initial
probability maps

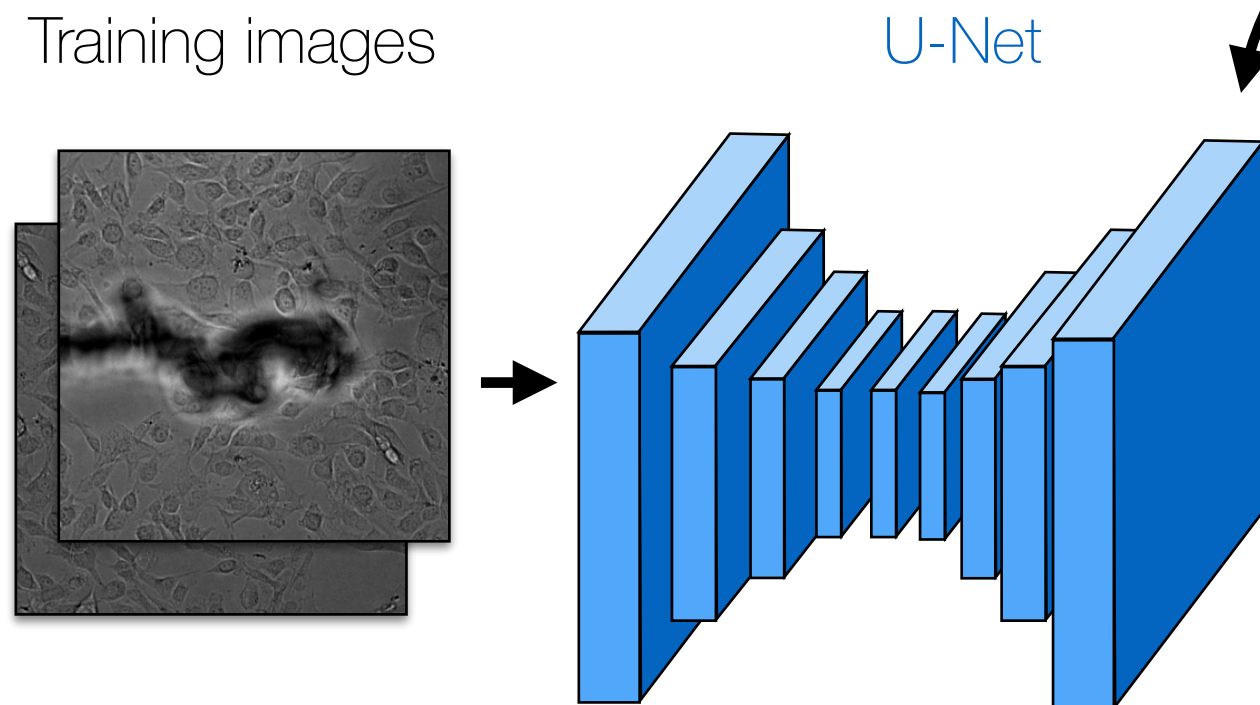


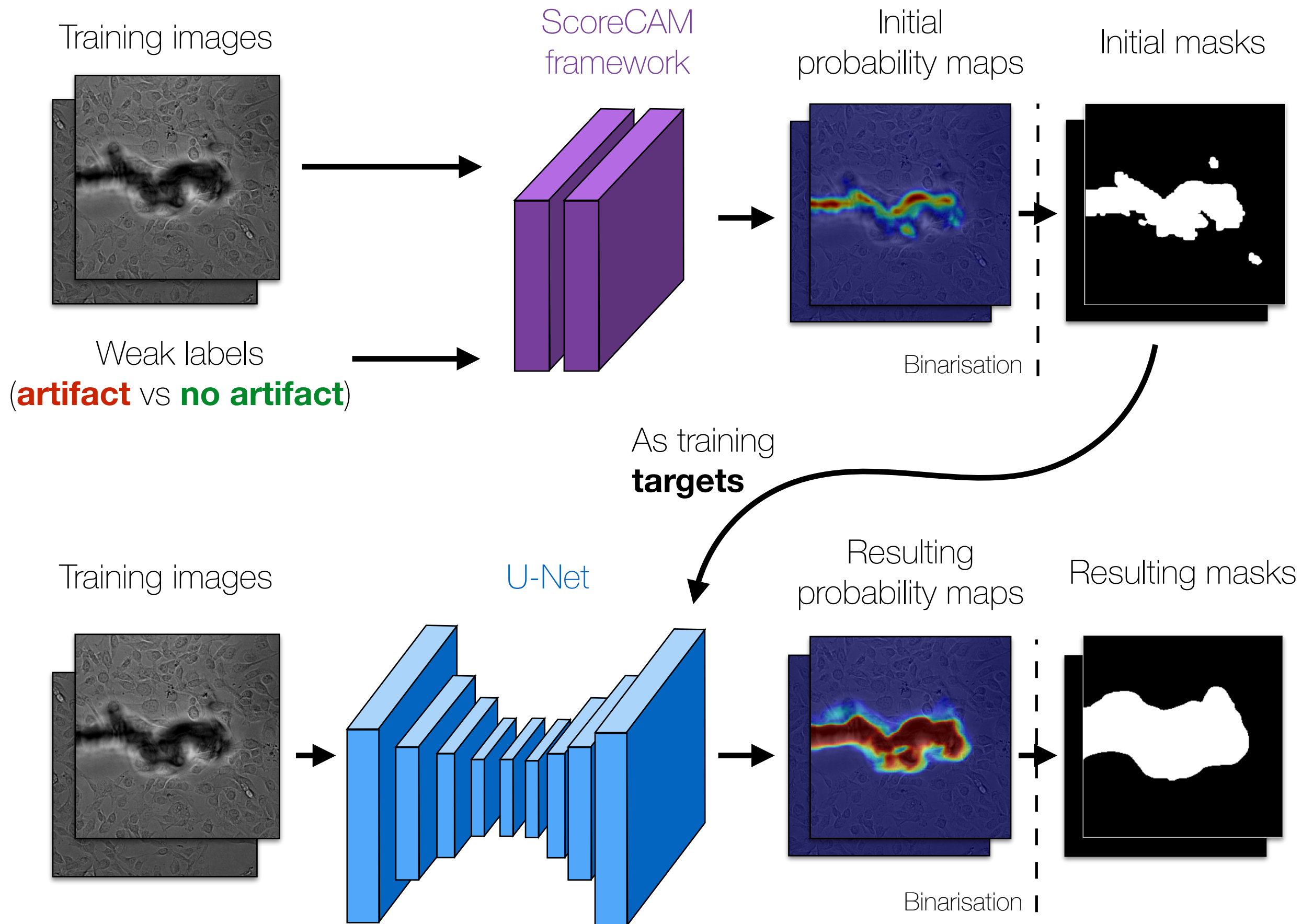






As training
targets





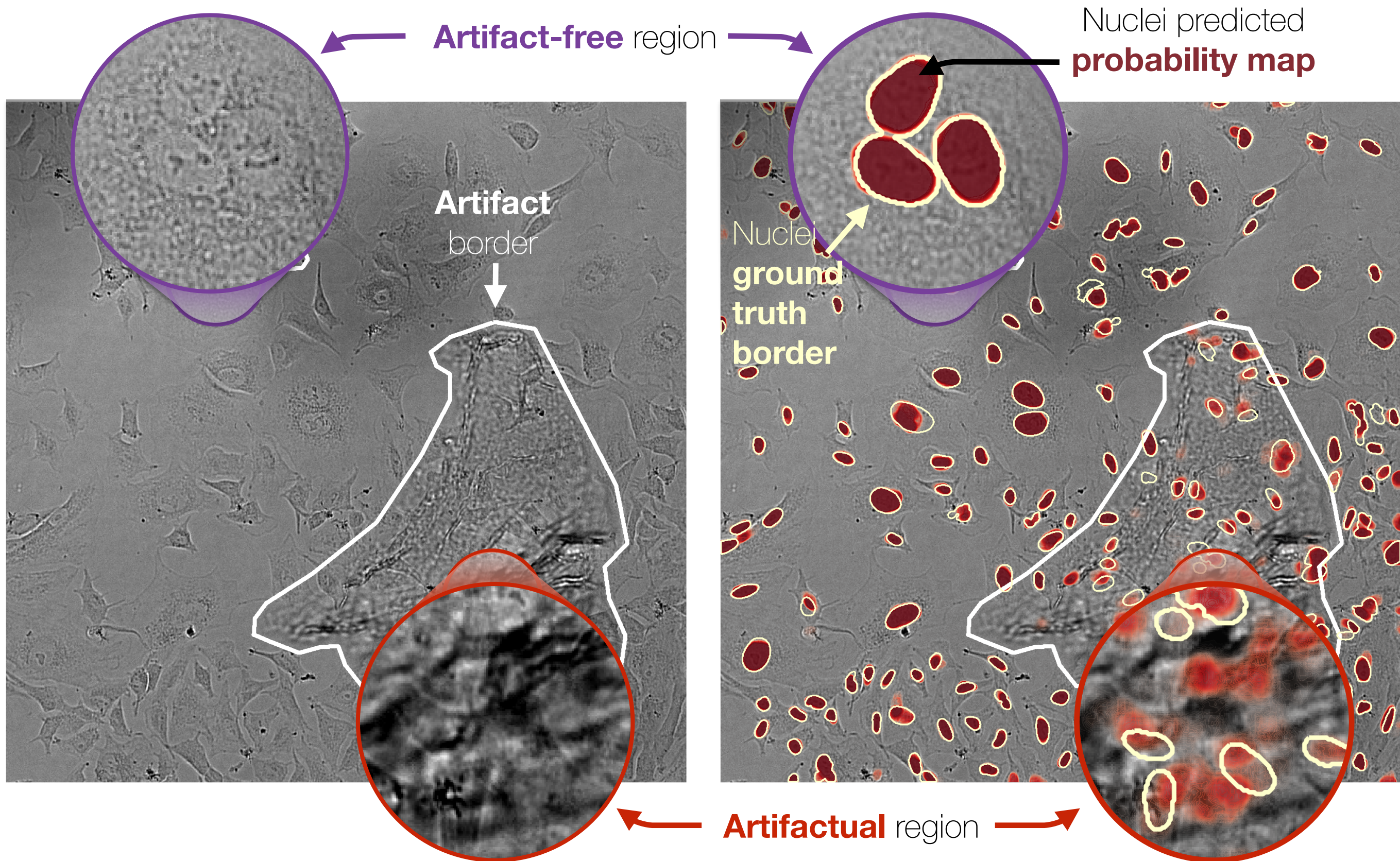
ArtSeg: Rapid Artifact Segmentation and Removal in Brightfield Cell Microscopy Images

Authors: **Mohammed A. S. Ali**, **Kaspar Hollo**, Tõnis Laasfeld, Jane Torp, Maris-Johanna Tahk, Ago Rinken, Kaupo Palo, Leopold Parts, Dmytro Fishman

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.01.24.477467>

Under
review in

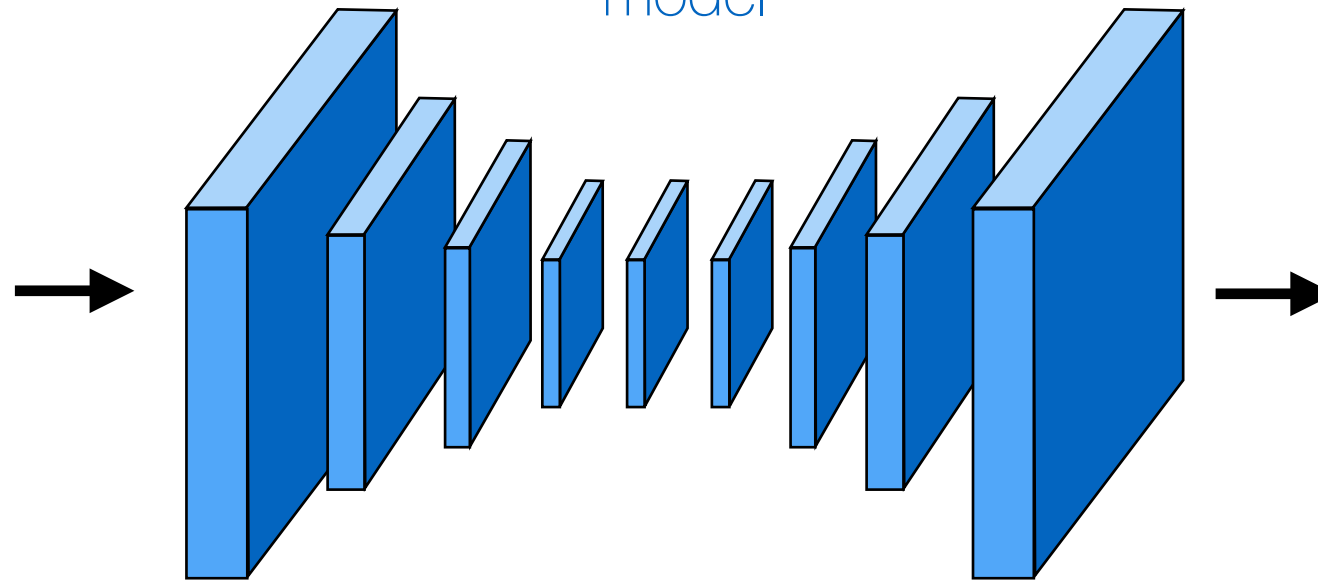
SCIENTIFIC
REPORTS



Input
image

U-Net
model

Segmented
image

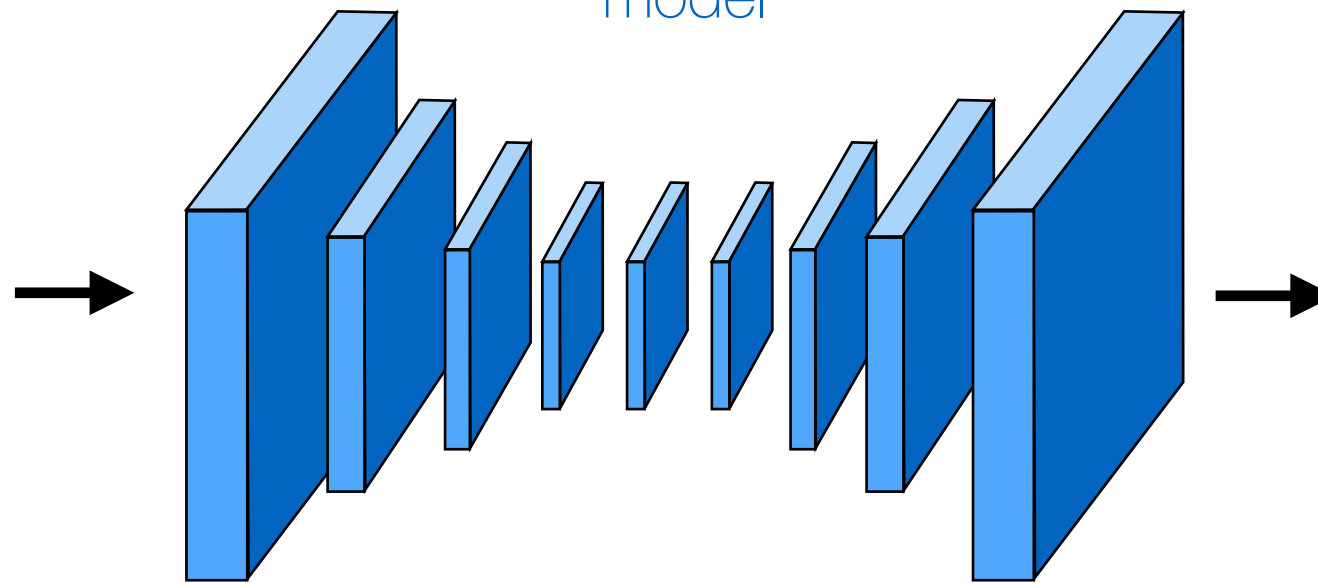


It has been shown before that one can
reduce the need for training data via
transfer learning

Input
image



U-Net
model

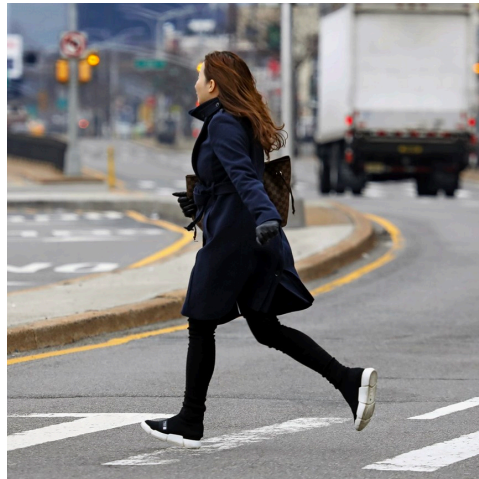


Segmented
image

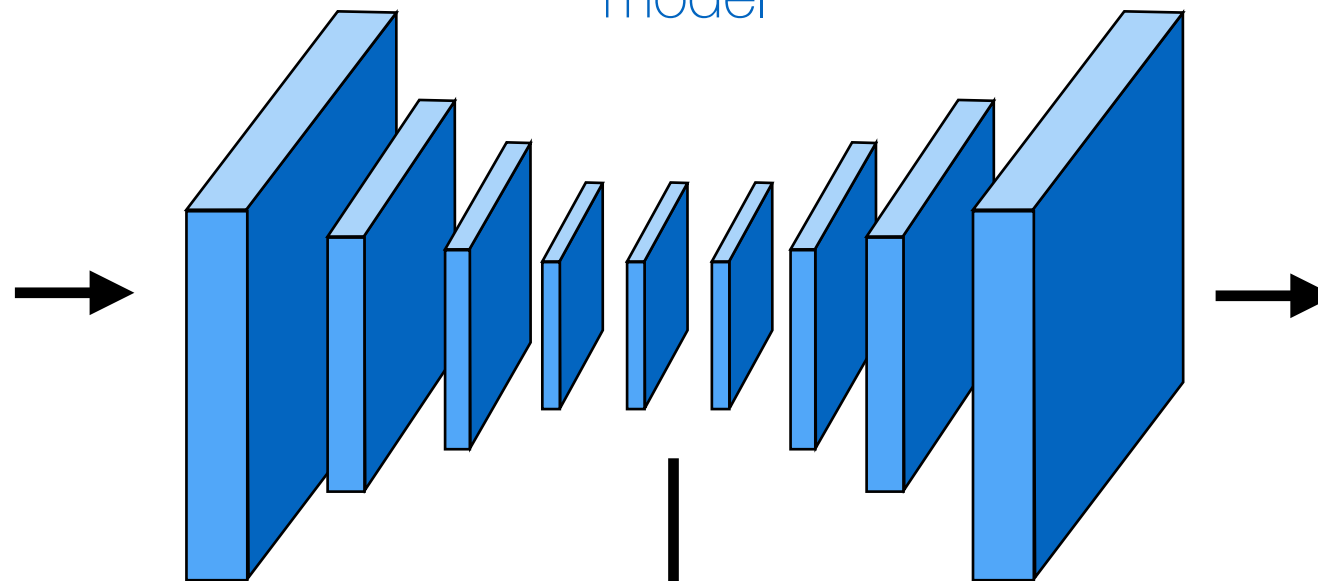


It has been shown before that one can
reduce the need for training data via
transfer learning

Input
image



U-Net
model

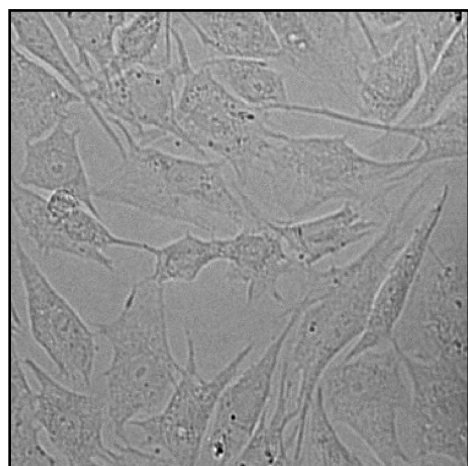


Segmented
image

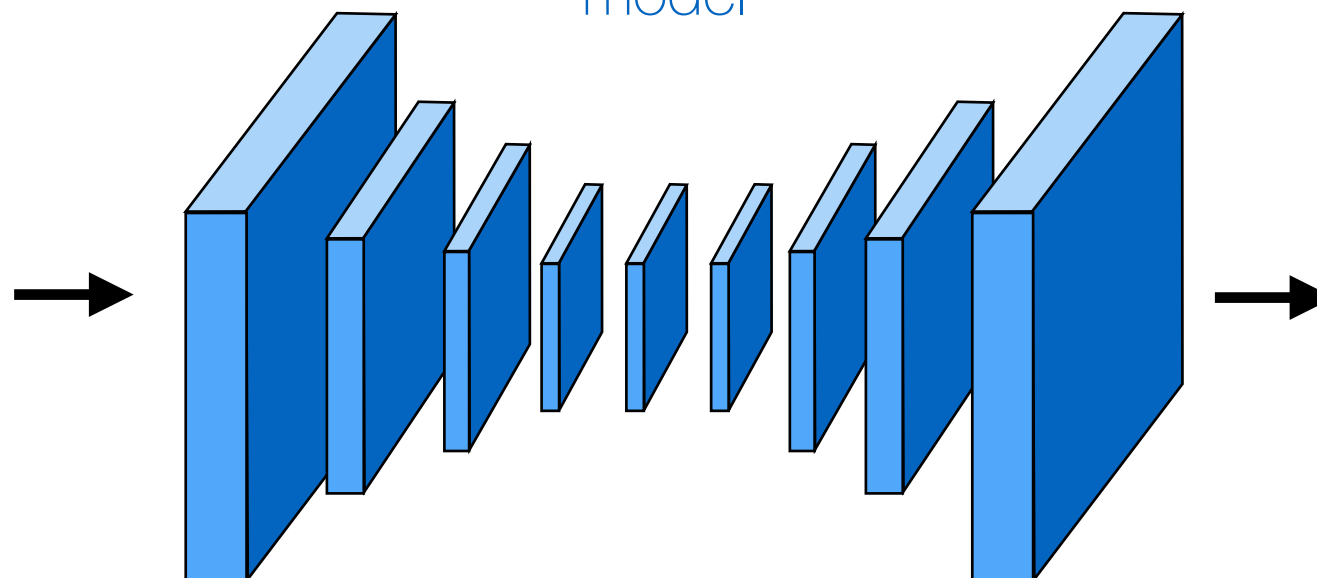


**Transfer
learning**

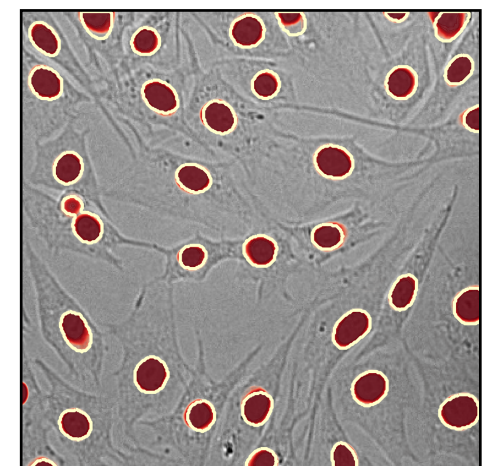
Brightfield
image



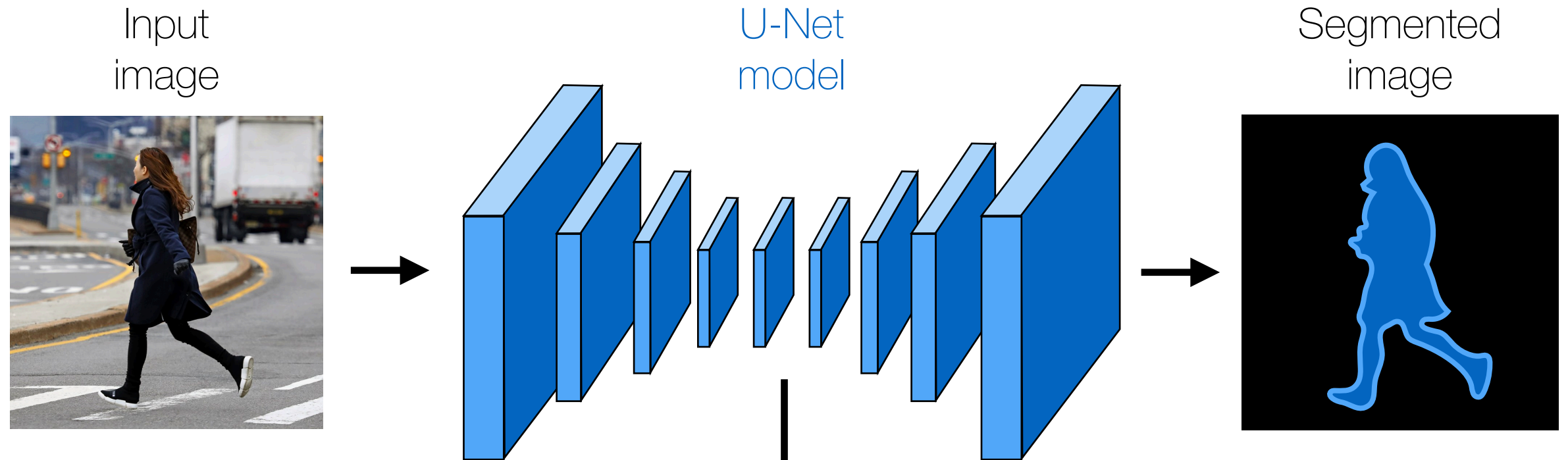
U-Net
model



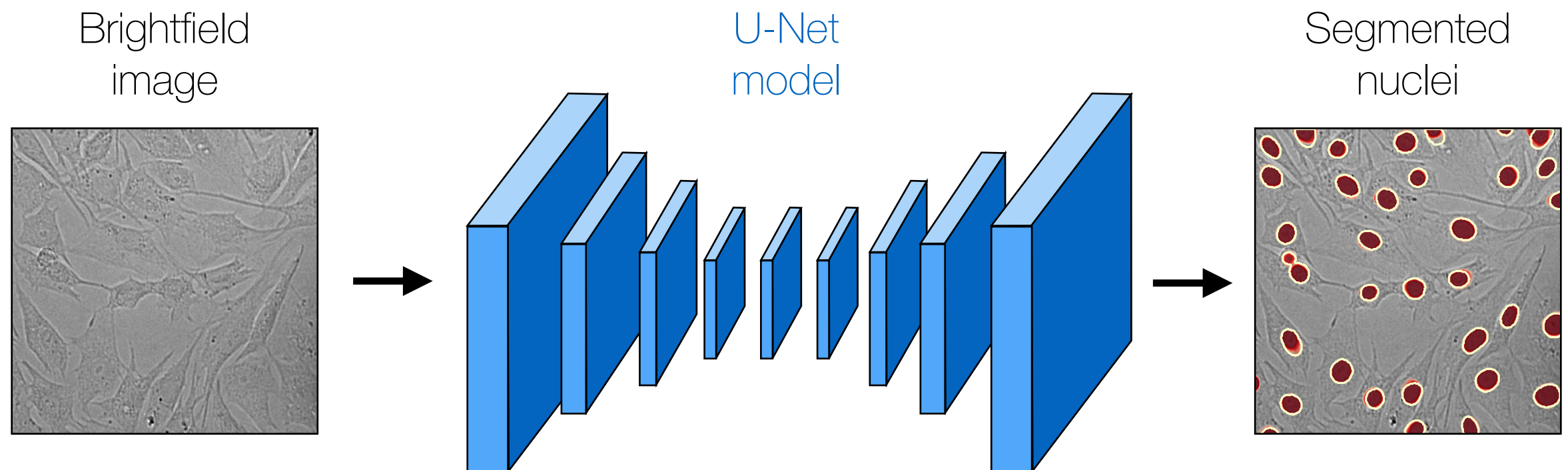
Segmented
nuclei



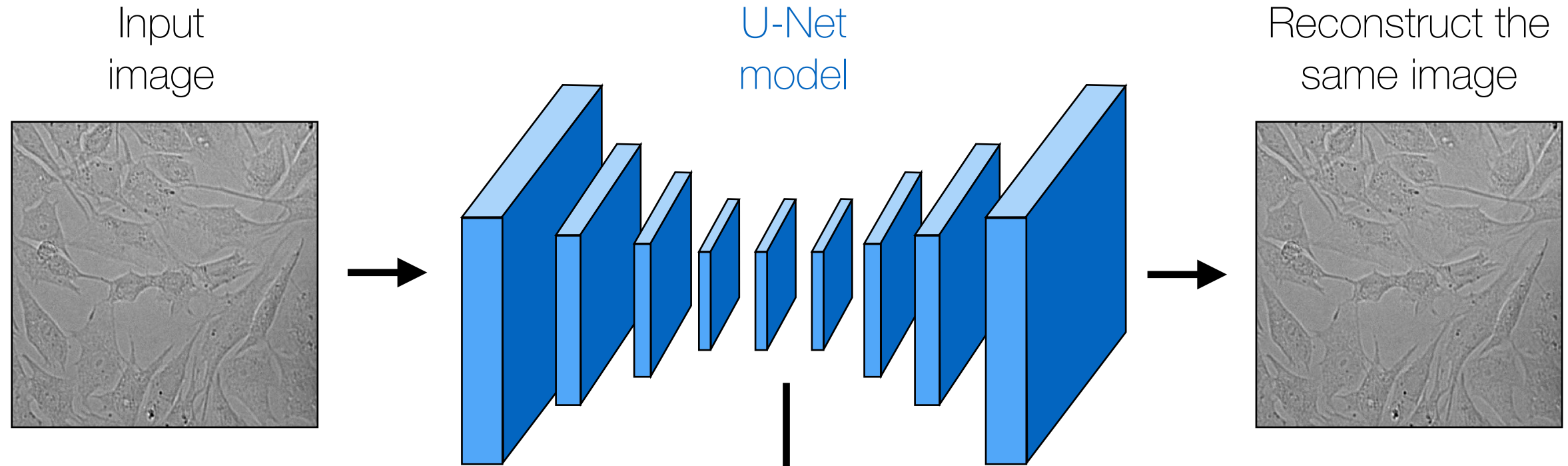
Pretext task: something that prepares model for the main task



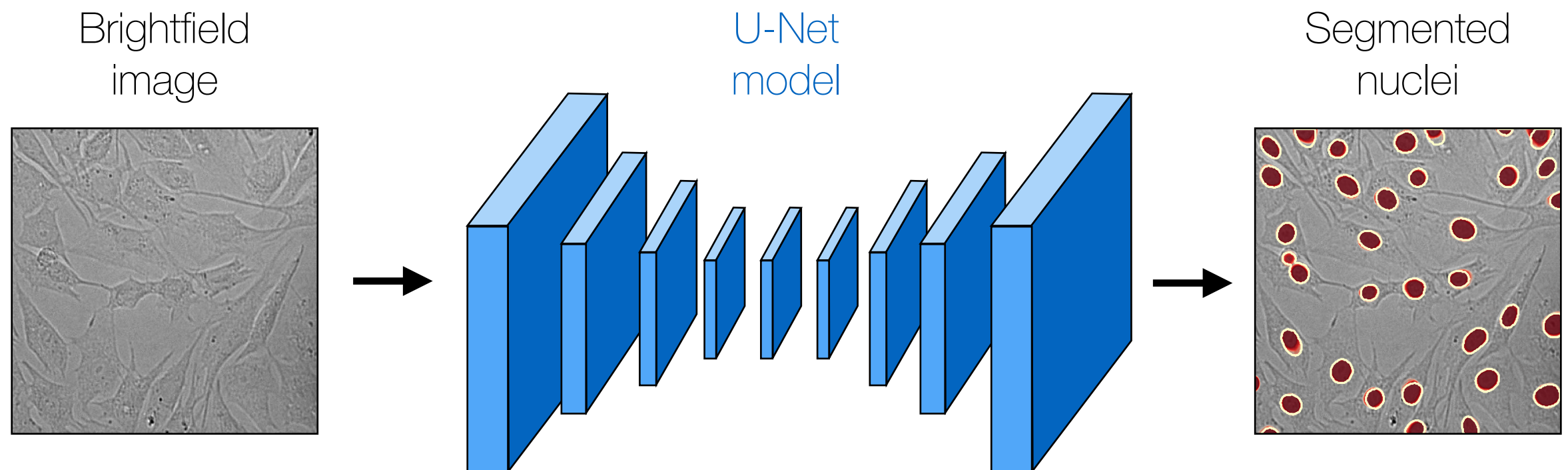
Main task: segment nuclei



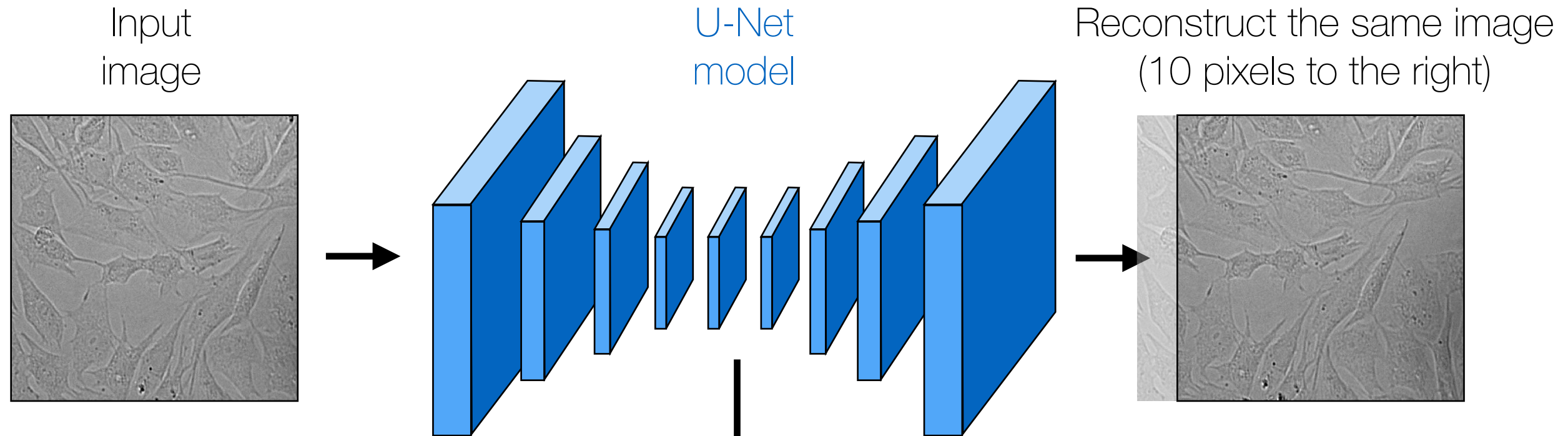
Pretext task: something that prepares model for the main task



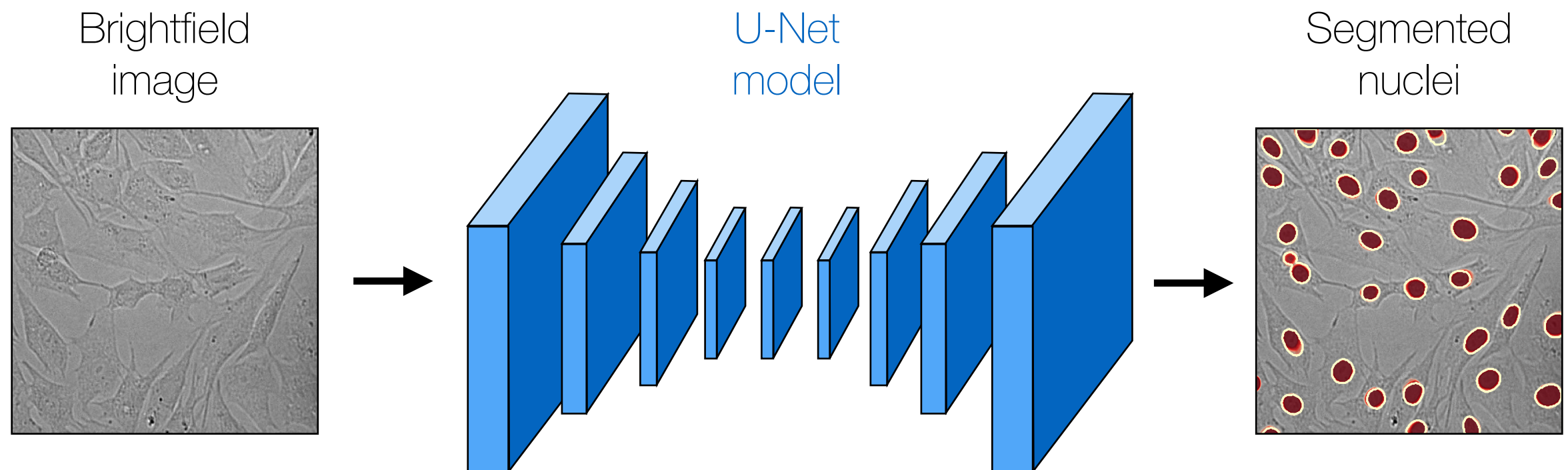
Main task: segment nuclei



Pretext task: something that prepares model for the main task



Main task: segment nuclei

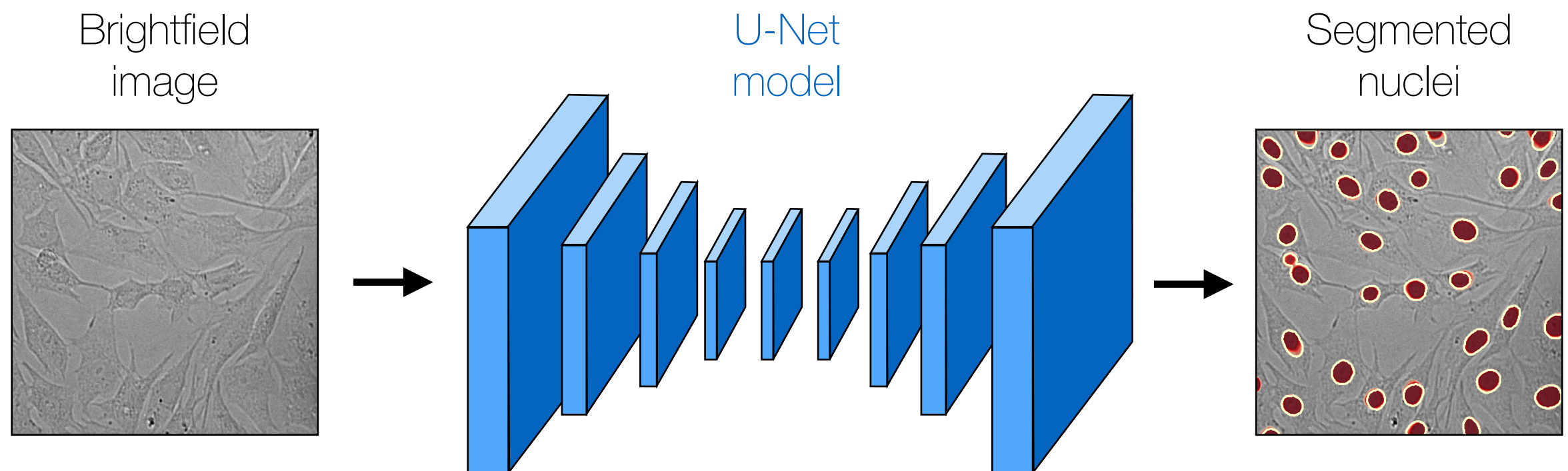


Pretext task: something that prepares model for the main task

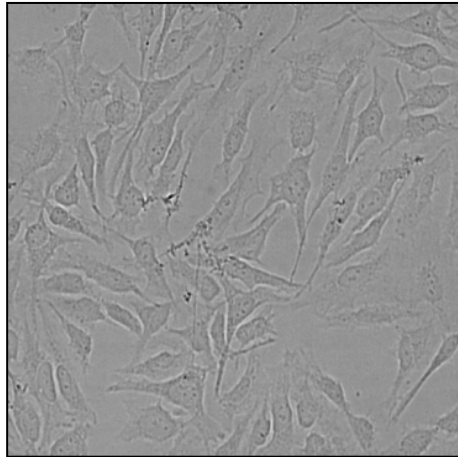
Self-supervised learning

Pretext task: useful pretext is highly domain dependent and needs effort to figure out. Jury is out to evaluate various approaches.

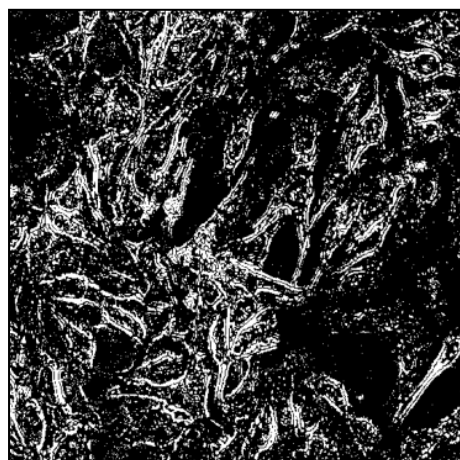
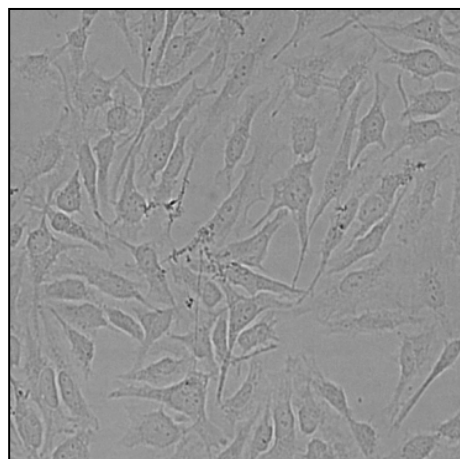
Main task: segment nuclei



Brightfield
image

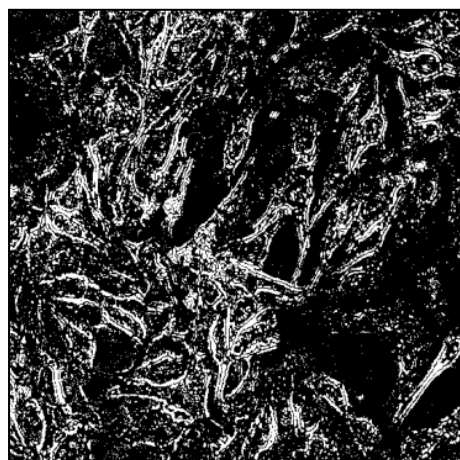
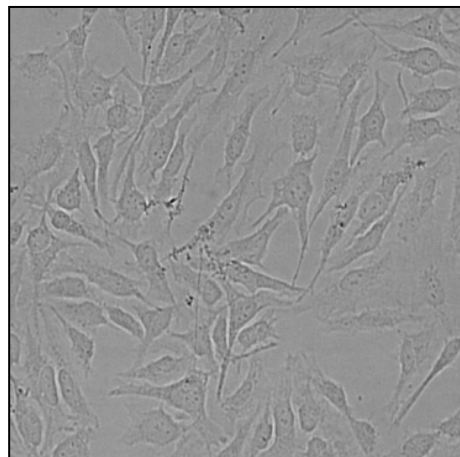


Brightfield
image

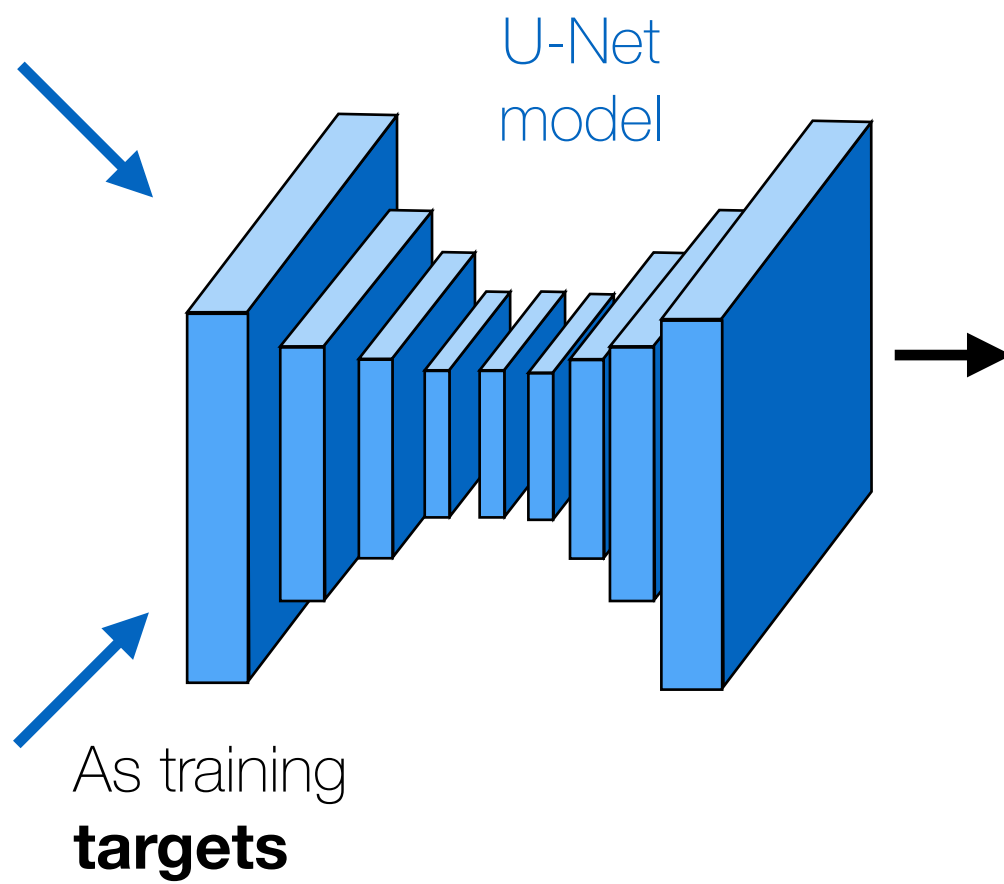


Generated
pseudo-mask

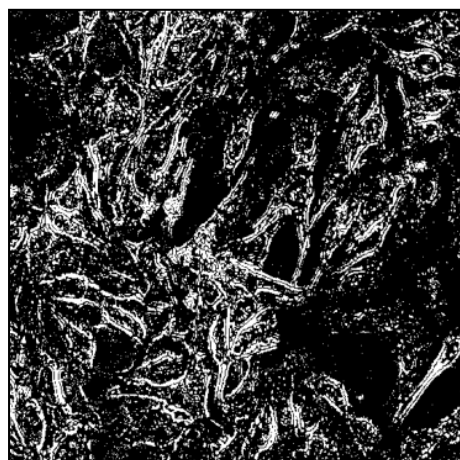
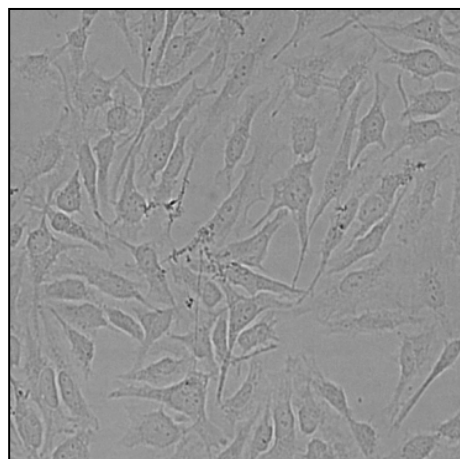
Brightfield
image



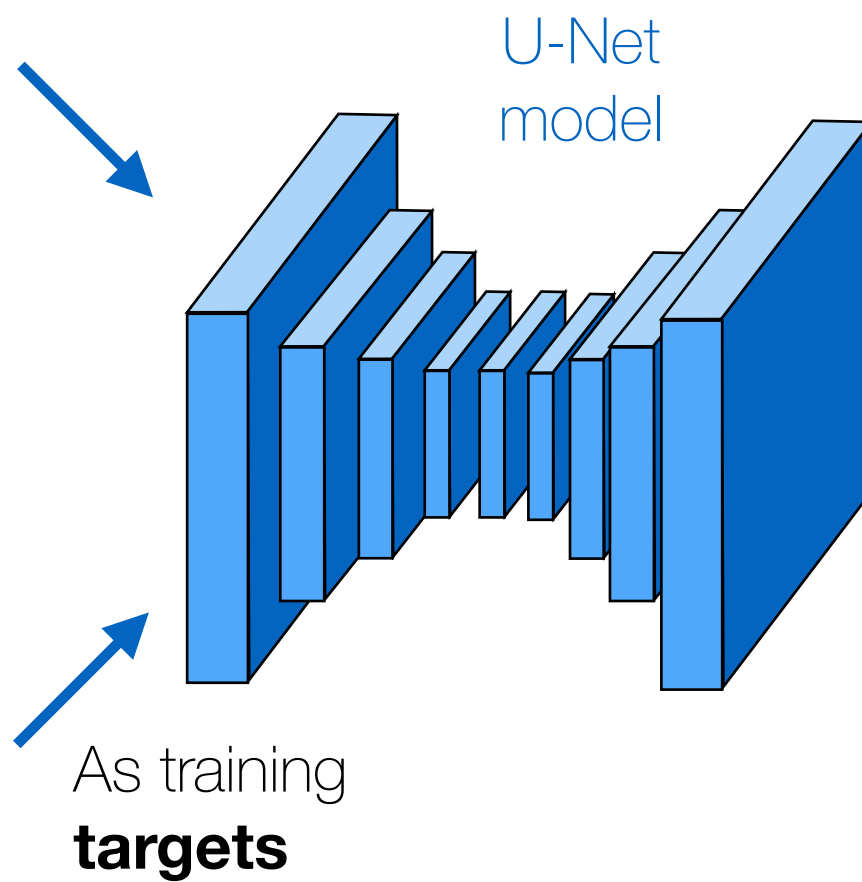
Generated
pseudo-mask



Brightfield image



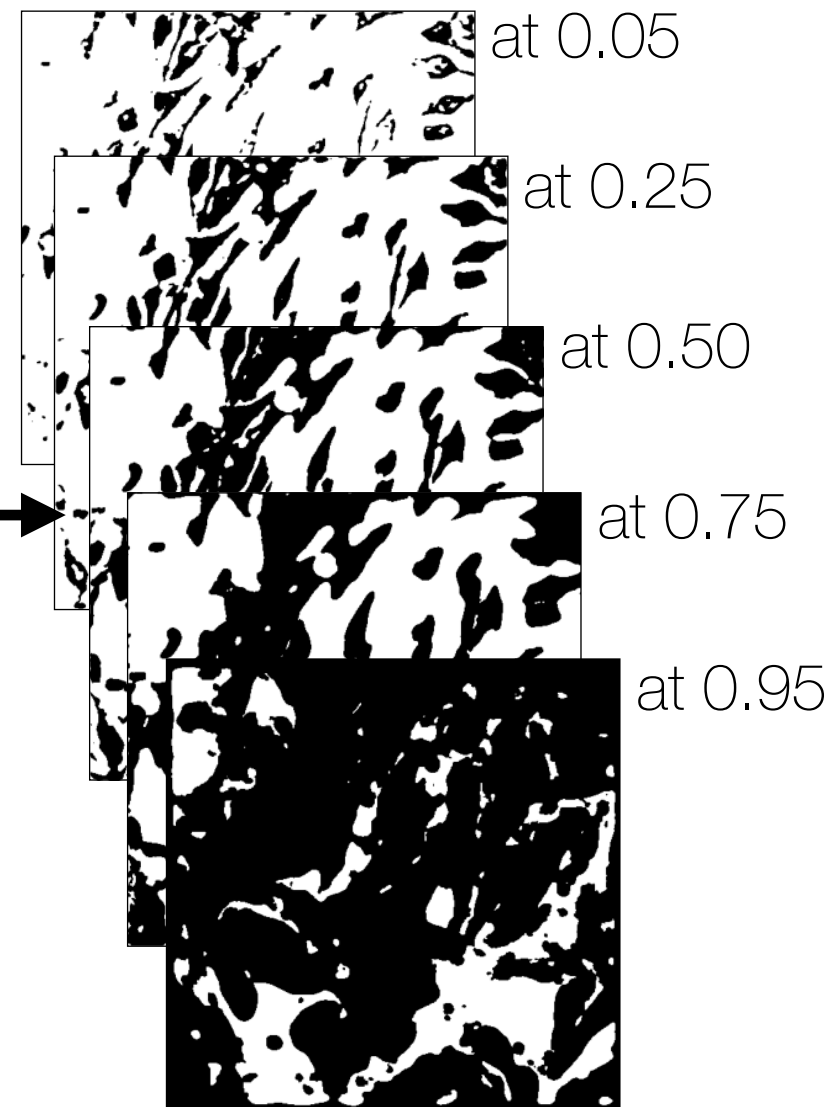
Generated pseudo-mask



U-Net model

As training targets

Thresholded masks



at 0.05

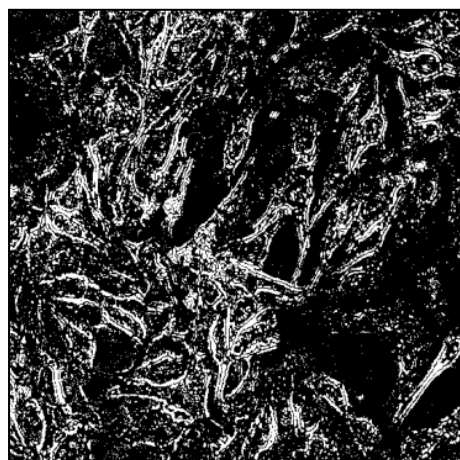
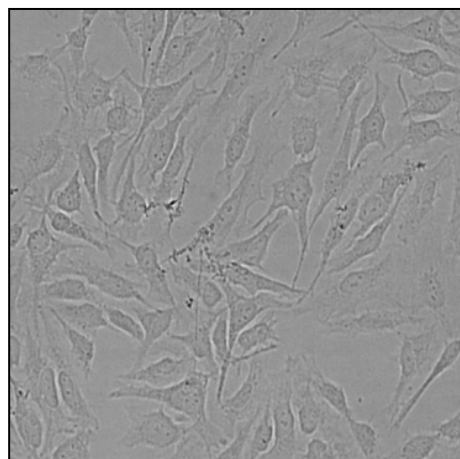
at 0.25

at 0.50

at 0.75

at 0.95

Brightfield image

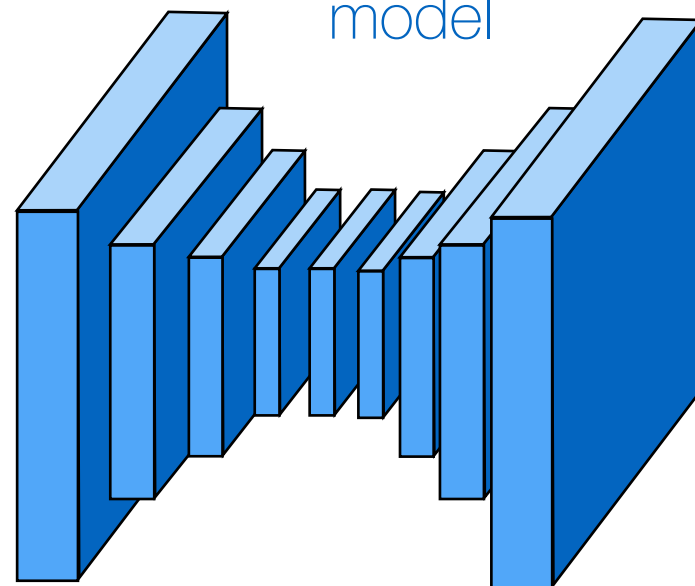


Generated pseudo-mask

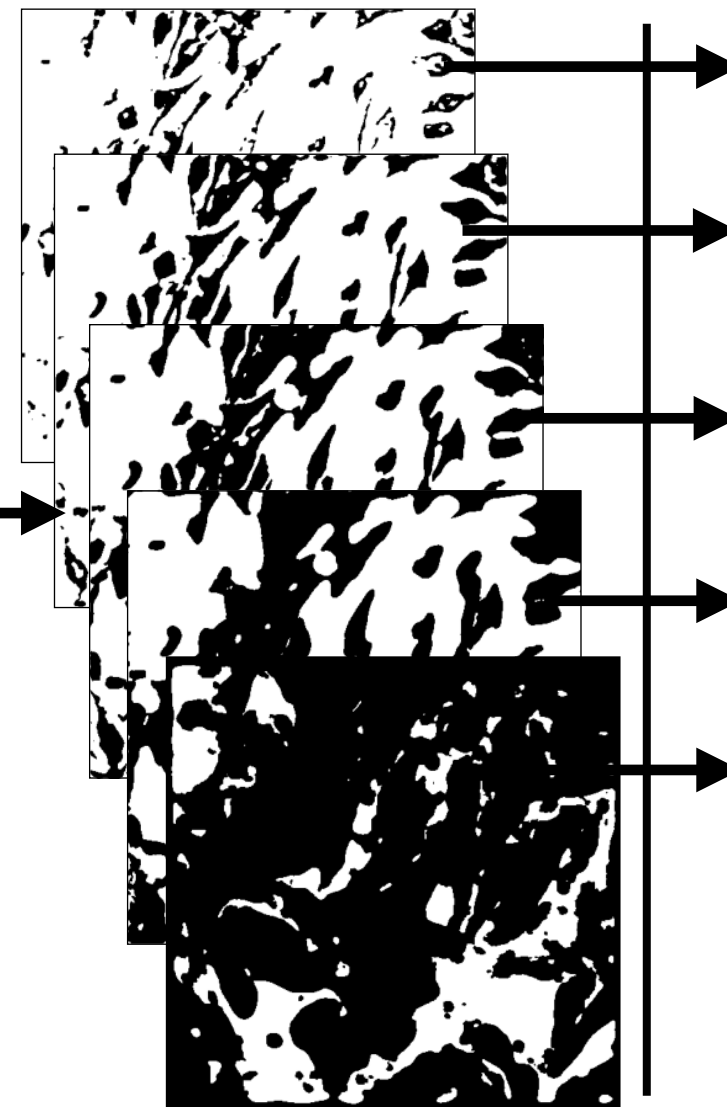


As training
targets

U-Net
model

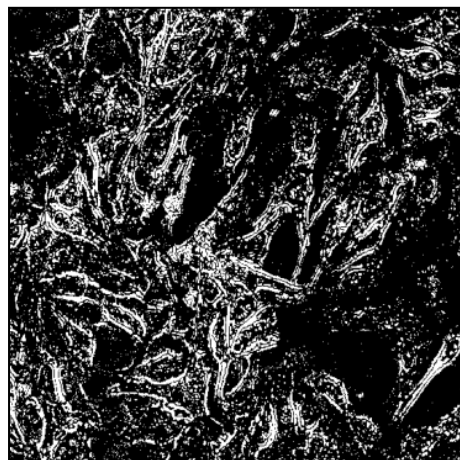
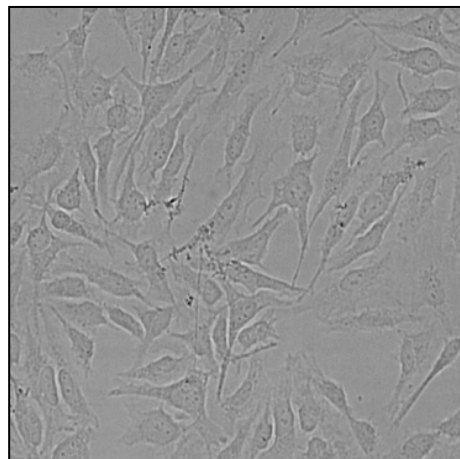


Thresholded
masks

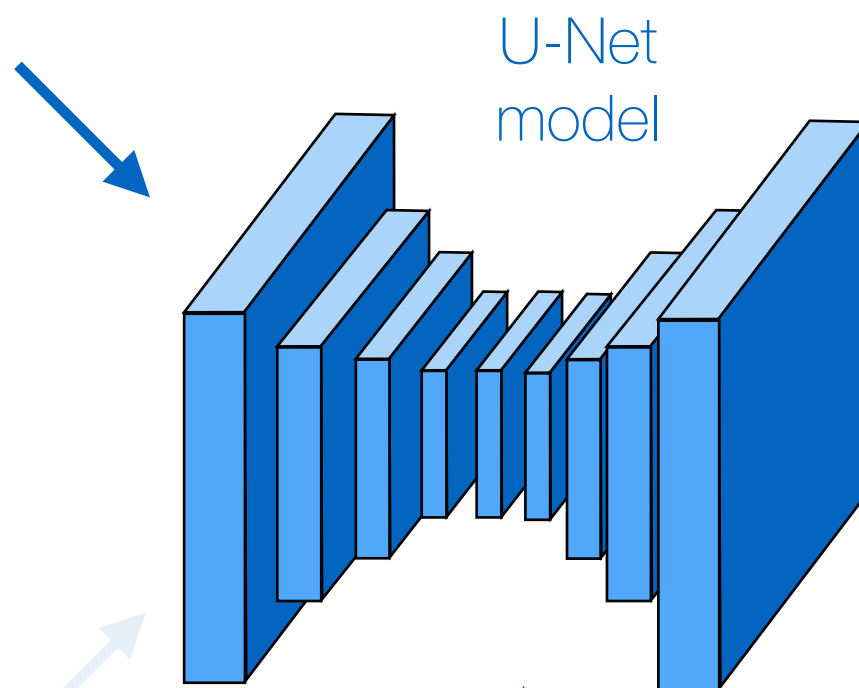


Assessing prediction quality via e.g.
mutual information with an original image

Brightfield image



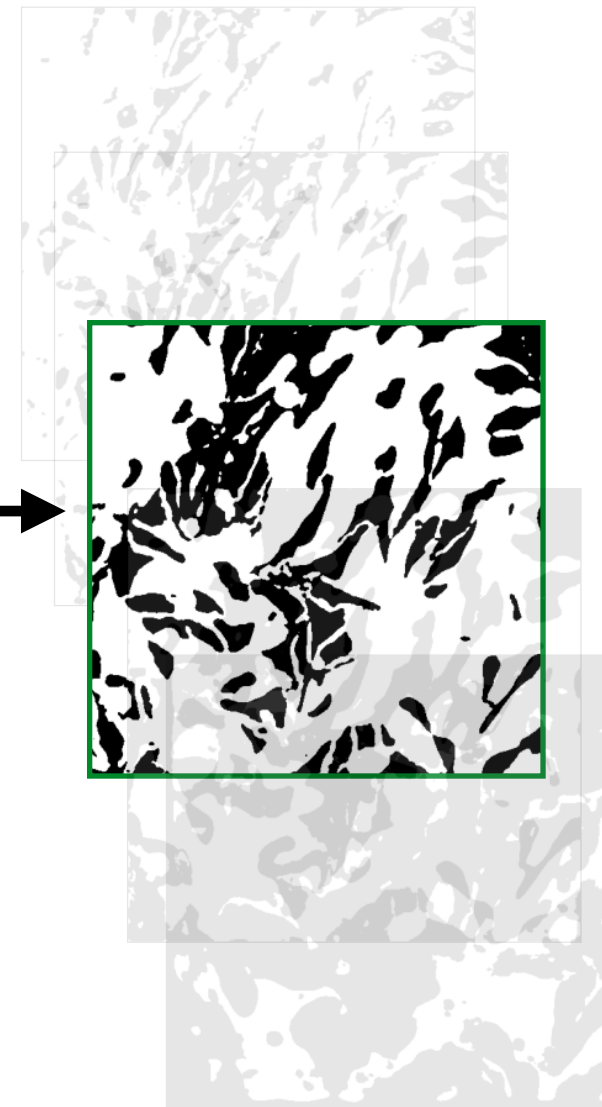
Generated pseudo-mask



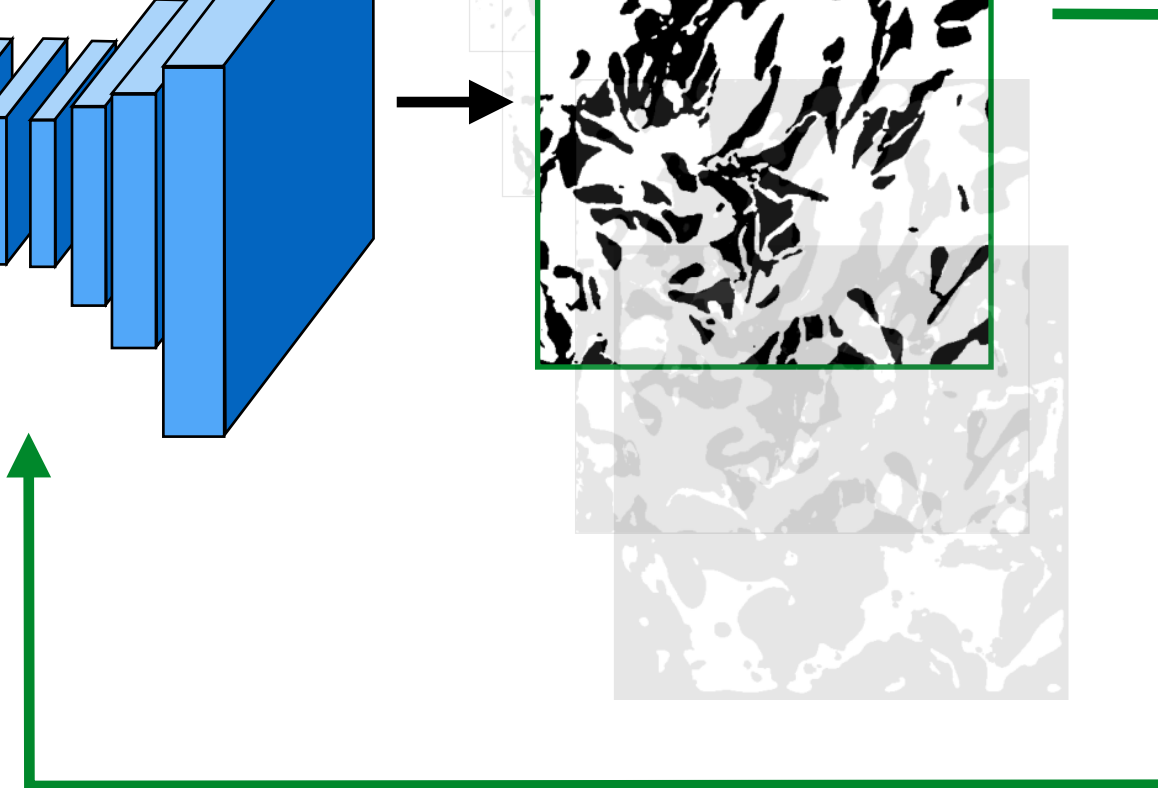
U-Net model

As training targets

Thresholded masks

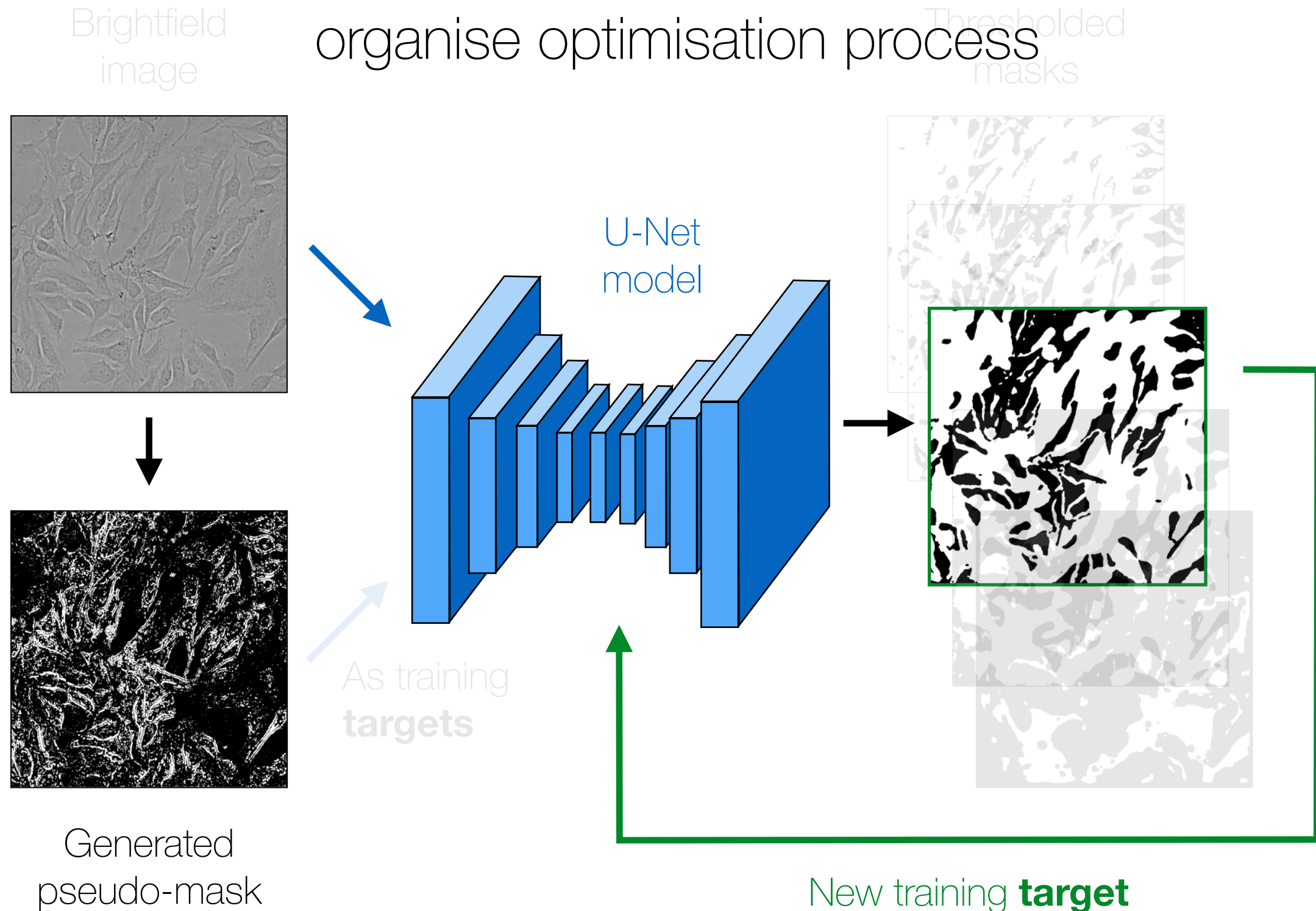


New training **target**



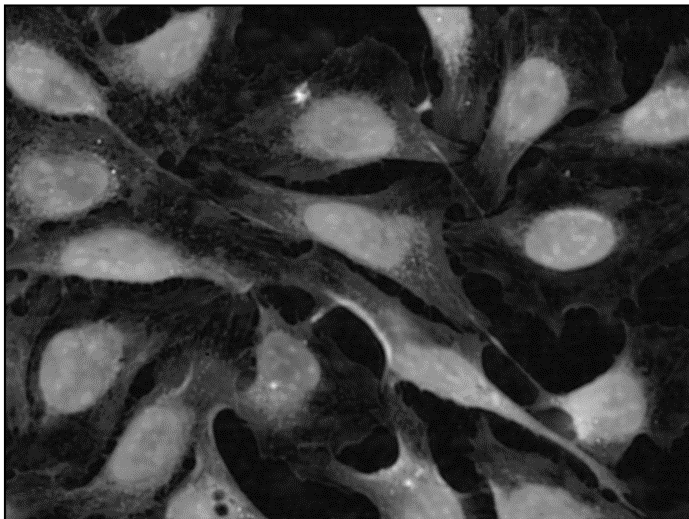
Unsupervised segmentation

Did not work in our case, as it turned out to be hard to organise optimisation process



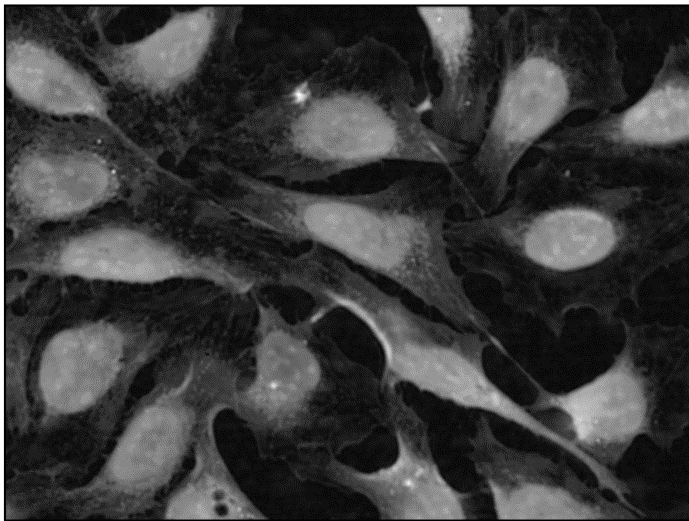
After battling with **unsupervised learning**, we come to appreciate **manual labelling**

Phase image

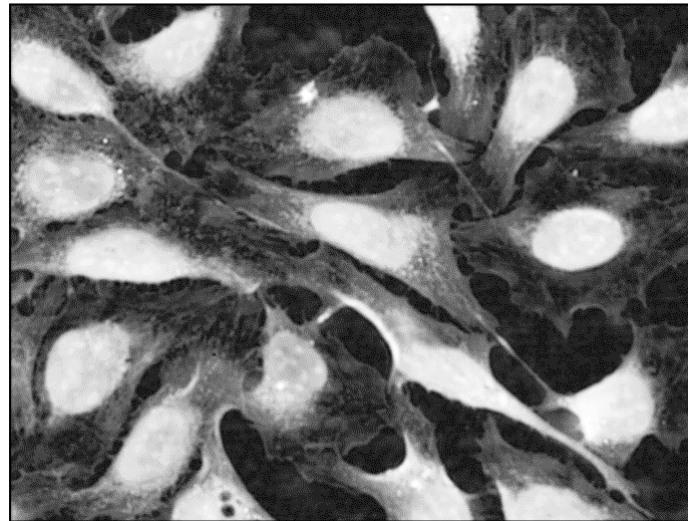


After battling with **unsupervised learning**, we come to appreciate **manual labelling**

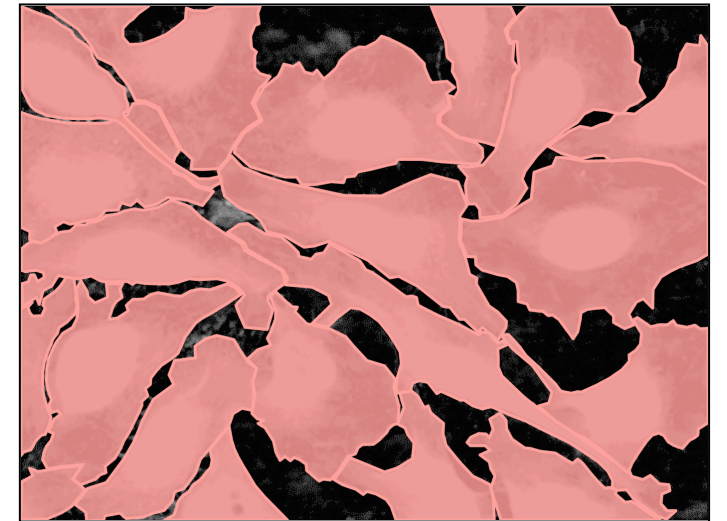
Phase image



High contrast

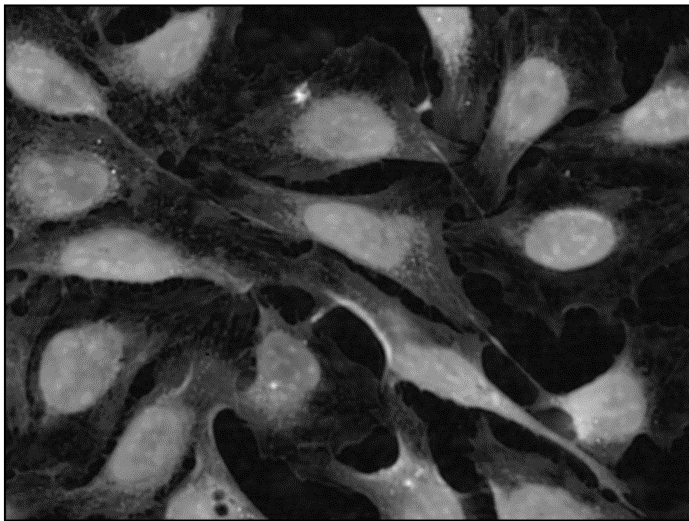


Manual annotation in
LabelStudio

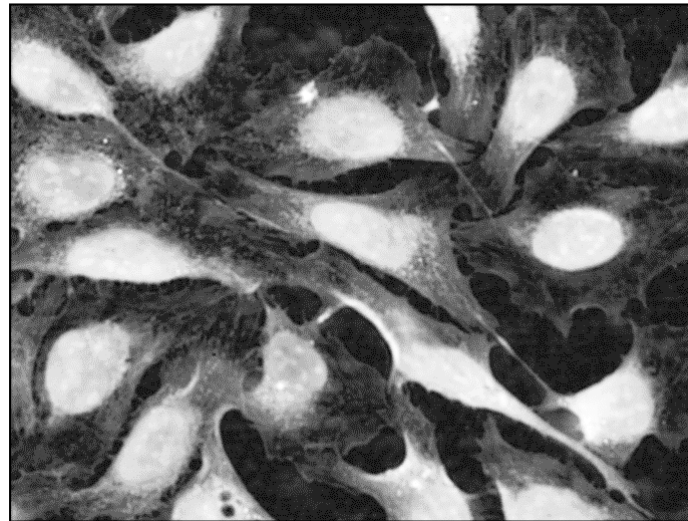


After battling with **unsupervised learning**, we come to appreciate **manual labelling**

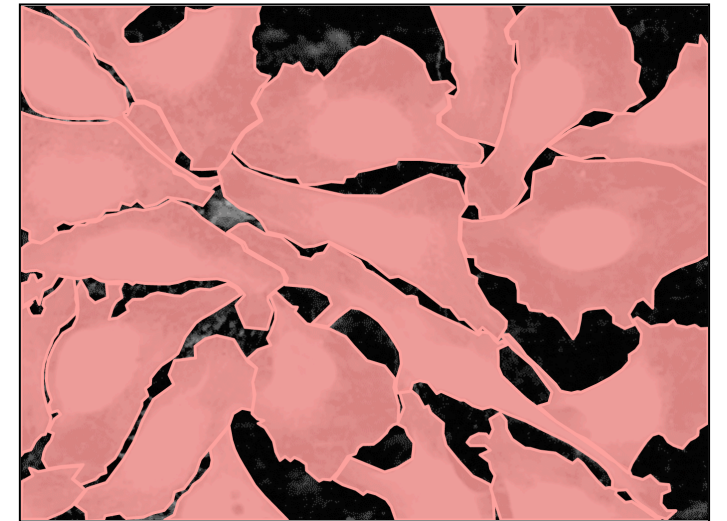
Phase image



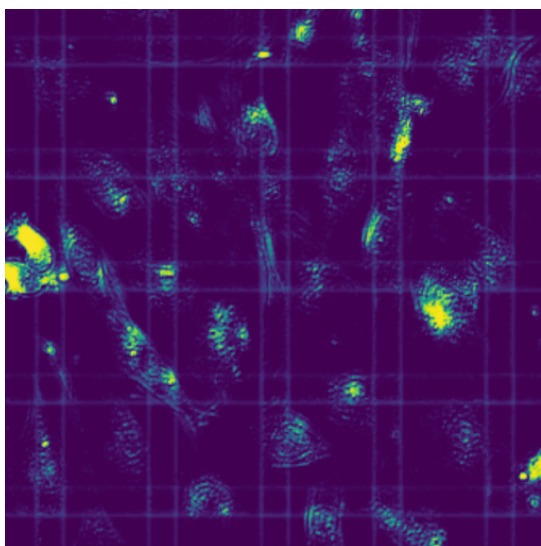
High contrast



Manual annotation in
LabelStudio



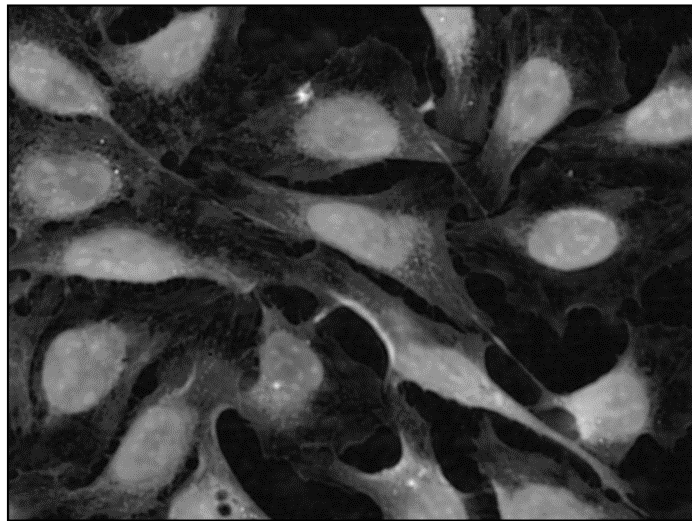
1 training image



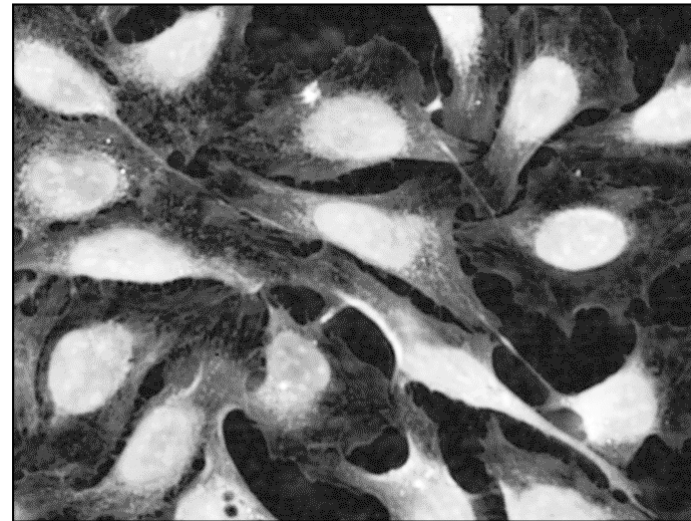
PW F1 score **0.48**

After battling with **unsupervised learning**, we come to appreciate **manual labelling**

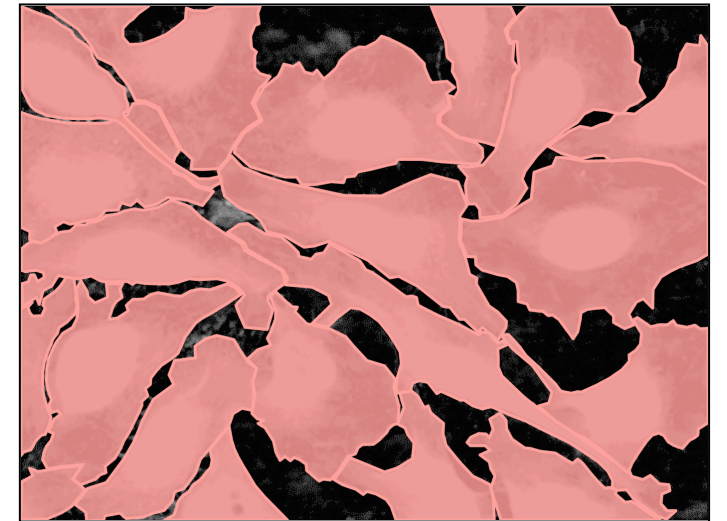
Phase image



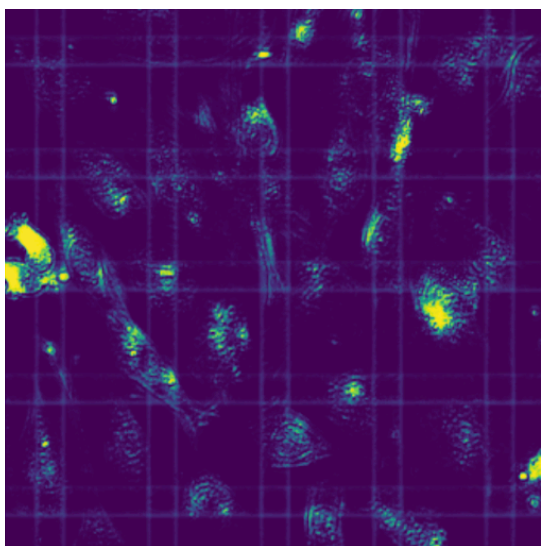
High contrast



Manual annotation in
LabelStudio

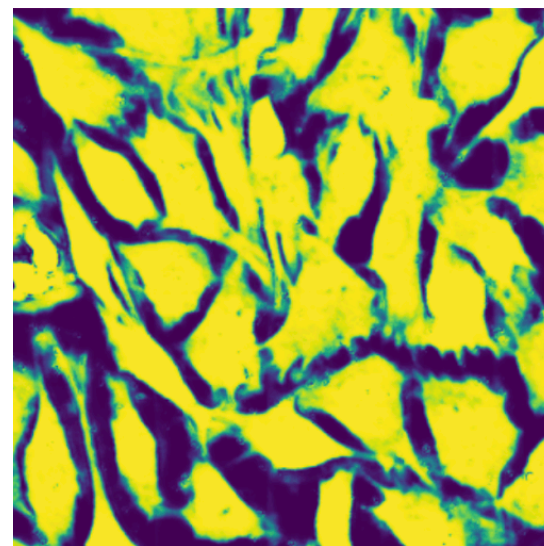


1 training image



PW F1 score **0.48**

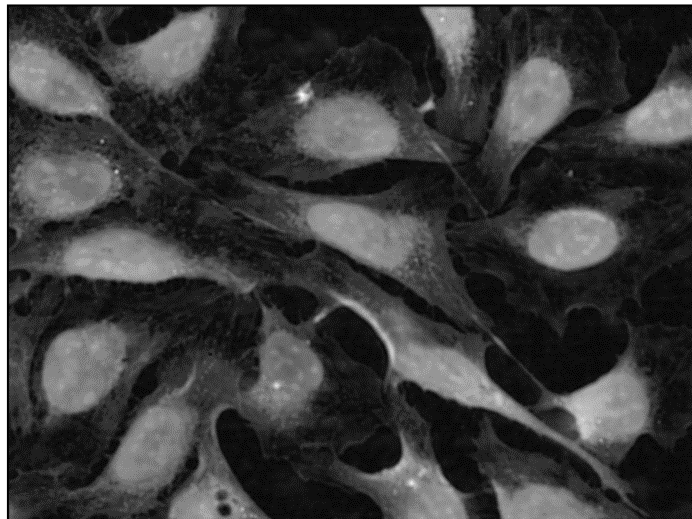
4 training images



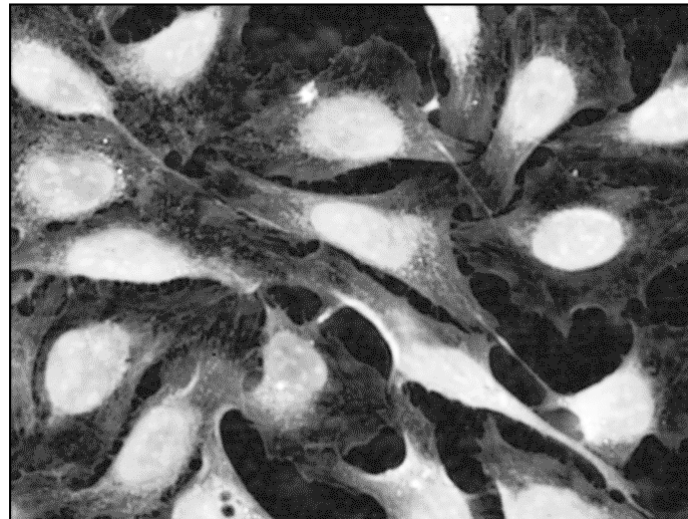
+ 0.34 PW F1

After battling with **unsupervised learning**, we come to appreciate **manual labelling**

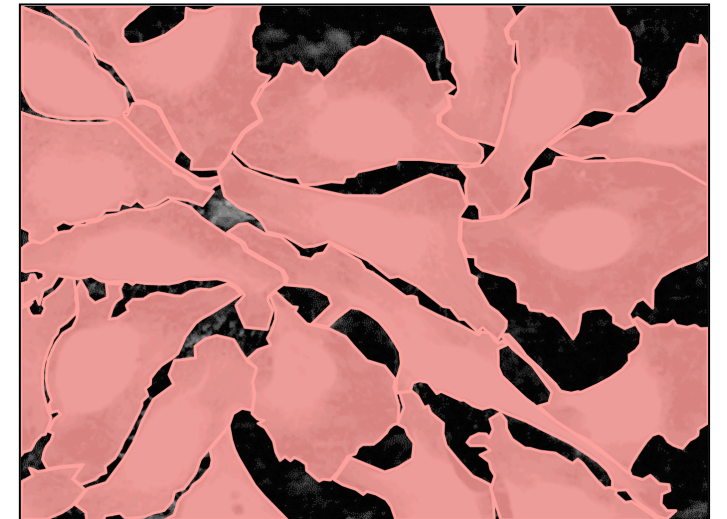
Phase image



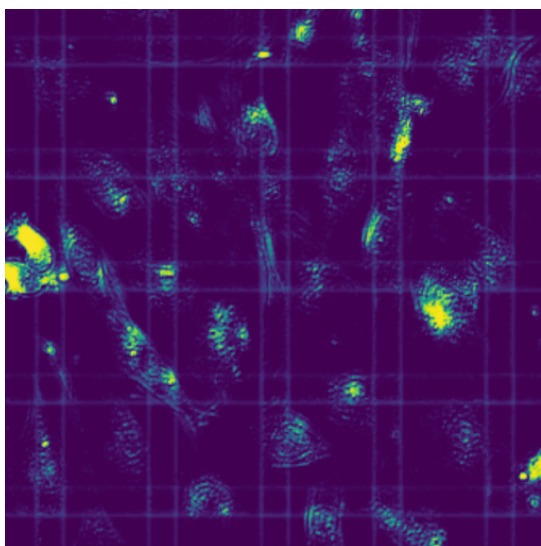
High contrast



Manual annotation in
LabelStudio

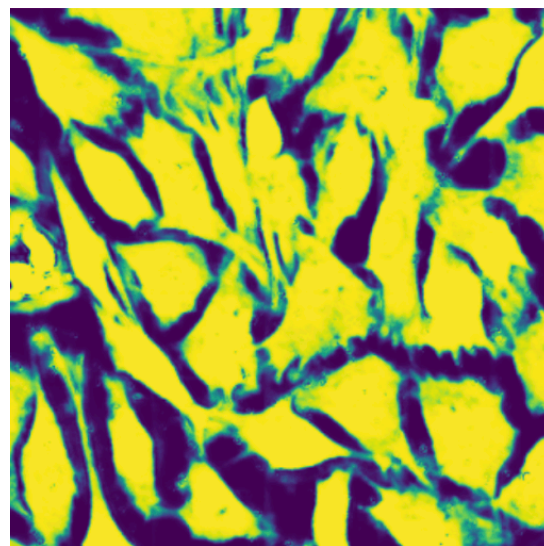


1 training image



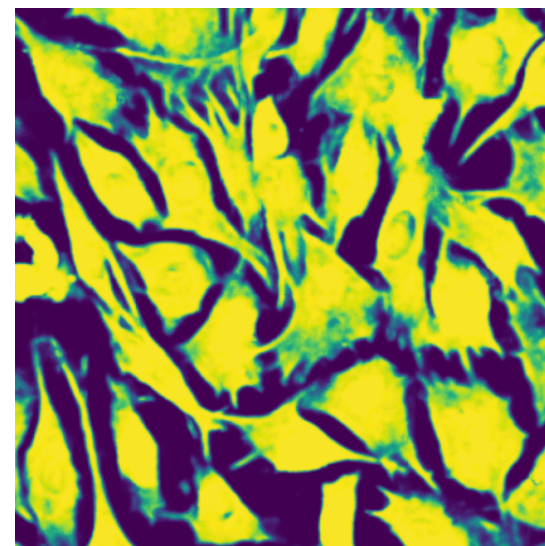
PW F1 score **0.48**

4 training images



+ 0.34 PW F1

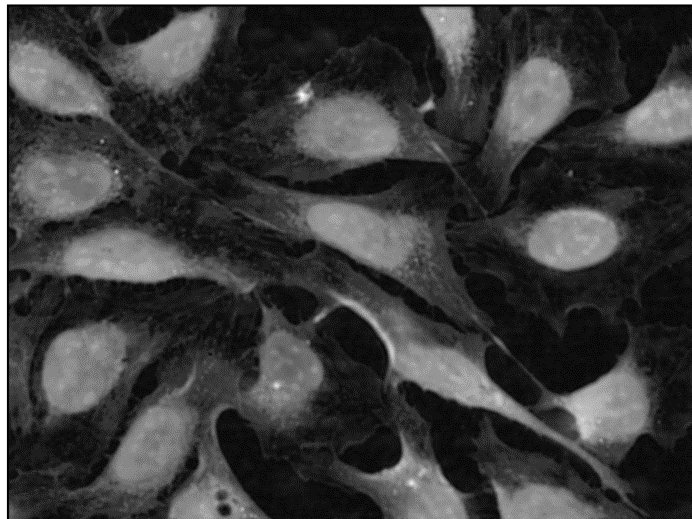
8 training images



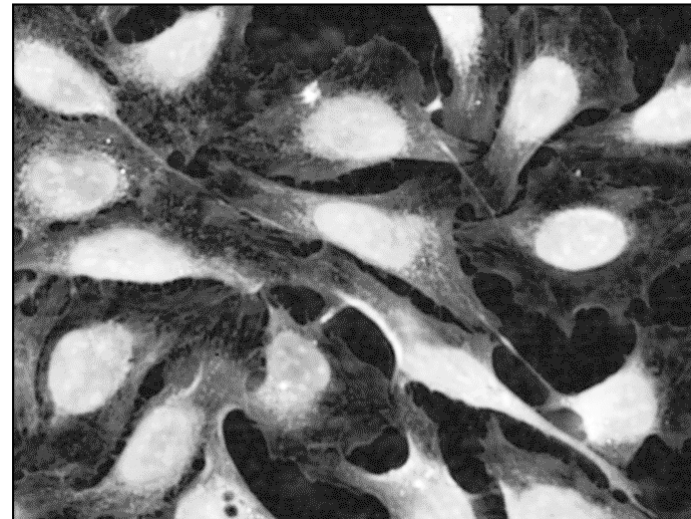
+ 0.07 PW F1

After battling with **unsupervised learning**, we come to appreciate **manual labelling**

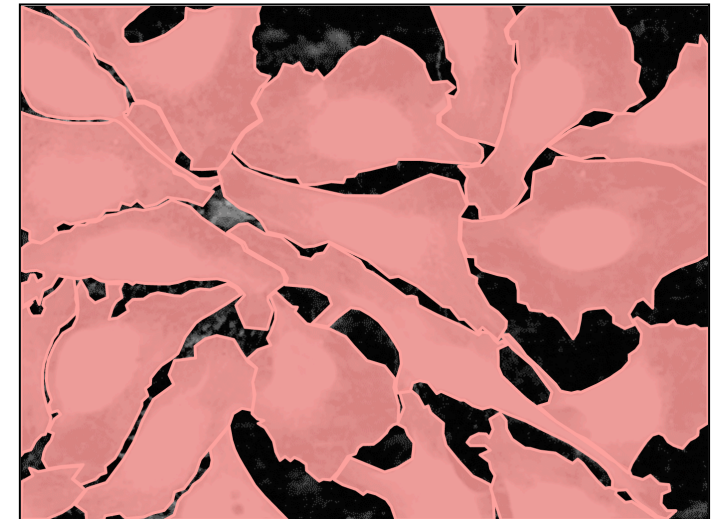
Phase image



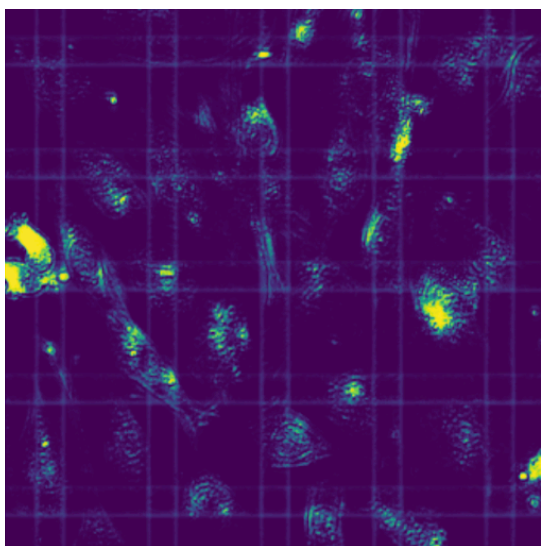
High contrast



Manual annotation in
LabelStudio

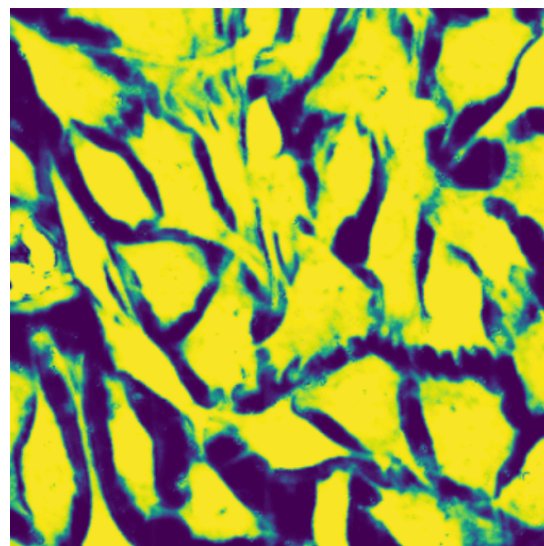


1 training image



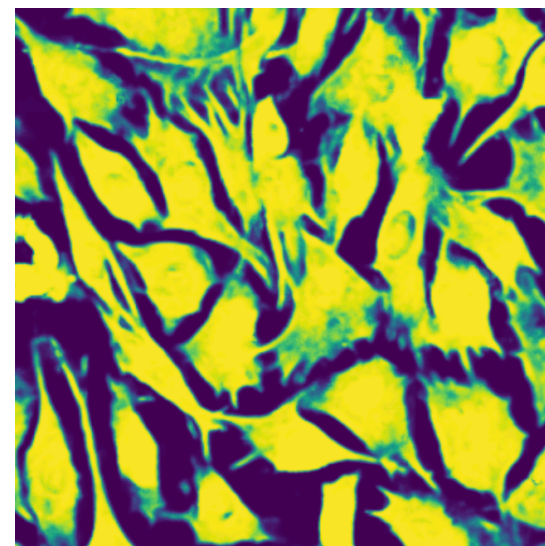
PW F1 score **0.48**

4 training images



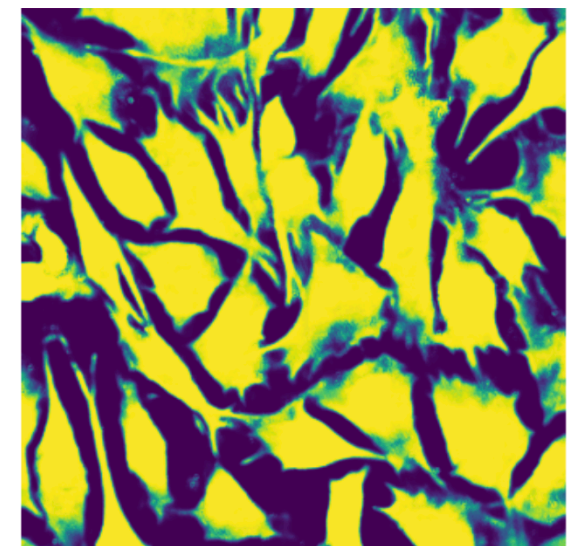
+ 0.34 PW F1

8 training images



+ 0.07 PW F1

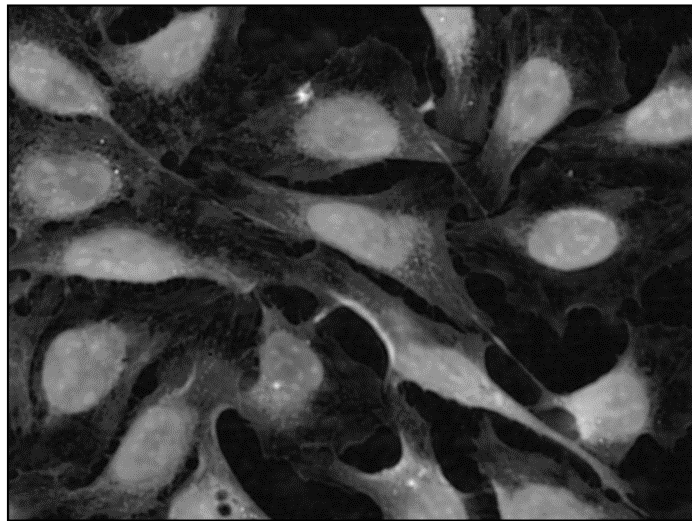
16 training images



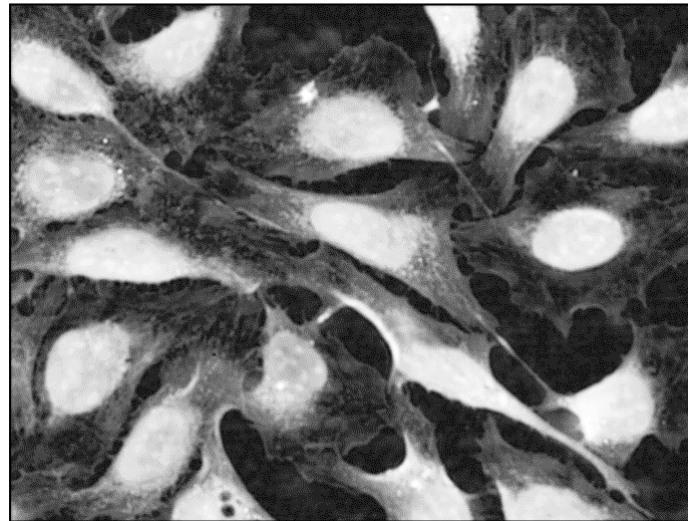
+ 0.03 PW F1

After battling with **unsupervised learning**, we come to appreciate **manual labelling**

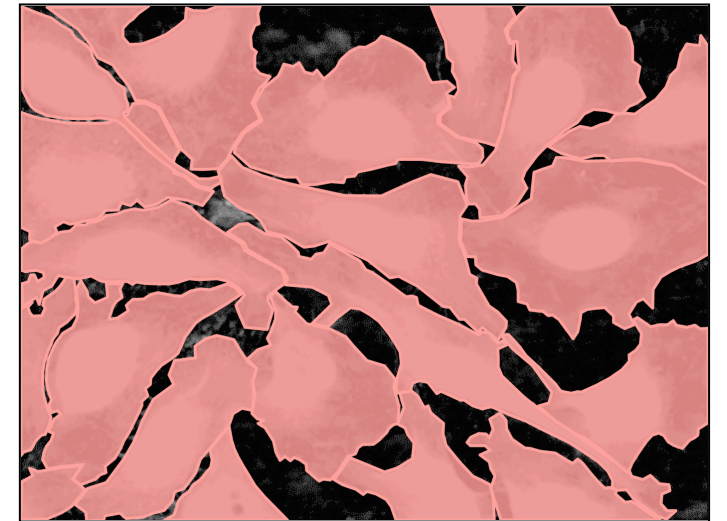
Phase image



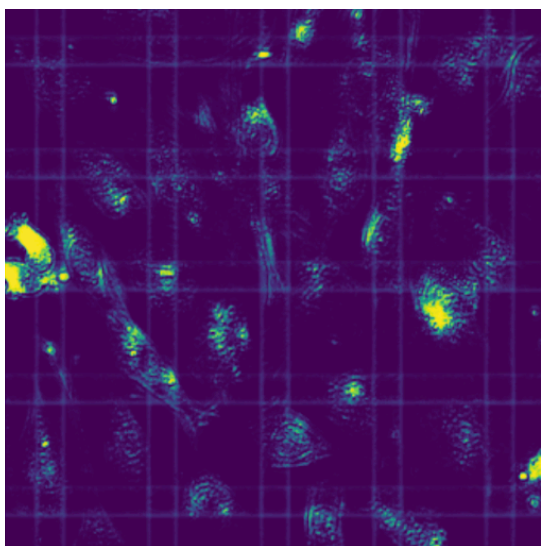
High contrast



Manual annotation in
LabelStudio

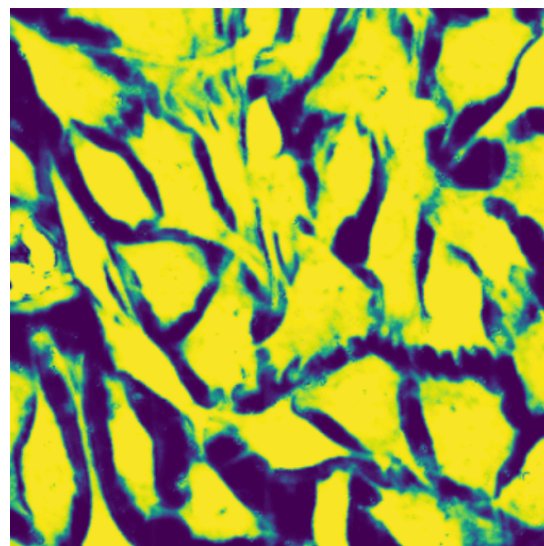


1 training image



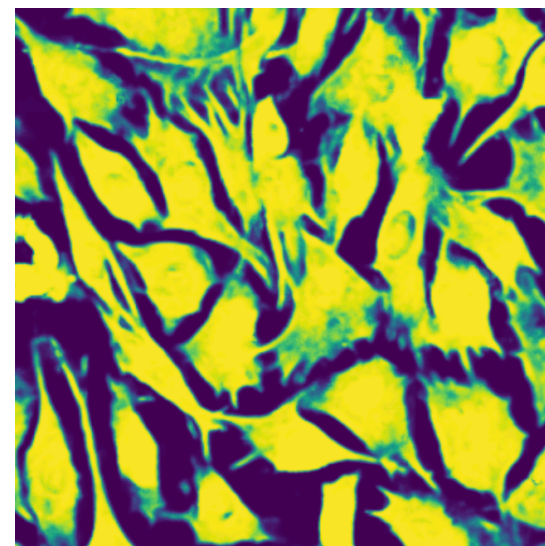
PW F1 score **0.48**

4 training images



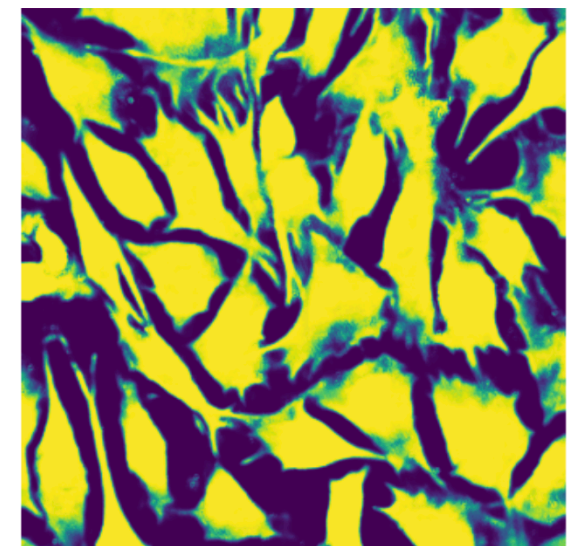
+ 0.34 PW F1

8 training images



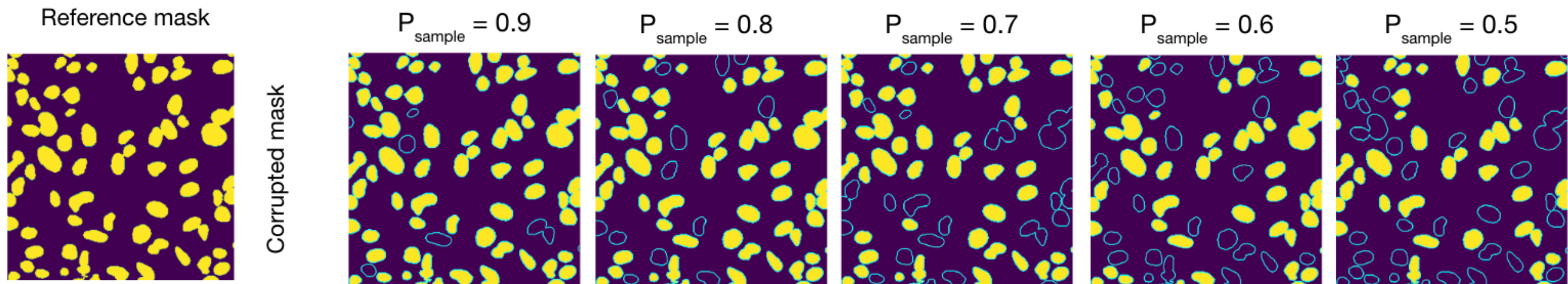
+ 0.07 PW F1

16 training images

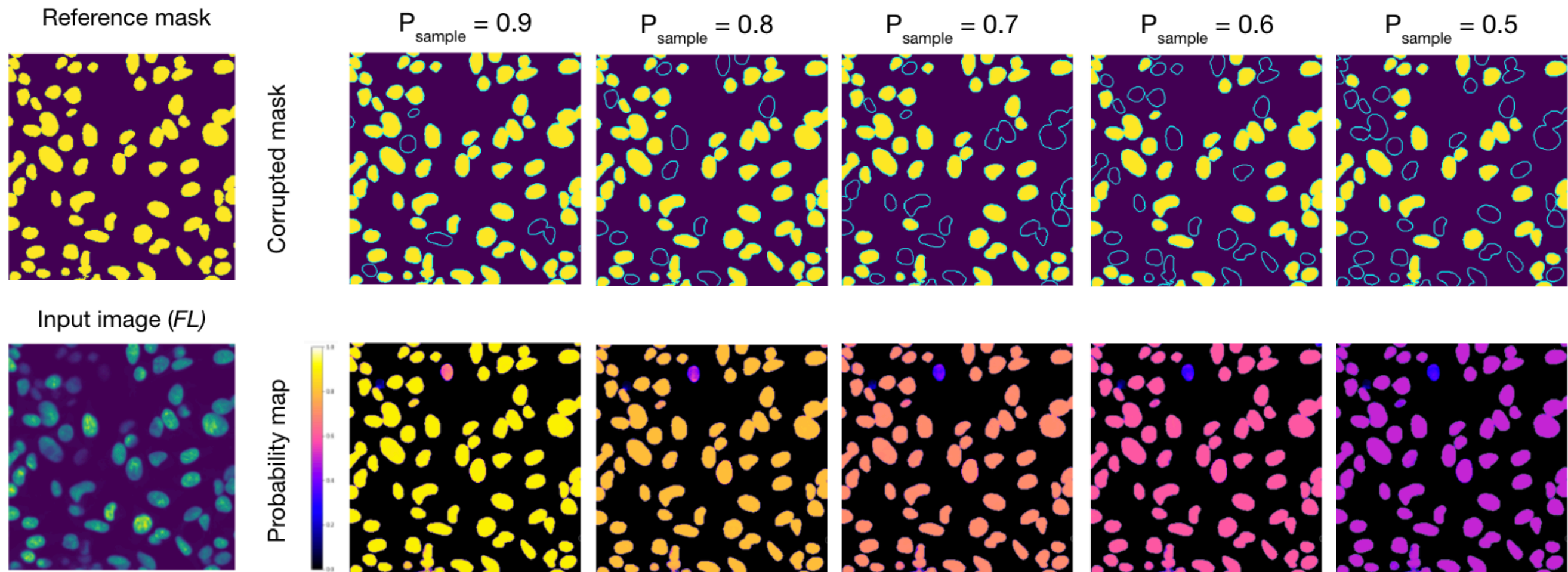


+ 0.03 PW F1

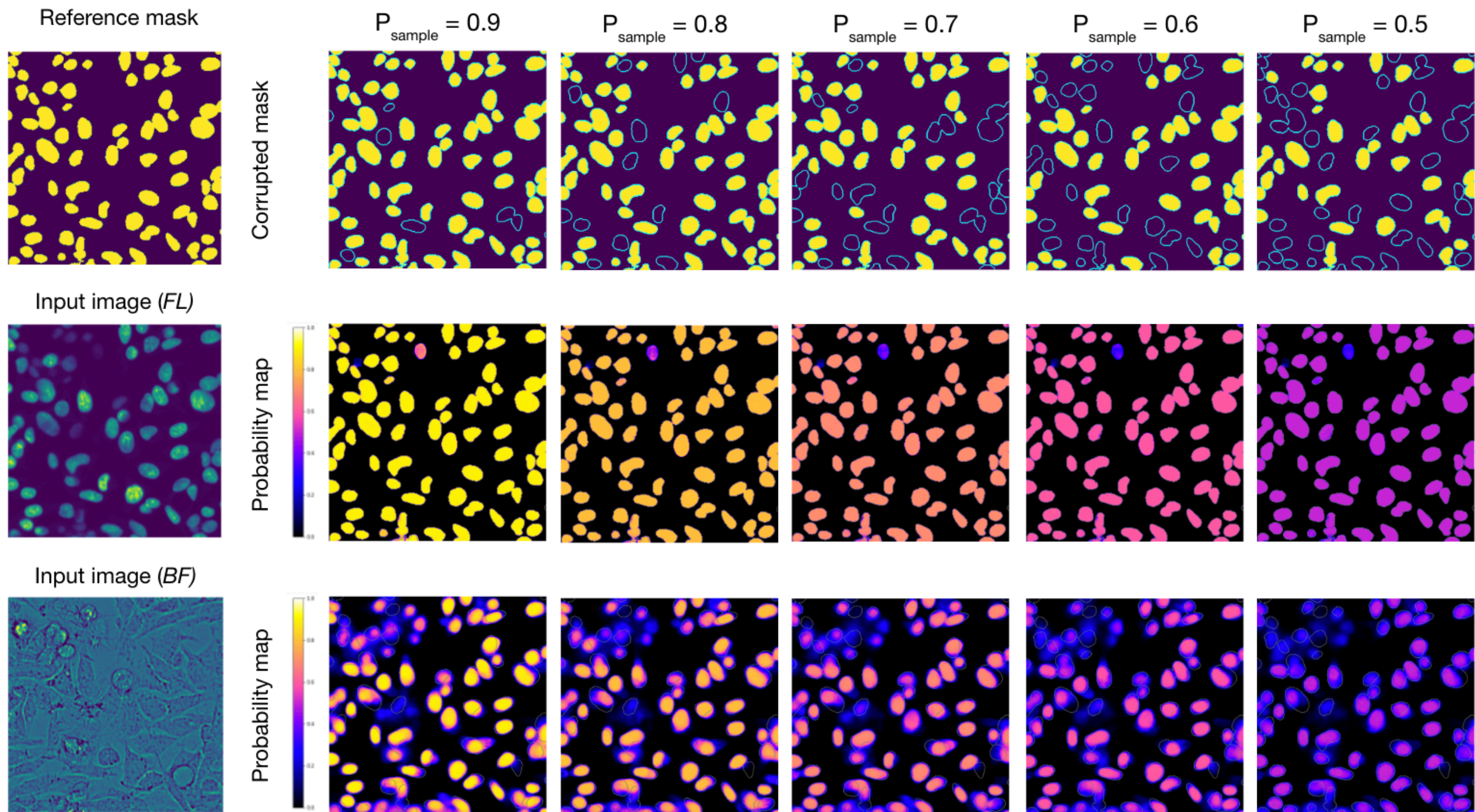
Complete annotations can be impossible to get using manual annotation, but even incomplete or noisy annotations would do.



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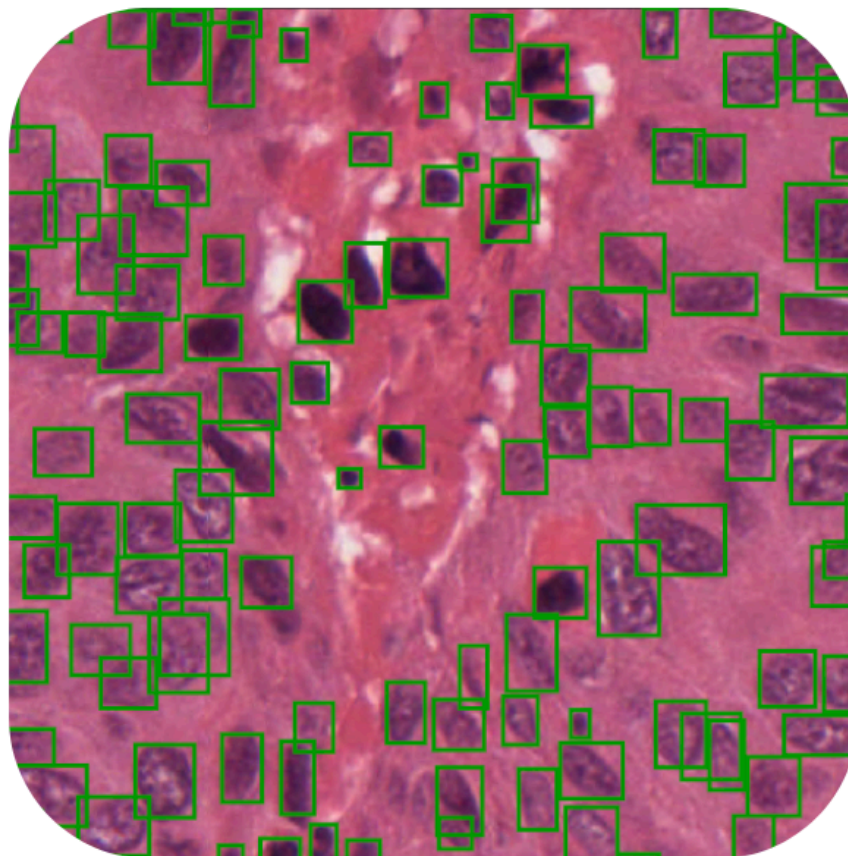
Ground truth

objects



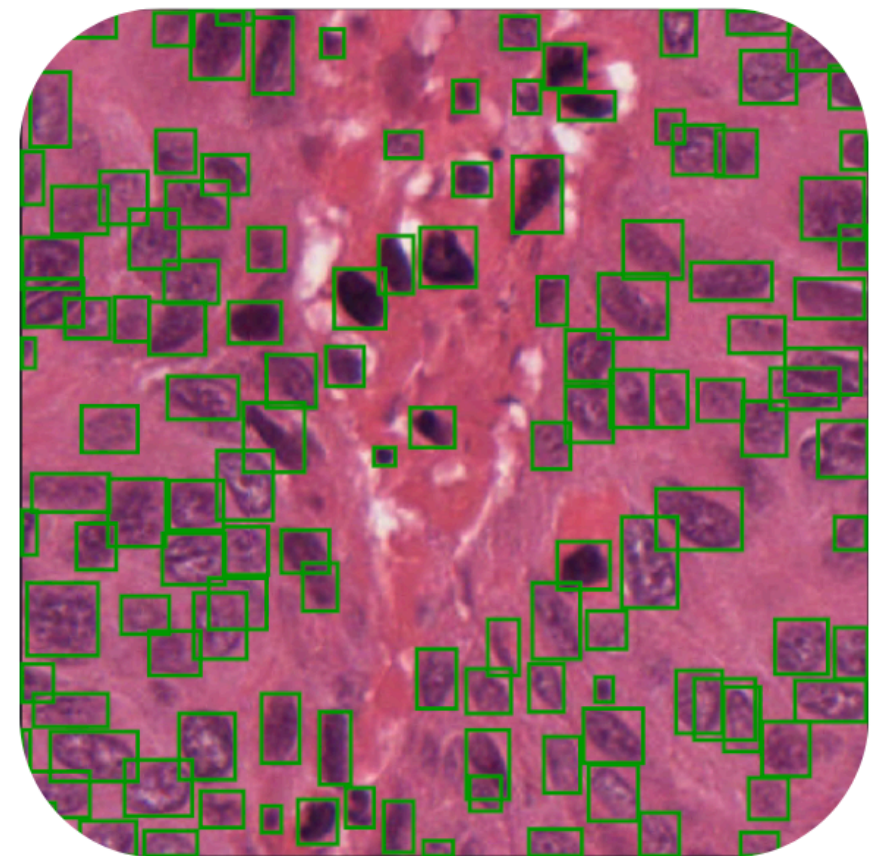
100% of training data

model predictions



50% of training data

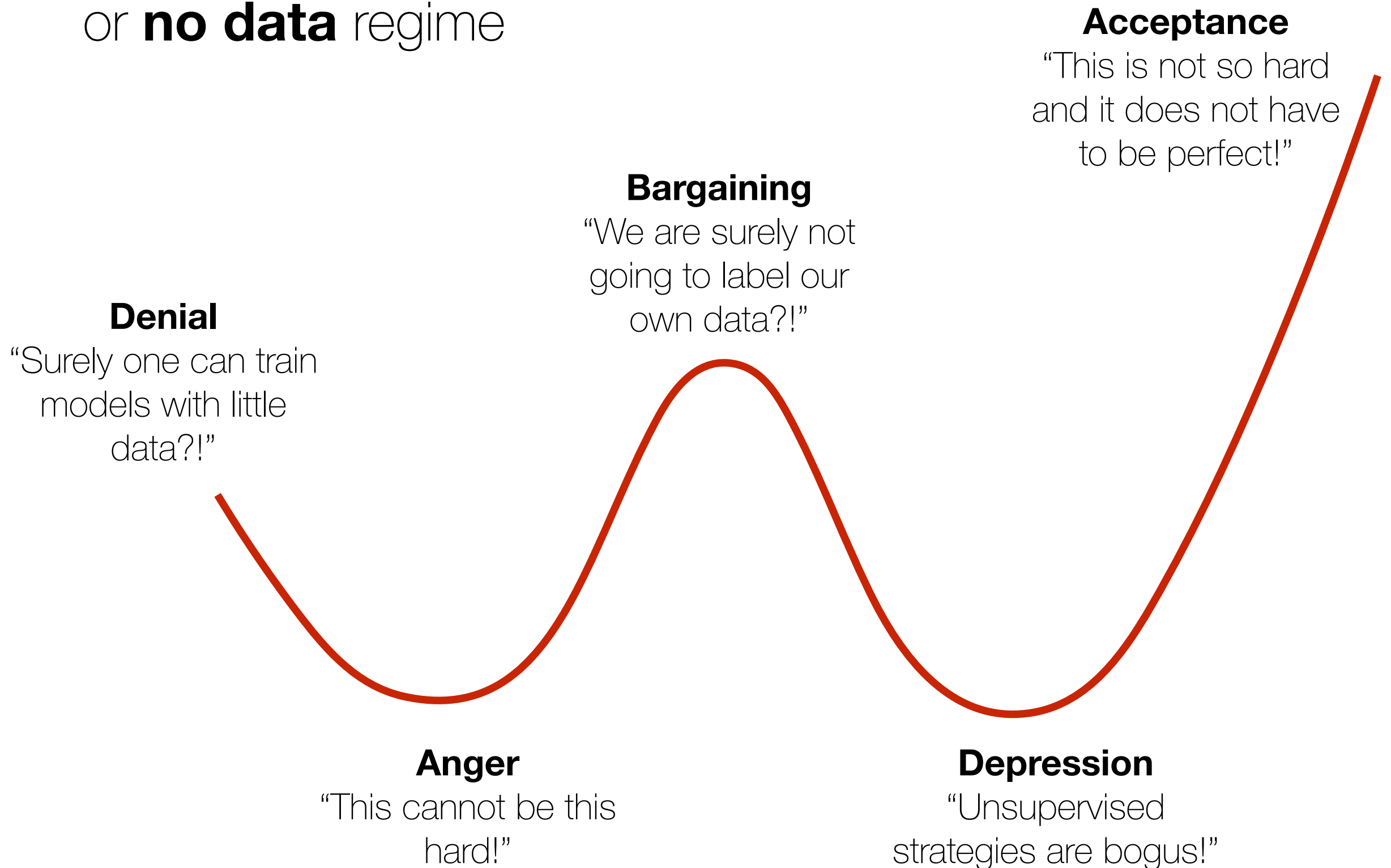
model predictions



YOLOv5 was used in these experiments

by **Denys Kaliuzhnyi, Farid Hasanov & Mikhail Papkov**

Five stages of working in a **small** or **no data** regime





+ Tõnis Laasfeld, Dmytro Urukov, Kaspar Hollo, Joonas Ariva,
Farid Hasanov, Leopold Parts



Drop me an email
dmytro@ut.ee

Input image

ScoreCAM-U-Net

U-Net

