

# SEM Segmentation

#### A brief tutorial

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#### Overview

The tool can be easily accessed through the link:

https://deepsegm.cloud.nanosolveit.eu/

#### Instructions

#### **Overview**

SEM Segmentation is a web implementation of the deep learning model, which has been presented in the publication: Rühle, B., Krumrey, J.F. & Hodoroaba, VD. Workflow towards automated segmentation of agglomerated, non-spherical particles from electron microscopy images using artificial neural networks. Sci Rep 11, 4942 (2021). <a href="https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-84287-">https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-84287-</a>

**6**, for Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) images nanoparticles segmentation and size calculation. The image segmentation based on GAN and MultiRes Unet deep learning methods, while the size of each nano-particle is calculated accordingly to its pixel size. The **Image 1** shows the initial SEM Segmentation page.



Choose File No file chosen					
	Download Sample SEM Image				
Upload Image (image preview is not supported for tiff extension files)					
Segmentation Filter  OFF V					
	(6.1.*)				
SEM Wildth in nm: 7520					
Upload					
NanoSolveIT cloud platform					
This work received funding from		•			

Image 1. Initial SEM Segmentation page.

#### File Selection

For the SEM image file selection, the button **Choose File** is used. In order to preview the image file, a file different than tiff extension must be chosen. SEM Segmentation includes also a **Download Sample SEM Image** button, to download a sample SEM image.

# **SEM Image file pre-processing**

The neural network that is used for image segmentation has been trained on  $TiO_2$  nanoparticles **Image 2** and will perform best when used with images that are "similar" to its training data. "Similar" in this context does not necessarily mean that the images also need to show  $TiO_2$  nanoparticles – in fact, the network is not aware of the material or the absolute size during segmentation, but it is



aware of the contrast, texture, and relative size (in pixels) of the objects in the image. As long as these three parameters are similar, the network has a good chance of being able to extrapolate from its training data to the new data.

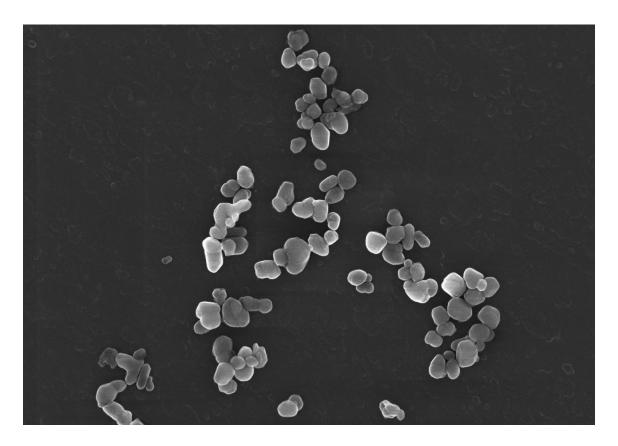


Image 2. TiO2 SEM image example.

In case of hot or cold pixels presence in the image, possibly due to a SEM labels or text, it is necessary to remove them before uploading it because it will cause problems to segmentation and the contrast adjustment **Image 3**.



BAM FB 6.1 File Name = 1908318.tif Date :19 Jul 2019 EHT = 20.00 kV WD = 2.8 mm Store resolution = 1024 \* 768 Width = 7.520 µm Signal A = InLens Mag = 50.00 K X 200 nm

Image 3. Label with hot and cold pixels image example.

If the particles in the SEM images are much smaller or much larger than the particles the network was trained on, a resampling/rescaling of the images before inference may be needed. One reason why the particles image might differ in size from the training images could be that they were recorded with a detector that has a higher or lower resolution (e.g., 2048 x 2048 or 640 x 480, while the network was trained on images with a size of 1024 x 768), another reason could just be personal preference or a different analytic goal of the microscope operator who acquired the images (the operator might opt for a lower magnification to have more particles per image, or they might want to highlight small features and opt for acquiring images at a higher magnification which will then show only a few particles). This can be "corrected" to some extent by measuring the sizes of a few particles in pixels and rescaling your images accordingly. As an example, let us assume images that acquired at a resolution of 2048 x 2048 pixels and measured particle sizes of approximately 100 pixels. The particles in the training images were typically somewhere between 30-50 pixels in size, so you could try downscaling your images by a factor of 40/100 = 0.4, i.e., to a size of 2048 \* 0.4 x $2048 * 0.4 = 819 \times 819$  pixels.



## **Filtering**

A possibly mis-segmented particle filter can be applied as an option to the segmentation that considers missegmented particles with small pixel size, for this a toggle button with option is present in the application **Image 4**.

#### Segmentation Filter



Image 4. Segmentation filter applied toggle button.

# **Image Width**

To apply a particle size measurement to the SEM image, the image width must be defined in the application, therefore a field with the image width in nm is present with a default value of 7520 nm

# Image 5.

SEM Width in nr	X . 7: 1.1		
	in nm:	7520	

Image 5. Image width size field.



### **Upload File**

In order to upload the file, use the **Upload** button below the image preview.

# **Segmentation and Size Histogram Figure**

When the file is uploaded, the deep learning and size measurements models are processing the image and finally a figure that includes the initial image, the segmented image, an image that shows possibly wrong segmented particles with red and the size frequencies histogram is produced **Image 6**.

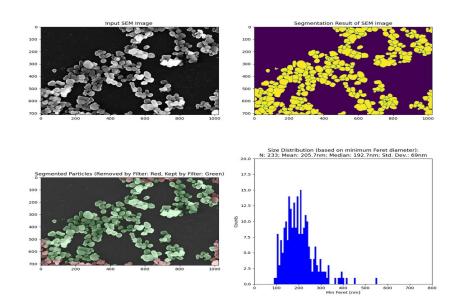


Image 6. Figure that includes the initial image, the segmented image, an image that shows possibly wrong segmented particles with red and the size frequencies histogram.



The software includes also two buttons **Image 7** for figure download and for a CSV file download, that includes the mean value of nano-particles sizes, the median, the respective standard deviation and the individual nano-particle size as well.



Image 7. Download Figure and Download Nanoparticle Size File buttons

The nano-particle size CSV file is shown in **Image 8**.

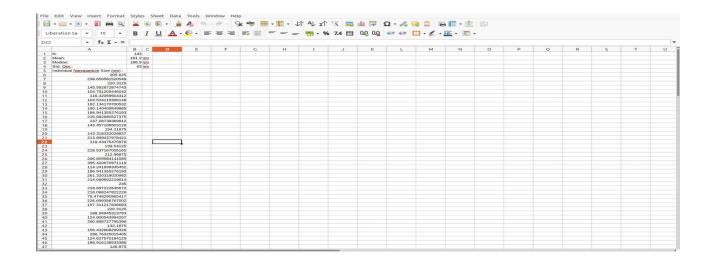


Image 8. Nano-particle Size CSV file



# Support

