

An Improved Air Tissue Boundary Segmentation Technique for Real Time Magnetic Resonance Imaging Video Using SegNet

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Section 1

1 Introduction

2 Methodology

3 Experiments

4 Results

5 Discussion

6 Summary

7 Acknowledgement

Introduction



- **Goal:** Segmentation of the Air-Tissue Boundaries (ATBs) with minimum number of training videos

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- **Approach:** Semantic segmentation using Segmentation Network (SegNet).

Motivation



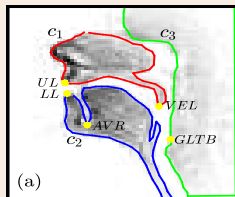
Need for study

Understanding speech production.



Dataset

- **USC-TIMIT** corpus
- **2-Female** (F1, F2) and **2-Male** (M1, M2).
- Subset : 16 Videos from each subject.
- Video : 23.18 fps
- Spatial resolution of 680 × 680.

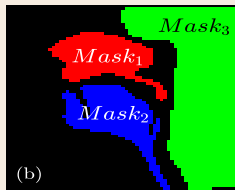
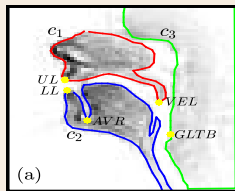




Dataset

■ Manual annotation:

- 1 Complete ATBs
 - 2 Upper lip (UL)
 - 3 Lower lip (LL)
 - 4 Tongue base (AVR)
 - 5 Velum tip (VEL)
 - 6 Glottis begin (GLTB)
- Number of frames: 1462, 1270, 1642, 1399 for subjects F_1 , F_2 , M_1 , M_2 respectively.
 - Division of tissue regions into **3 masks**.





Section 2

1 Introduction

2 Methodology

3 Experiments

4 Results

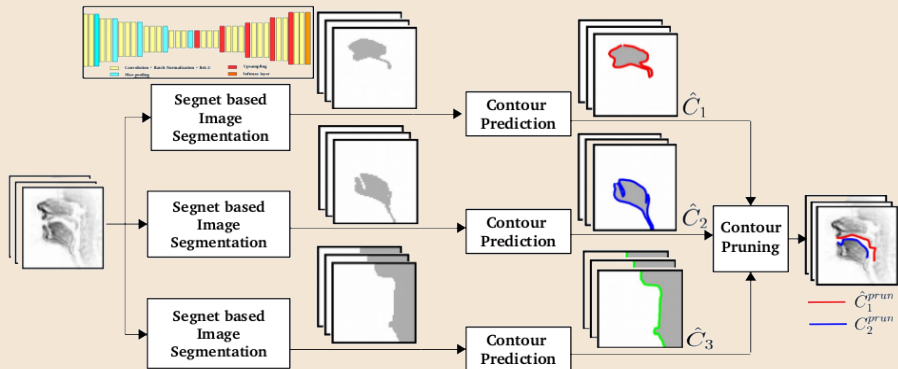
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6 Summary

7 Acknowledgement

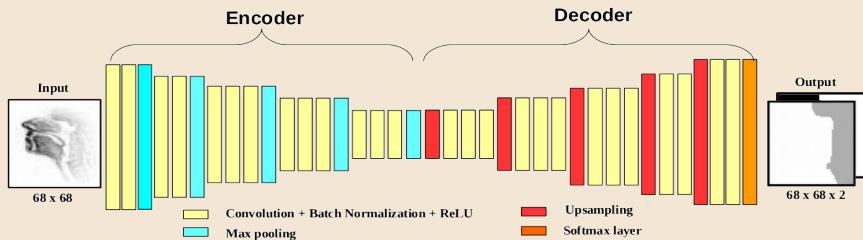
Proposed SegNet based Approach

Illustration of the steps in the proposed SegNet based approach



Proposed SegNet based segmentation

SegNet architecture¹

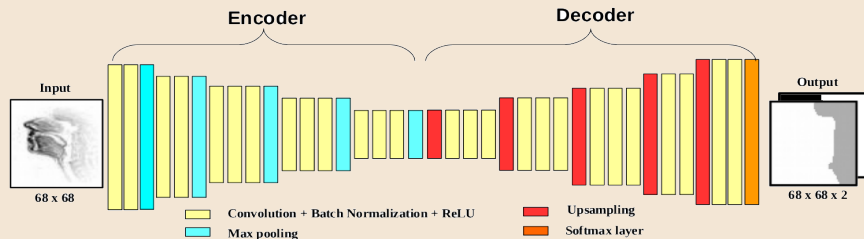


1 Symmetric encoder-decoder.

¹Karen et. al, "Very Deep Convolutional Networks for Large-Scale Image Recognition," CoRR, 2014.

Proposed SegNet based segmentation

SegNet architecture¹



- 1 Symmetric encoder-decoder.
- 2 **Three Segnets:** One SegNet for each mask.
- 3 SegNet_{*i*} : Does a given pixel belong to mask_{*i*} or air cavity region?

¹Karen et. al, "Very Deep Convolutional Networks for Large-Scale Image Recognition," CoRR, 2014.



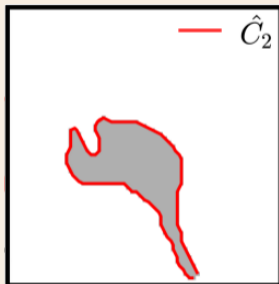
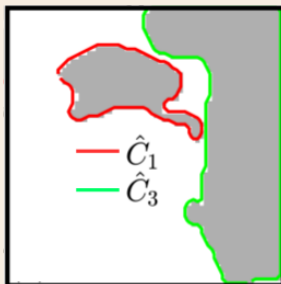
Contour Prediction

- **Stage 1:** Canny edge detection
- **Stage 2:** Connecting edges via concave hull algorithm ¹

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Contour Pruning

Contour Pruning

Obtain **upper** and **lower** contours within the vocal tract

Contour Pruning

Obtain upper contour within vocal tract:

Contour Pruning



Obtain lower contour within vocal tract:

Contour Pruning



Obtain lower contour within vocal tract:

Contour Pruning



Obtain lower contour within vocal tract:

Contour Pruning



Obtain lower contour within vocal tract:

2^{nd} order polynomial fit

Proposed SegNet based Approach

Illustration of the steps in the proposed SegNet based approach

Section 3

1 Introduction

2 Methodology

3 Experiments

4 Results

5 Discussion

6 Summary

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Experimental Setup

Baselines:

- Maeda grid-line¹ (MG).

¹Kim et.al, "Enhanced airway-tissue boundary segmentation for real-time magnetic resonance imaging data," ISSP, 2014.

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Experimental Setup

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- fully convolutional networks based segmentation³ (FCN)

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²A. Koparkar et. al, "A supervised air-tissue boundary segmentation technique in real-time magnetic resonance imaging video using a novel measure of contrast and dynamic programming," ICASSP, 2018.

³Valliappan CA et. al, Air-tissue boundary segmentation in real-time magnetic resonance imaging video using semantic segmentation with fully convolutional networks," Interspeech, 2018

Experimental Setup-1 for ATB Estimation

- 4-fold setup

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- The i^{th} model - i training videos from four subjects, where $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, 8\}$.

Experimental Setup-2

- Estimating the minimum number of rtMRI videos required for training for FCN and SegNet.
- 8 Models of FCN and SegNet
- The i^{th} model - i training videos from four subjects, where $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, 8\}$.
- Each video - 90 frames
- Fixed Development & Test set : 1443
- 30 epochs, early stopping condition.

Evaluation metrics

- DTW distance ¹: Measures the closeness of the estimated contour the ground truth contour (unit:pixel).

¹Berndt et. al, "Using dynamic time warping to find patterns in time series," KDD, 1994. 

Section 4

1 Introduction

2 Methodology

3 Experiments

4 Results

5 Discussion

6 Summary

7 Acknowledgement

DTW distances (Upper ATB)

SUB	Upper ATB							
	MG		FCN		SegNet		FDM	
F ₁	1:02	0:19	0:91	0:21	0.83	0.11	0:94	0:17
F ₂	1:24	0:29	1:08	0:19	0.96	0.15	1:16	0:19
M ₁	1:10	0:20	1.02	0.20	1:15	0:16	1:11	0:20
M ₂	1:19	0:24	1.09	0.21	1:10	0:19	1:10	0:23
AVG:	1:13	0:22	1:02	0:20	1.02	0.15	1:08	0:19

Average (standard deviation) DTW distance of the predicted upper ATBs within the vocal tract

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F ₁	1:02	0:19	0:91	0:21	0.83	0.11	0:94	0:17
F ₂	1:24	0:29	1:08	0:19	0.96	0.15	1:16	0:19
M ₁	1:10	0:20	1.02	0.20	1:15	0:16	1:11	0:20
M ₂	1:19	0:24	1.09	0.21	1:10	0:19	1:10	0:23
AVG:	1:13	0:22	1:02	0:20	1.02	0.15	1:08	0:19

Average (standard deviation) DTW distance of the predicted upper ATBs within the vocal tract

- SegNet yields better or comparable performance relative to baselines.

DTW distances (Lower ATB)

SUB	Lower ATB							
	MG		FCN		SegNet		FDM	
F_1	1:21	0:21	1:00	0:25	0.92	0.17	0:99	0:23
F_2	1:28	0:27	1:13	0:31	1.12	0.29	1:24	0:25
M_1	1:26	0:60	1:17	0:25	1.16	0.26	1:17	0:26
M_2	1:35	0:30	1:21	0:23	1:18	0:24	1:16	0:41
AVG:	1:27	0:35	1:13	0:26	1.09	0.23	1:14	0:29

Average (standard deviation) DTW distance of the predicted lower ATBs within the vocal tract

DTW distances (Lower ATB)

SUB	Lower ATB							
	MG		FCN		SegNet		FDM	
F ₁	1:21	0:21	1:00	0:25	0.92	0.17	0:99	0:23
F ₂	1:28	0:27	1:13	0:31	1.12	0.29	1:24	0:25
M ₁	1:26	0:60	1:17	0:25	1.16	0.26	1:17	0:26
M ₂	1:35	0:30	1:21	0:23	1:18	0:24	1.16	0.41
AVG:	1:27	0:35	1:13	0:26	1.09	0.23	1:14	0:29

Average (standard deviation) DTW distance of the predicted lower ATBs within the vocal tract

- SegNet yields better or comparable performance relative to baselines.

Complete ATBs

	C_1		C_2		C_3	
SUB	SegNet	FCN	SegNet	FCN	SegNet	FCN
F_1	0.88	0:89	0.85	1:05	0.80	0:83
F_2	0.98	1:02	1:15	1.12	0:81	0.80
M_1	1:03	1:03	0.94	1:37	0.79	0:80
M_2	1:03	0.89	1:03	1.01	0.83	0:85

Average DTW distance of the predicted complete ATBs for all the subjects

Pixel Accuracy For the SegNet and FCN models

SUB	Model ₁	Model ₂	Model ₃	Model ₄	Model ₅	Model ₆	Model ₇	Model ₈
Mask ₁ ^{seg}	88:70	99.54	99:53	99:57	99:54	99:54	99:55	99:57
Mask ₂ ^{seg}	85:89	98.64	98:65	98:61	98:65	98:60	98:64	98:68
Mask ₃ ^{seg}	90:30	99.78	99:77	99:77	99:76	99:76	99:78	99:77
Mask ₁ ^{fcn}	85:68	90:89	94:47	96:09	98:14	99:17	99:24	99:28
Mask ₂ ^{fcn}	84:12	88:14	93:88	95:51	97:77	98:09	98:08	98:14
Mask ₃ ^{fcn}	89:45	93:45	95:80	98:80	99:60	99:71	99:73	99:72

Pixel classification accuracy averaged across all subjects (on test set) for each mask vs number of training videos for SegNet, FCN. Bold indicating the saturation point



Section 5

1 Introduction

2 Methodology

3 Experiments

4 Results

5 Discussion

6 Summary

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Discussion

- 1 On an average 0:70% pixels are being misclassified (unlike 1% for FCN).
- 2 Misclassified pixels {boundary region : due to low resolution of the image.
- 3 Precision of annotation : 1 decimal place
- 4 Proposed method Pixel level

Section 6

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2 Methodology

3 Experiments

4 Results

5 Discussion

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Conclusions

- Proposed method yields better performance than the baseline { DT distance
- SegNet requires only two training videos per subject.

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Future Directions

Data augmentation to further reduce the minimum number of training videos required for better pixel accuracy.



Section 7

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2 Methodology

3 Experiments

4 Results

5 Discussion

6 Summary

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Questions?