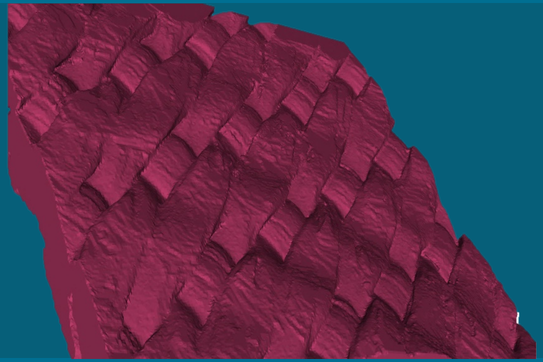
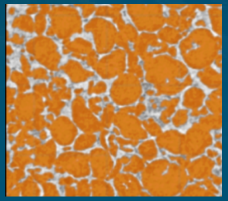
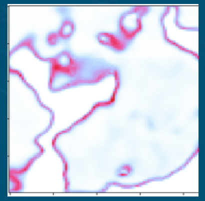
Sandia National Laboratories

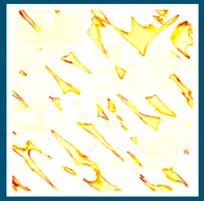
SAND2020-13222C

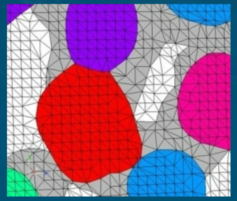
CT segmentation of woven composite materials over shifted domains via deep learning

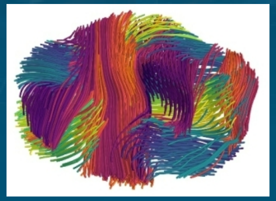












Carianne Martinez, Brendan Donohoe, Matthew D. Smith, Scott A. Roberts

LDRD
LABORATORY DIRECTED RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
NNSA
National Nuclear Security Administration

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SAND2020-13150 C

Can we predict the behavior of as-built parts with error bars?

Hypothesis: We can develop an automated and credible image-to-mesh technology that can demonstrate the physics impact of per-unit variability on material, component, or system performance

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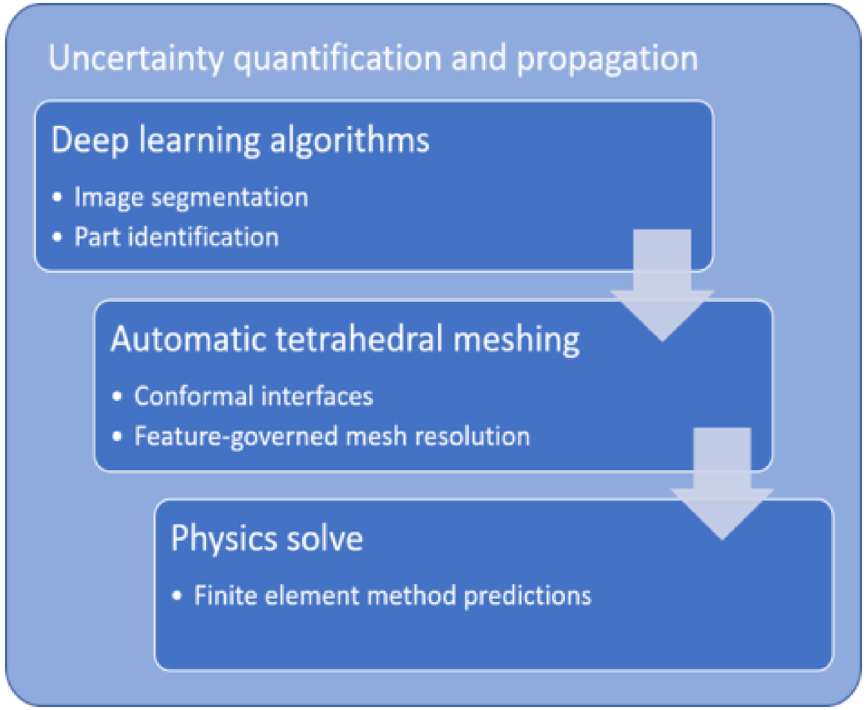

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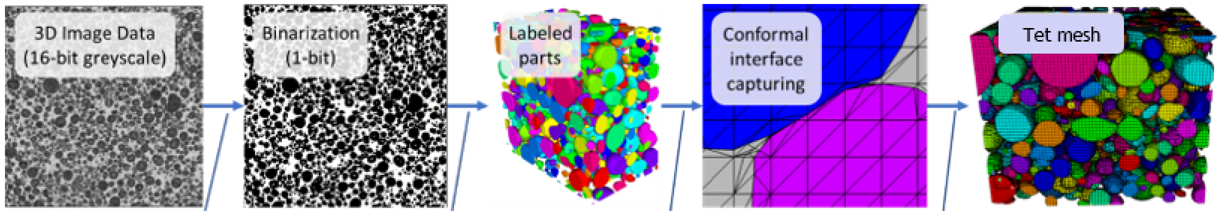

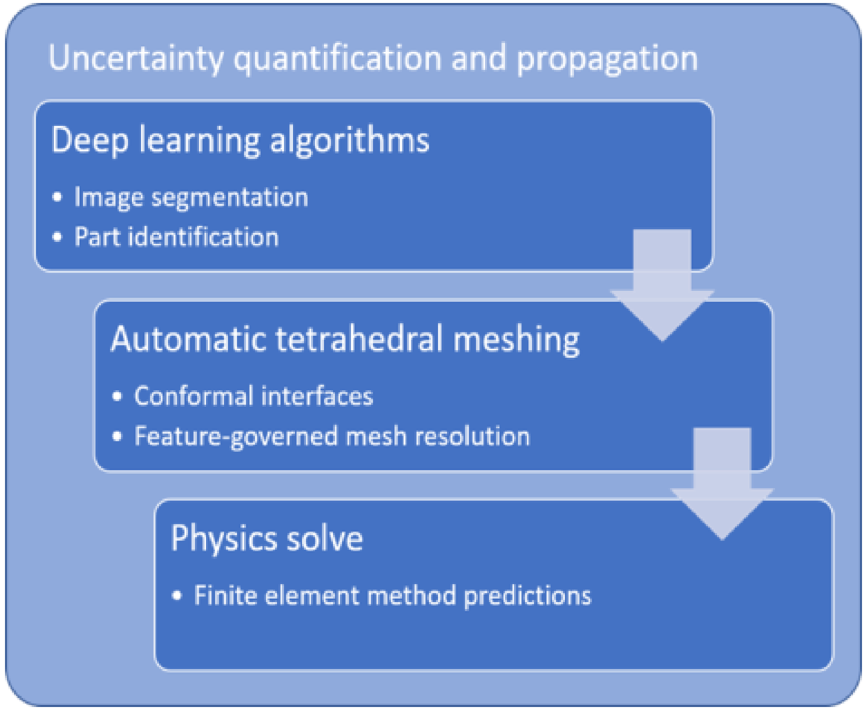

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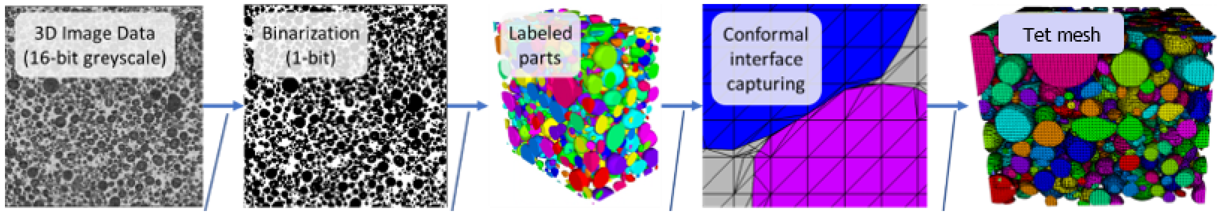
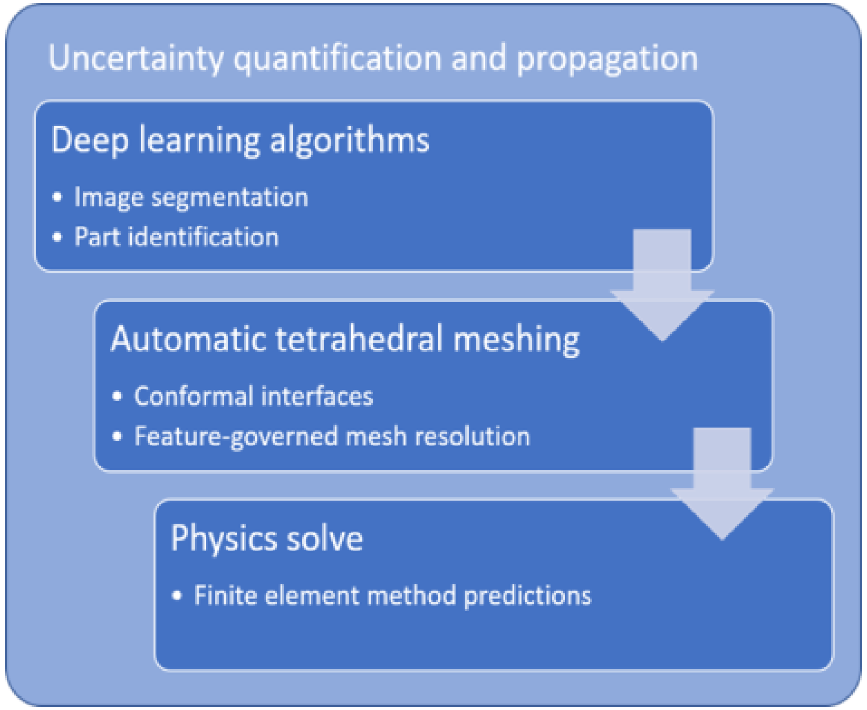
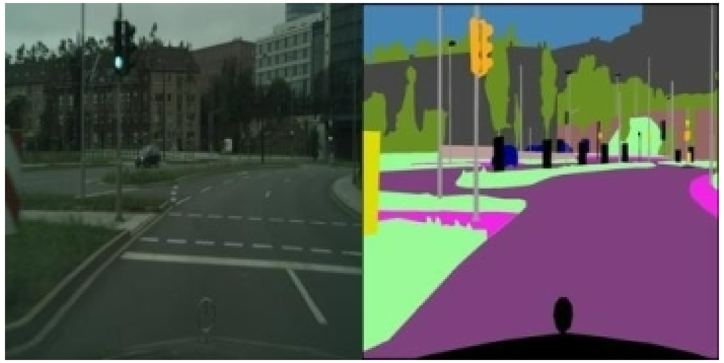




Segmentation is a classic computer vision problem

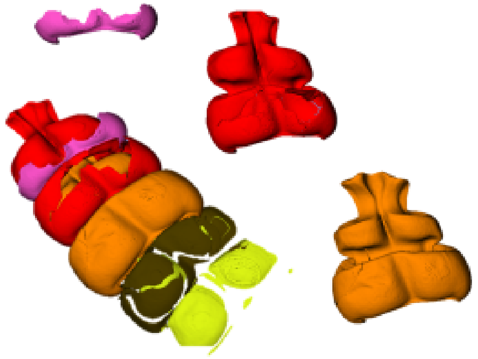
Image segmentation is well studied
- Small files
- Large training sets



https://www.cityscapes-dataset.com/

Cityscape
(~1e5 pixels)

CT segmentation is different
- Volumetric; larger files
- Class imbalance (lots of background)
- Noise/artifacts in scans
- Small training sets with “bad” human labels
- Inconsistent scan quality (domain shift)



Rattlesnake Tail
(~1e9 voxels)

Medical researchers are leading this work toward Deep Learning solutions.

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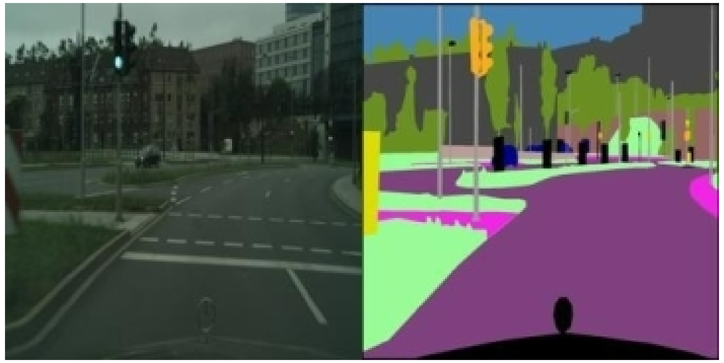

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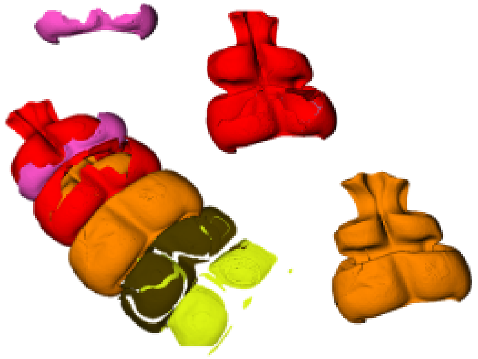

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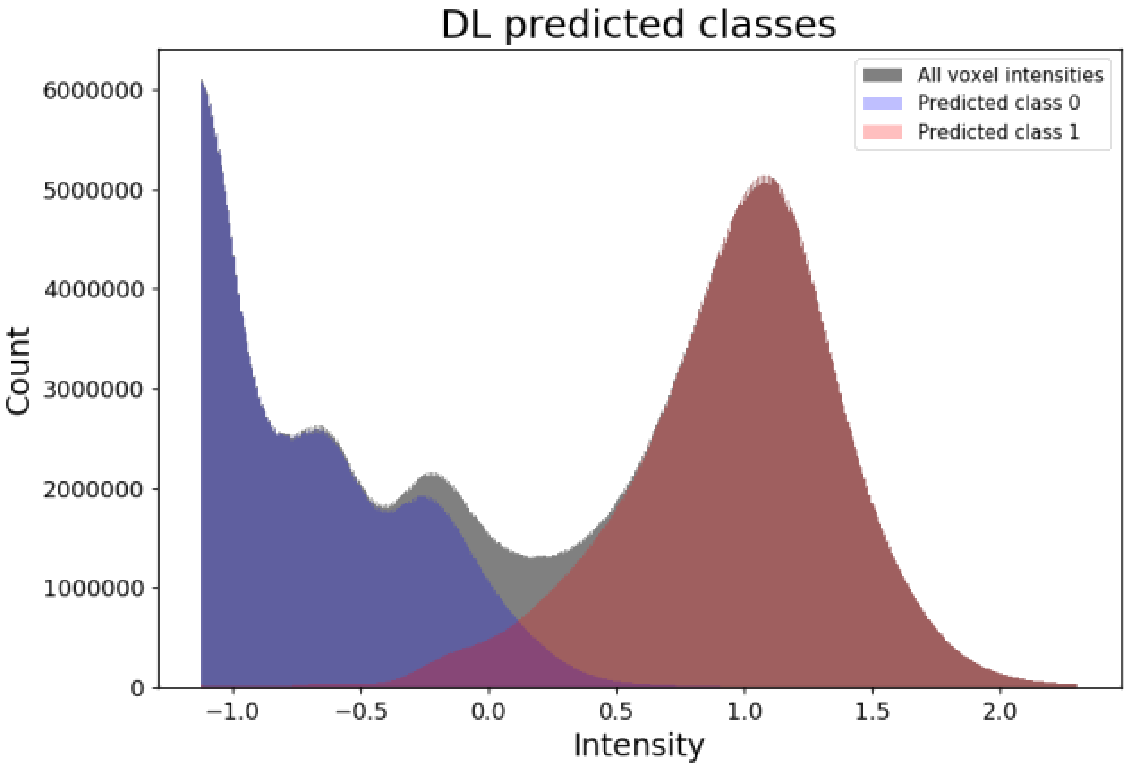
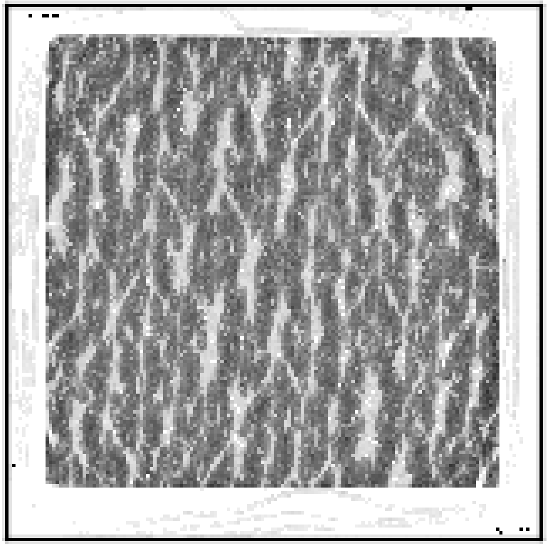
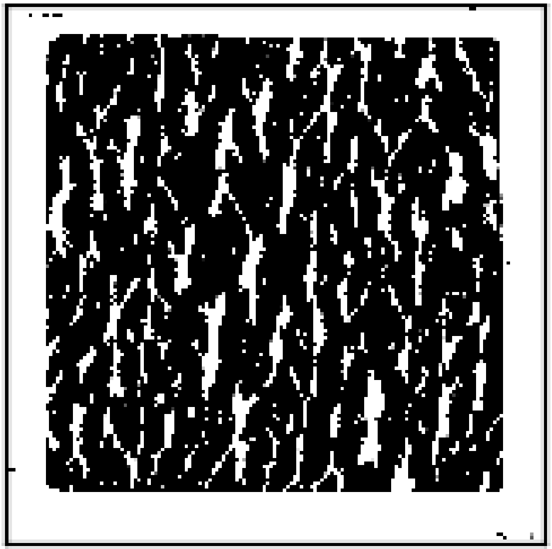
Deep learning is not thresholding.



CT scan slice



Segmentation



The coarseness of the prediction is at the level of the expert label from the original training domain and does not separate individual fibers.

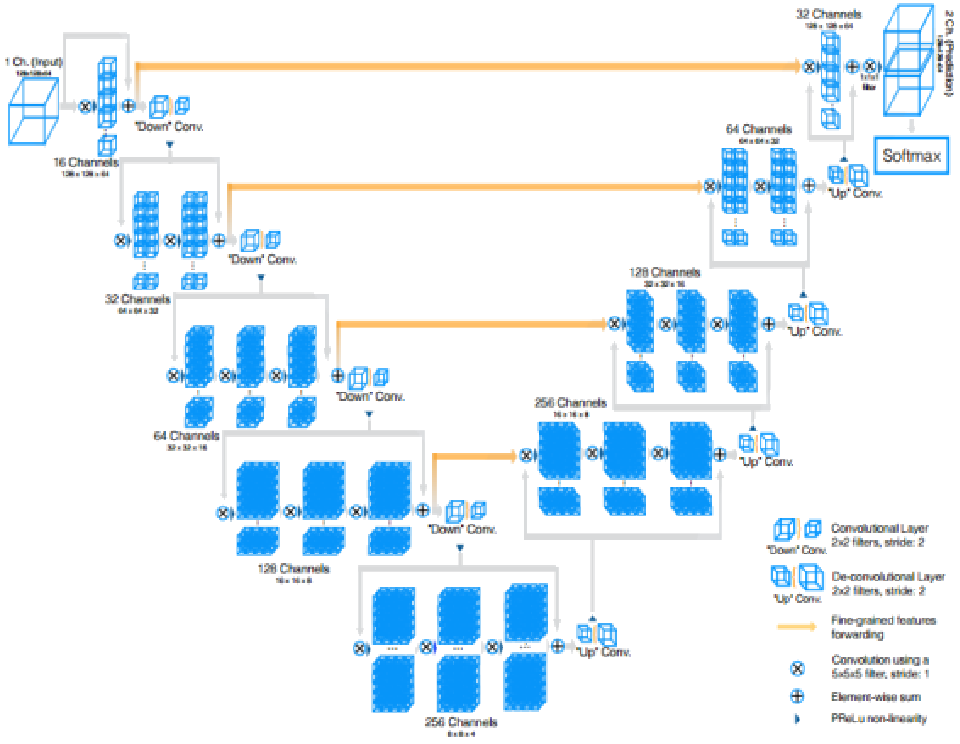
Encoder-decoder network with skip connections

Encoder learns features at different resolutions.

Decoder uses encoded features passed via skip connections for segmentation.

V-net was developed to process 3D images.

- F. Milletari, N. Navab, and S. A. Ahmadi, “V-net: Fully convolutional neural networks for volumetric medical image segmentation,” in 2016 Fourth International Conference on 3D Vision (3DV), Oct 2016, pp.565–571



V-Net architecture for segmenting volumetric data
(Image from Milletari, et al. 2016)

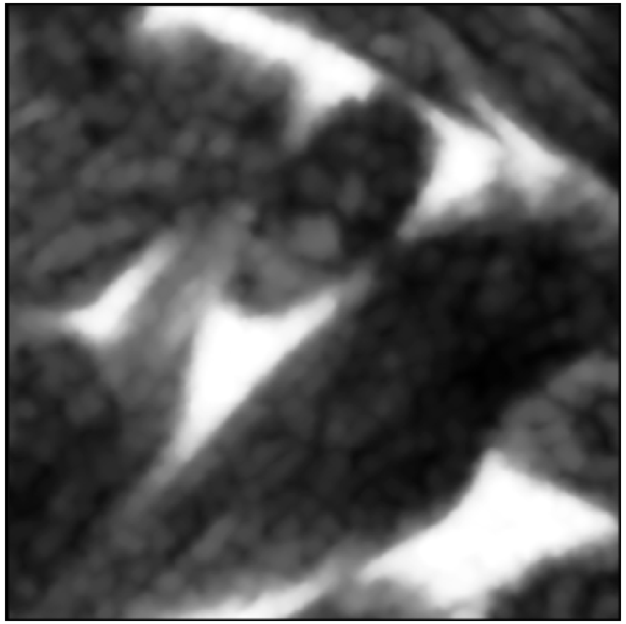
Geometric uncertainty is characterized with dropout layers

Dropout layers can be used to add stochasticity in DL model predictions.
- Typically used for regularization during training
- Gal, et al. [1] introduced active dropout layers during inference

[1] Y. Gal and Z. Ghahramani, Dropout as a bayesian approximation: Representing model uncertainty in deep learning, in Proceedings of the 33rd International Conference on Machine Learning, 2016.

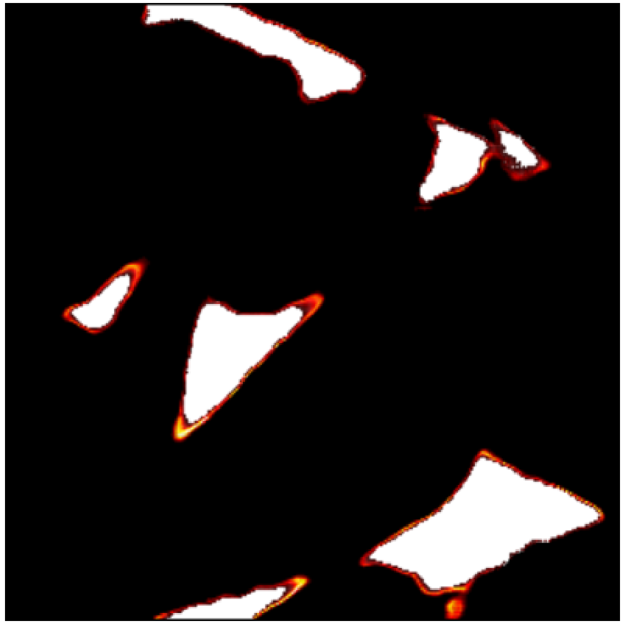
Variance over several DL binary segmentation predictions is an indication of uncertainty.

CT scan slice



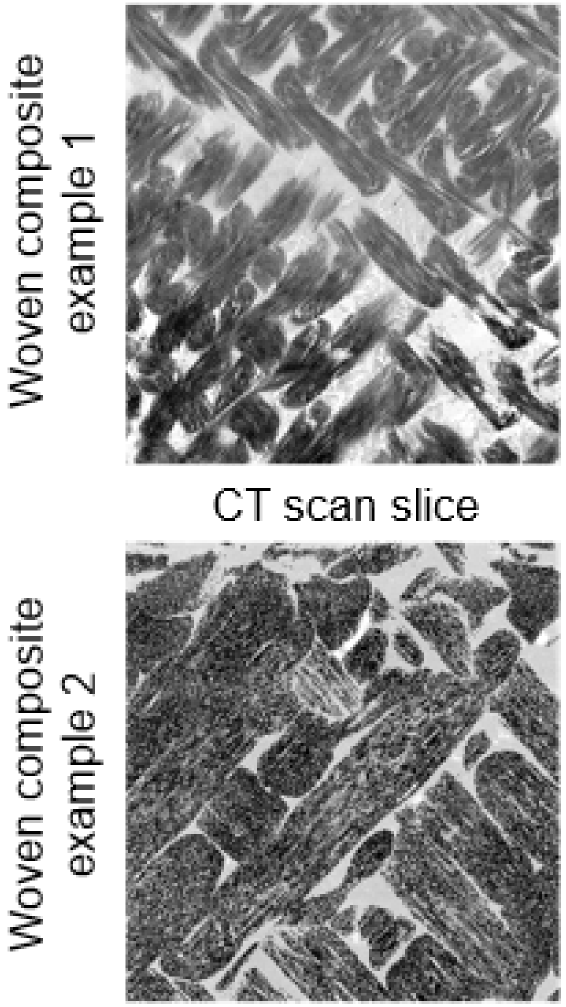
Expert label

DL label with uncertainty map



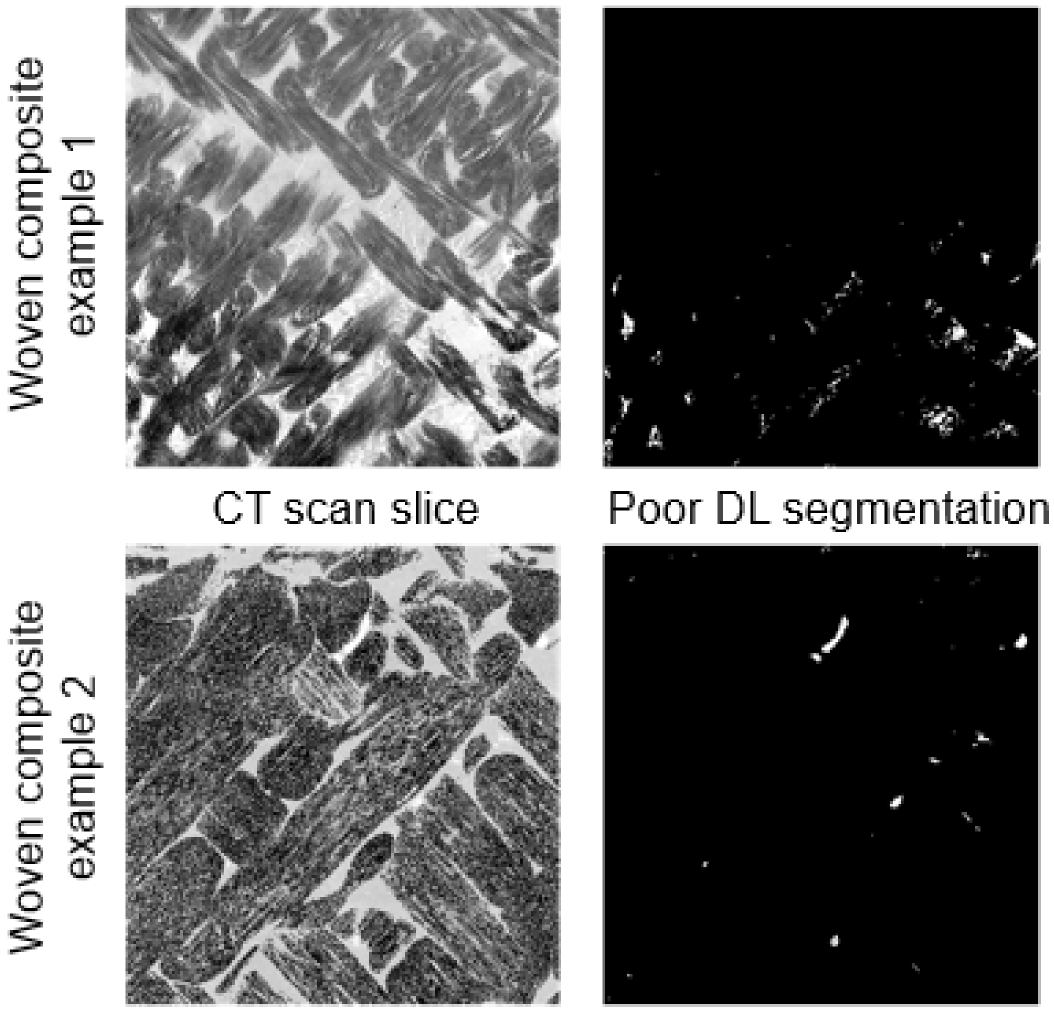
In the training domain, the DL model is accurate and exhibits little uncertainty about predictions.

DL model trained and ready for deployment



Once the model is trained using an expert label, we use the model to predict segmentations for new CT scans.

DL model trained and ready for deployment: the bad news



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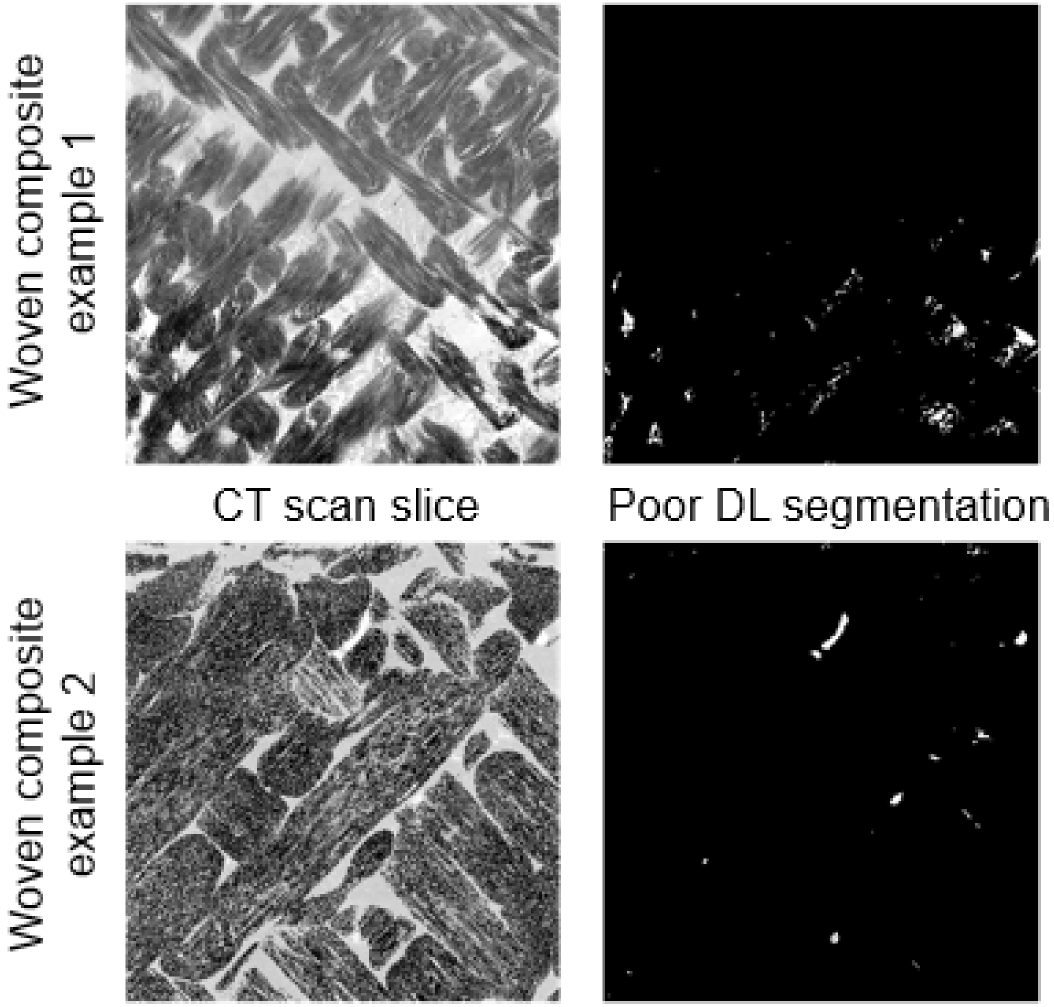
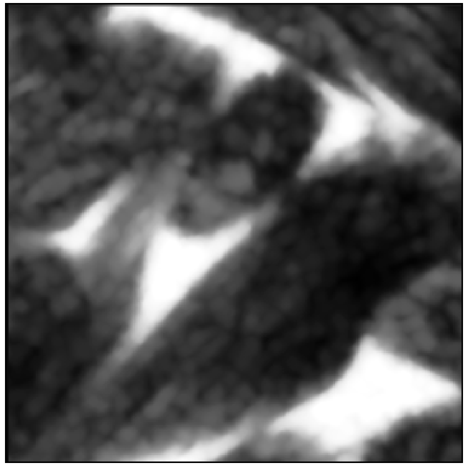


Recall our training example:

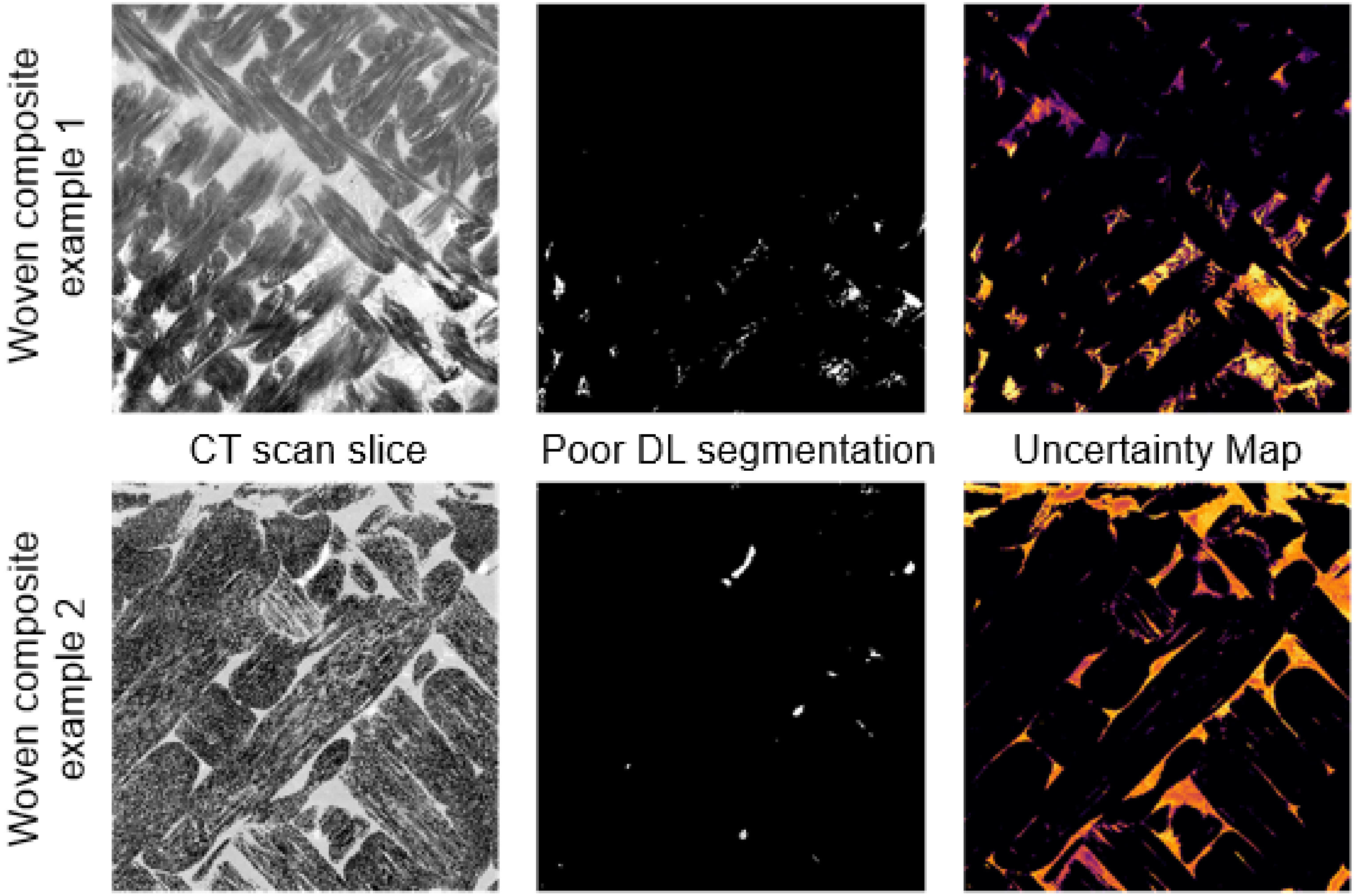


The new examples are different:

- Scanning equipment
- Resolution
- Material composition

DL notoriously fails to generalize under domain shift.

DL model trained and ready for deployment: the good news



DL prediction is incorrect, but with high uncertainty compared with the training domain:

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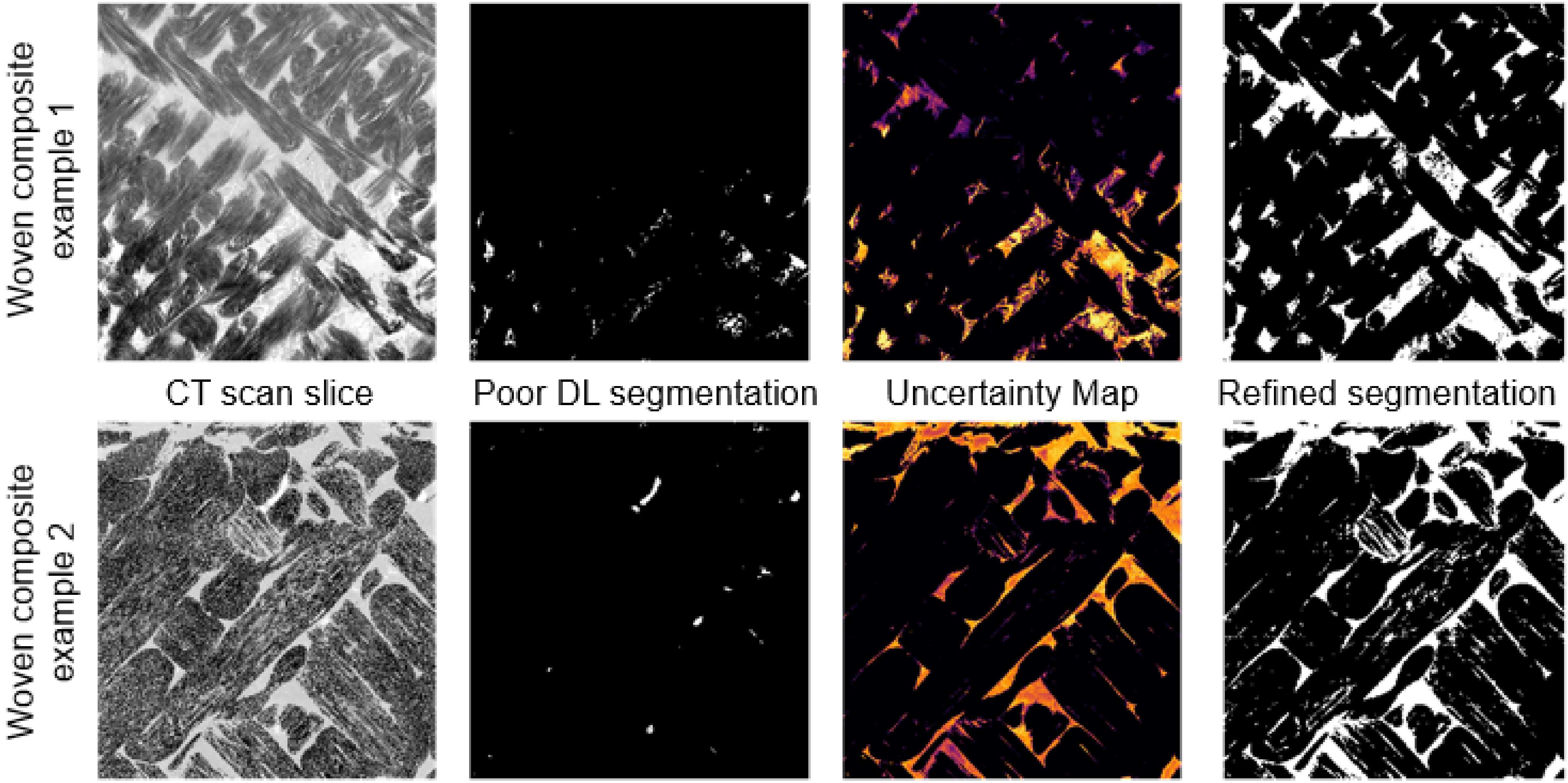
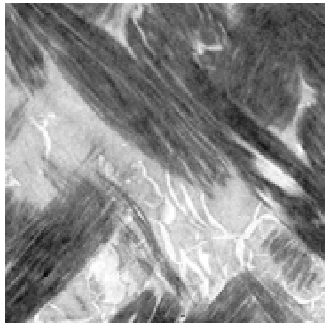


We can refine our predictions using uncertainty maps.

Uncertainty can be used to inform segmentation

We leverage uncertainty maps to enable generalization of a trained model to shifted domains

CT slice from shifted domain



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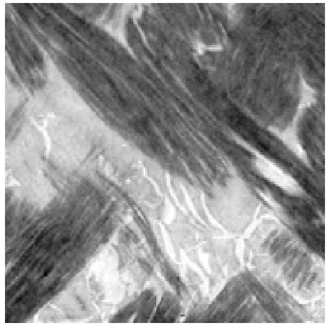

Predict segmentation using model trained on original domain

Unusable segmentation

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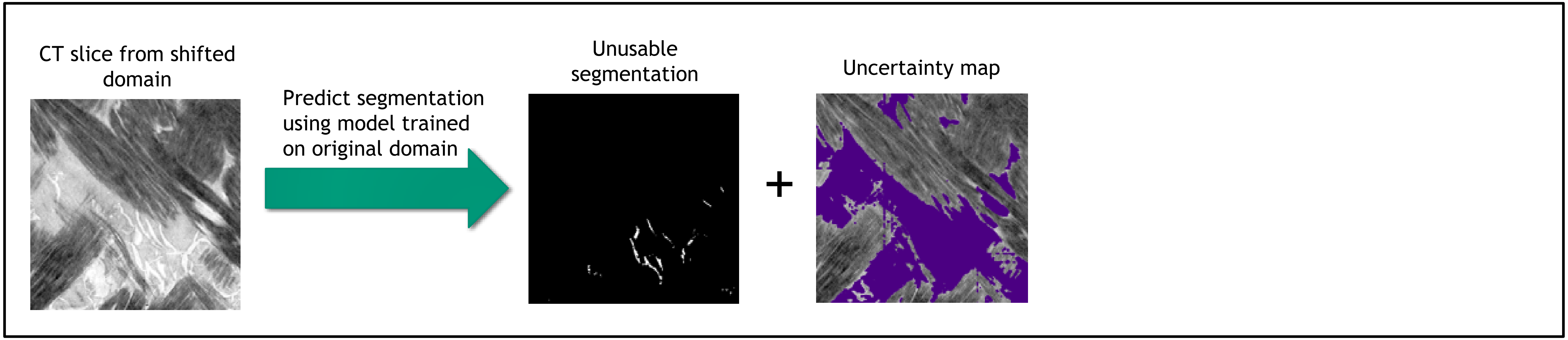

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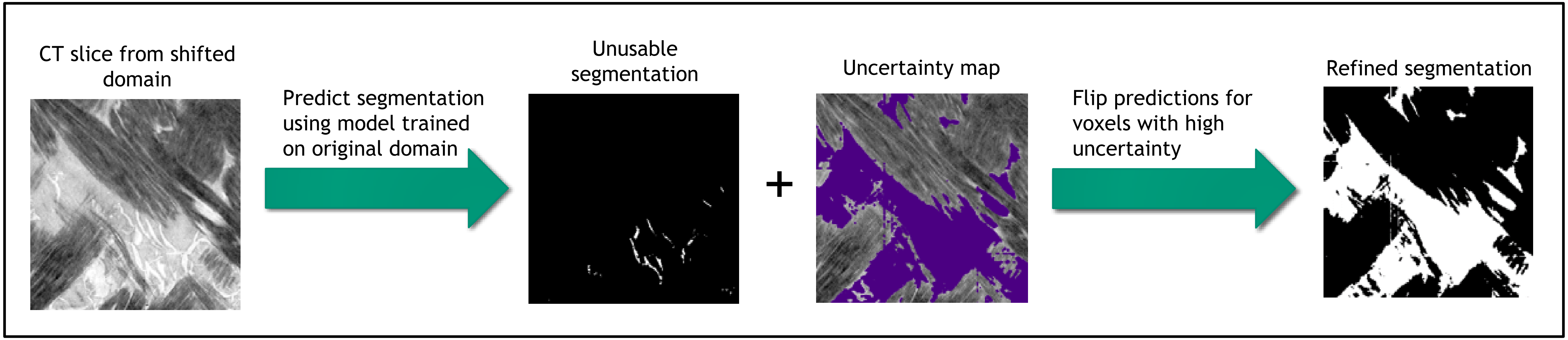

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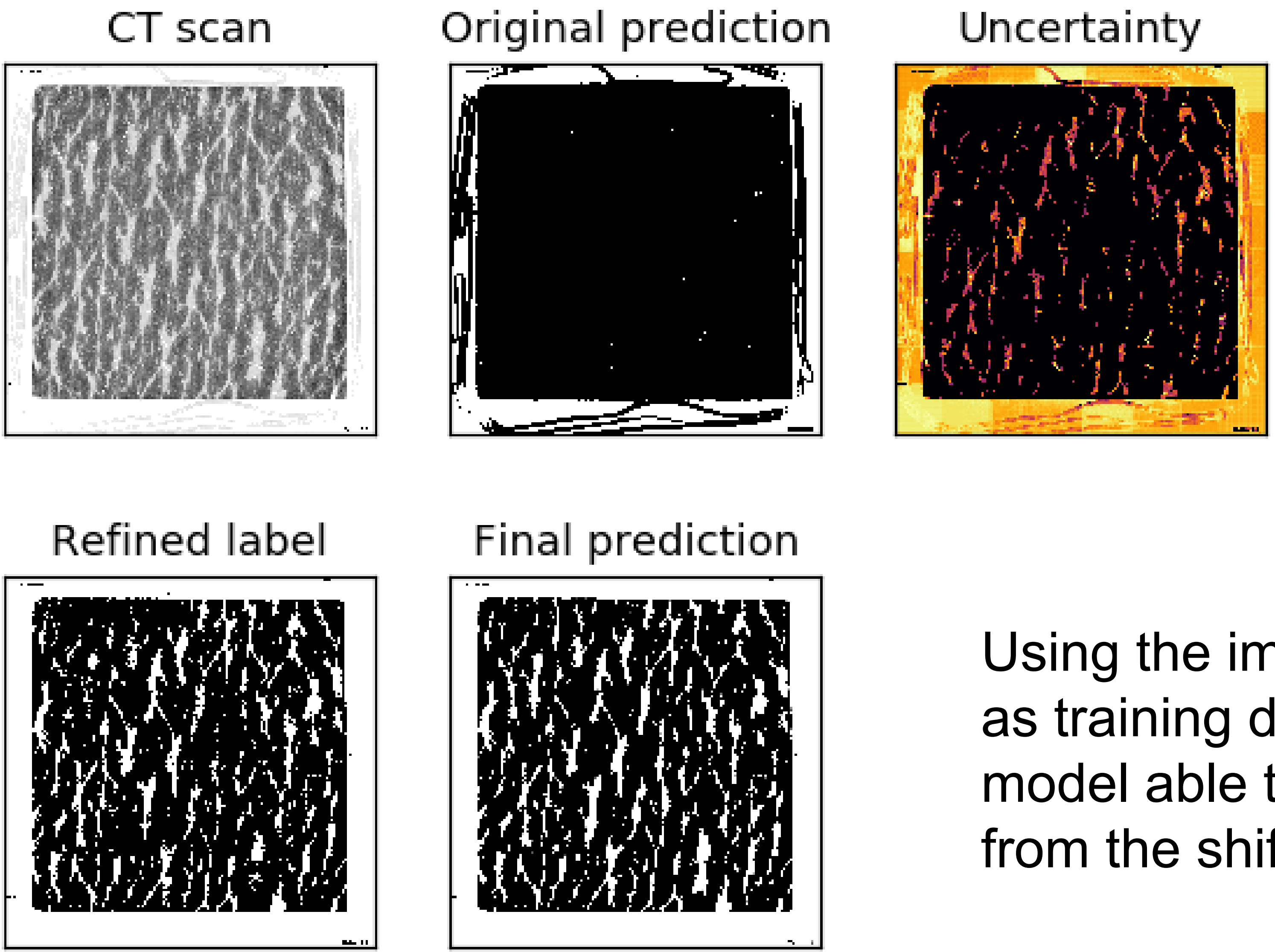
Key idea: Use imperfect refined results as training data



Using the imperfect refined label as training data results in a model able to segment images from the shifted domain.

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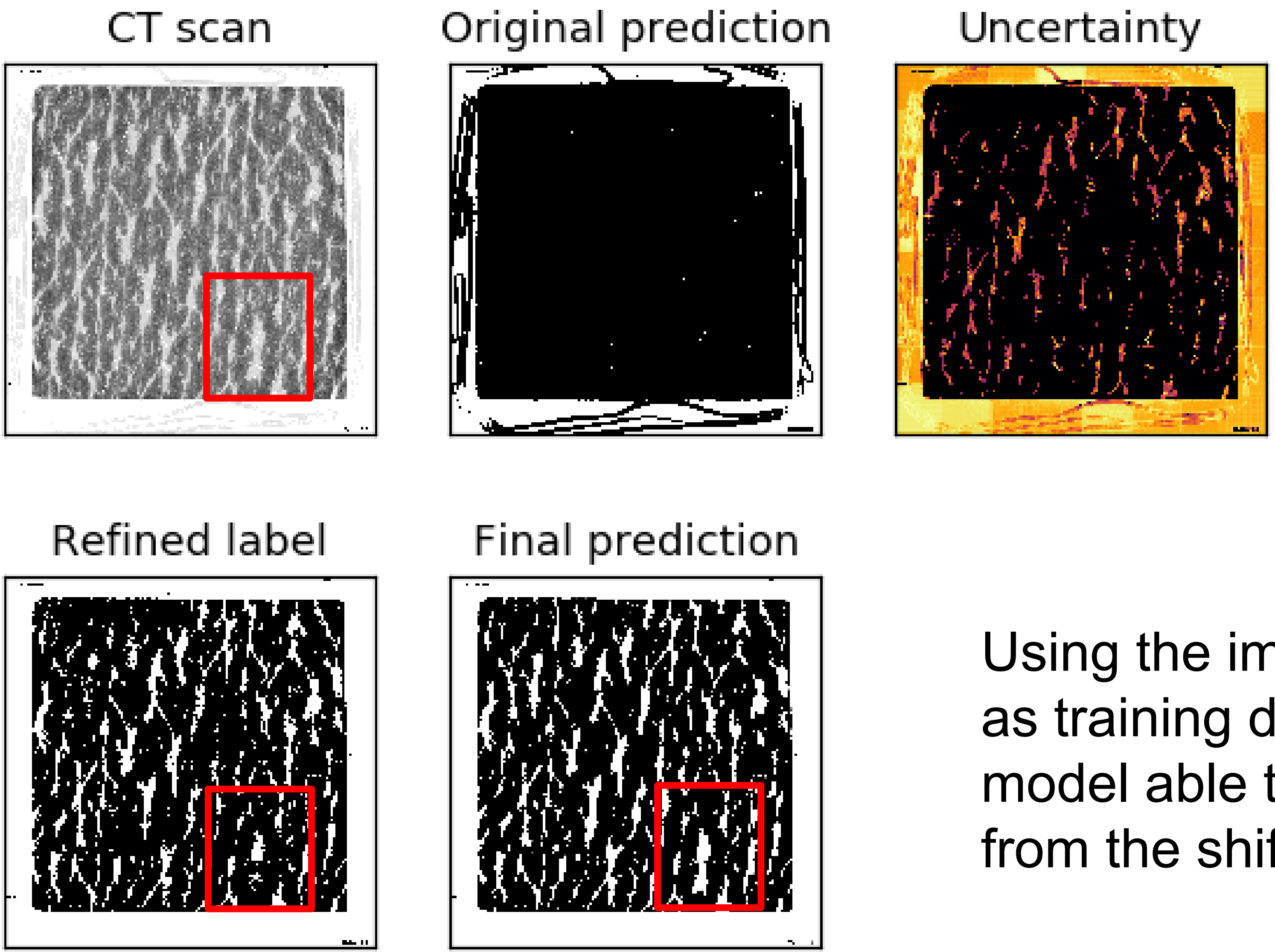

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Conclusion

- CT segmentation can be automated with DL.
- Supervised learning with expert labels is best.
- Limitations in training data availability can be overcome by leveraging uncertainty maps to refine predictions.
- Qualitative results indicate that imperfect labels can be used as training data to produce a new DL model that overcomes domain shift.

Thank you!