

Procesamiento de Imágenes y Bioseñales I

06 - Segmentación de imágenes I

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1. Introducción

- Procesamiento y análisis de imágenes
- Imágenes digitales
- Segmentación

2. Segmentación - métodos (filtros) básicos

- Umbrales
- Basados en convolución matricial
- Morfológicos
- Filtros de Fourier

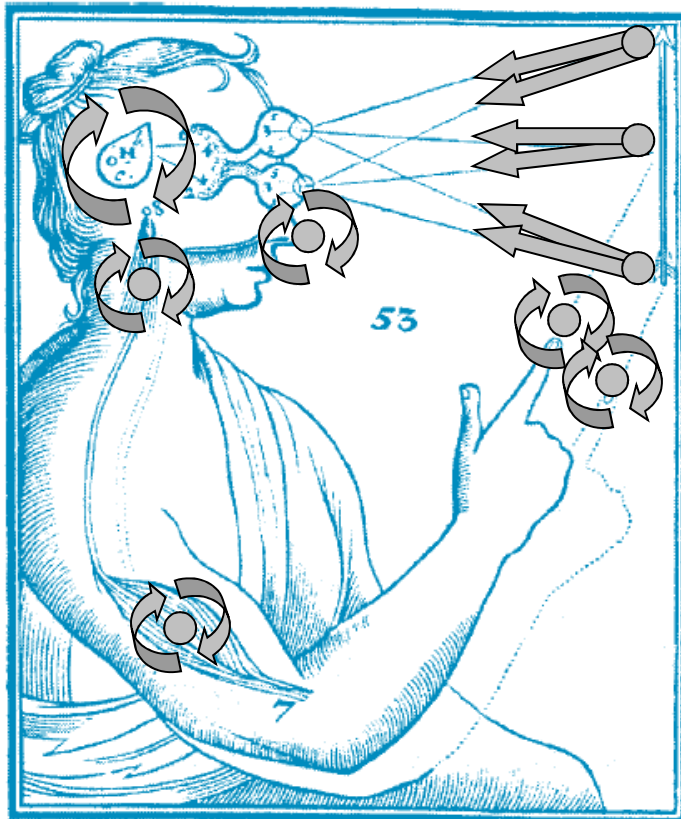
3. Segmentación - métodos avanzados

- Ajuste de formas (*pattern matching*)
- Modelos deformables o contornos activos
 - Paramétricos
 - Implícitos (sesión del sábado)

(antes de) Procesamiento de imágenes

- ¿Qué “vemos”?
- ¿Qué información podemos extraer?

René Descartes (1596-1650)
Epiphysis cerebri / pineal organ



Representación simbólica de la realidad, a partir de...

1. Señales directas desde los objetos de interés
2. señales de otros sentidos
3. *loops* realimentados

D. Marr (1982) Vision


Experiencia
Entrenamiento

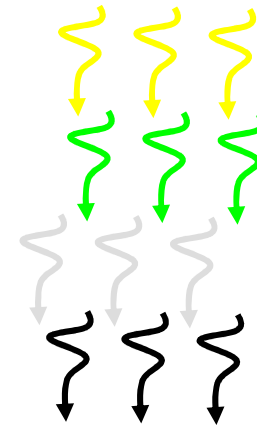


Expectativa
Anticipación



Complemento
cognitivo, ...

Representación simbólica o
modelo del mundo real



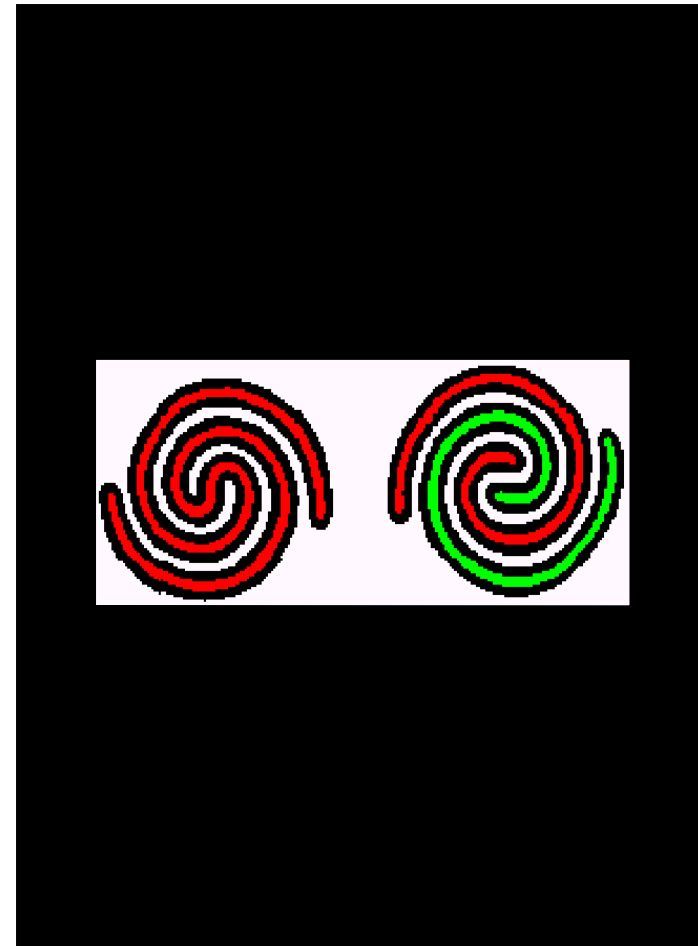
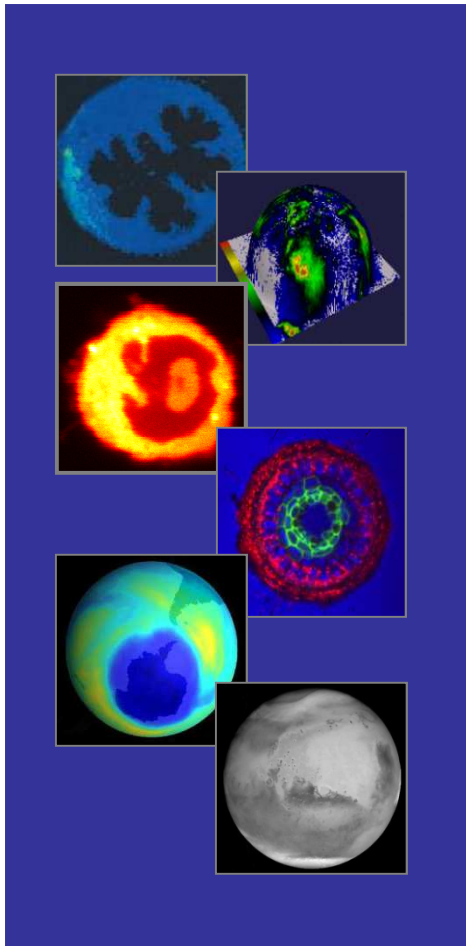
- Criterios esenciales

Similaridad de colores
(regiones)

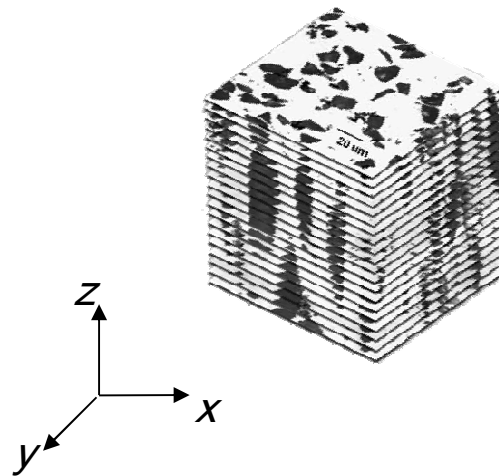


Transiciones de color
(gradientes)

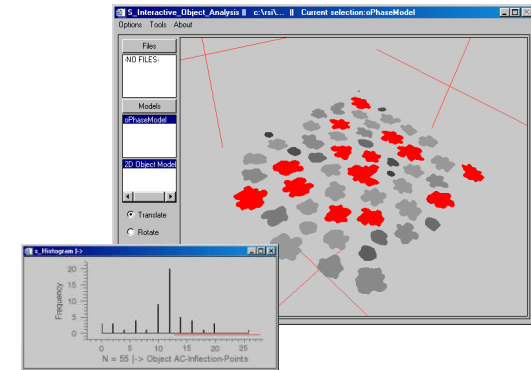
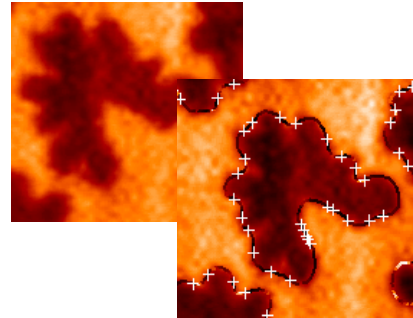
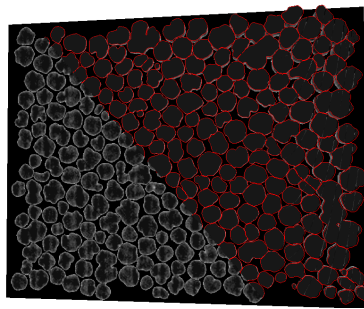




...y bueno, ahora con matemáticas y computación...



Procesamiento de imágenes



Adquisición

- Microscopios
- Cámaras
- ...

imágenes

Tratamiento

- Restauración
(e.g. deconvolución)
- Mejoras de contraste

imágenes

Análisis

- ROIs / modelos
- Medidas

**descripciones
+ imágenes**

Comprensión

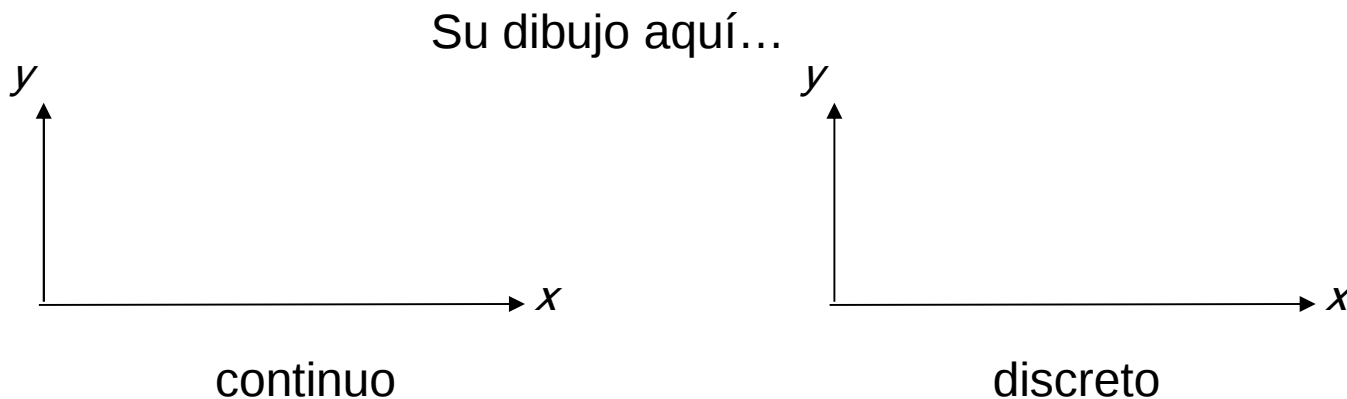
- Interpretación de alto nivel
- Evidencia para hipótesis



- Análisis de imágenes
 - The extraction of meaningful descriptions of features of interest from images

Adaptado de
Young I, Gerbrands J, van Vliet L (1995)
Fundamentals of Image Processing. Delft: PH

- Procesamiento digital (computacional) de imágenes
 - Digital: discreto y finito
 - En un espacio o conjunto discreto los elementos están “aislados” entre sí
Ejemplo: los números naturales $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$
 - La “contraparte” es el continuo
Ejemplo: el intervalo de números reales $[0,1]$



- Con “computacional” nos referimos a métodos y/o máquinas como algoritmos y computadores.
- Por **algoritmo** entenderemos un procedimiento “bien definido”, con
 - entradas,
 - salida(s), y
 - reglas o pasos para construir cada salida

Algoritmo EncontrarNumeroMayor

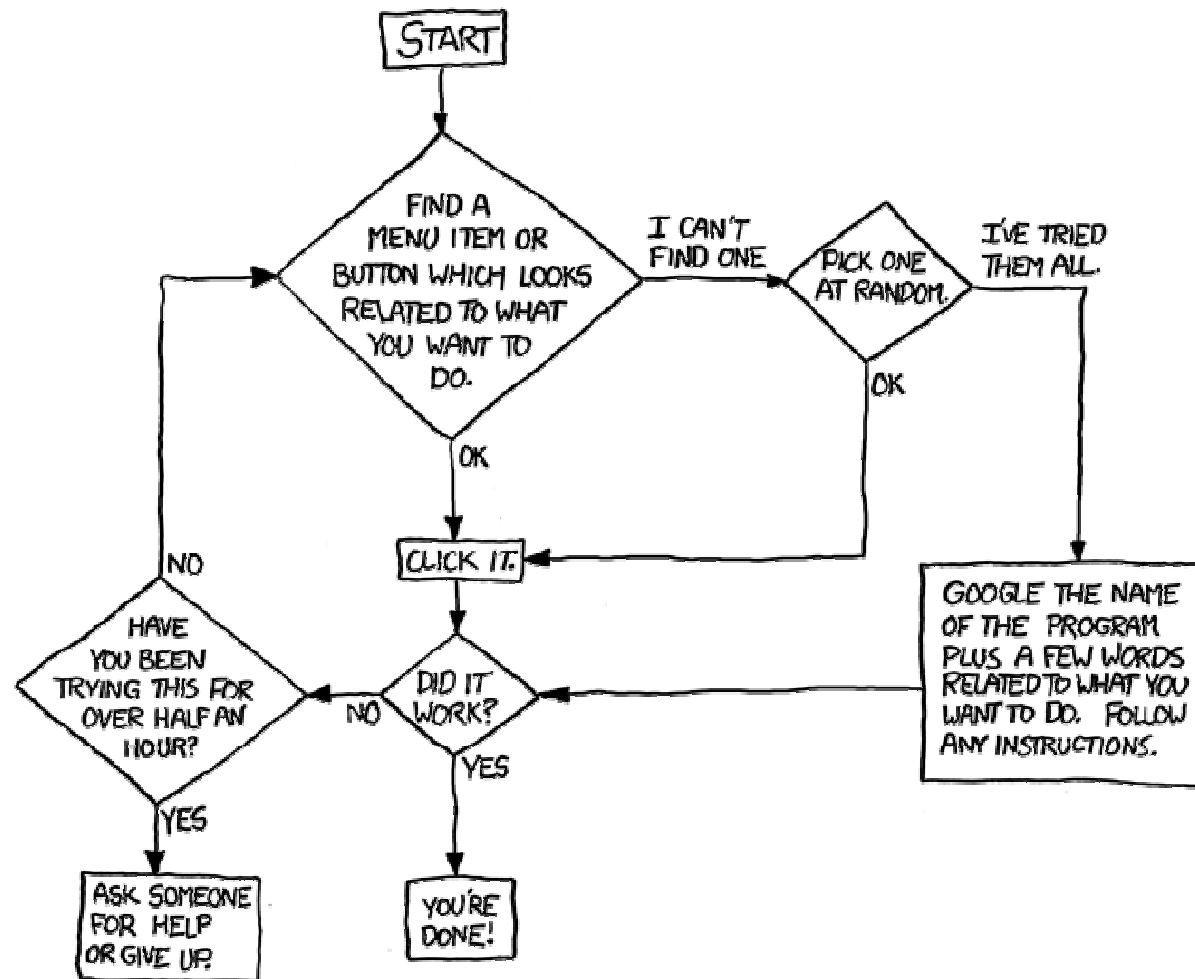
Entrada: una lista L , no vacía de números.
Salida: el número mayor de L .

```
mayor ← primer elemento de  $L$   
if (cantidad de elementos de  $L \geq 1$ ) then  
  for each item in  $L$ , do  
    if item > mayor then mayor ← item  
return mayor
```

DEAR VARIOUS PARENTS, GRANDPARENTS, CO-WORKERS,
AND OTHER "NOT COMPUTER PEOPLE."

<http://xkcd.com/627/>

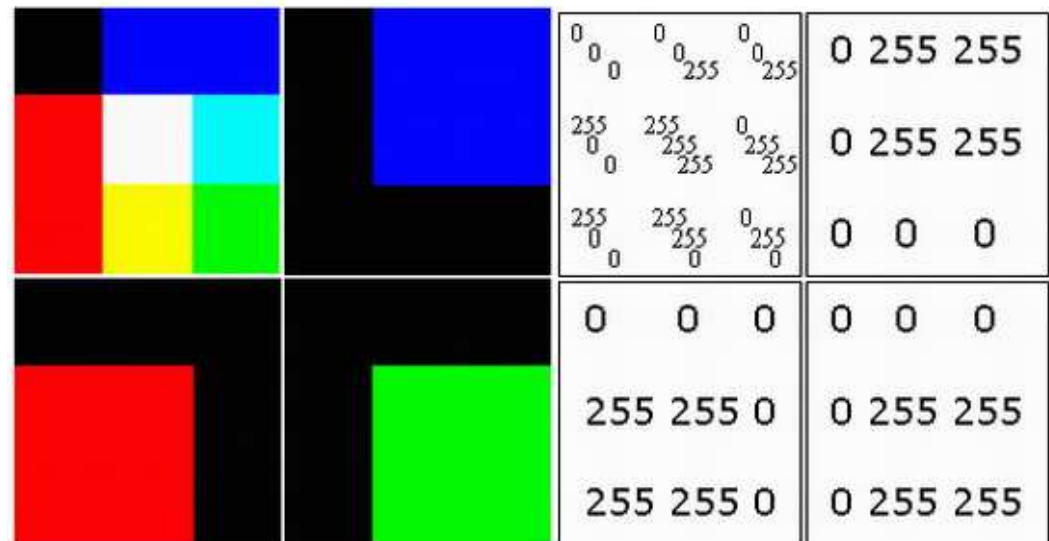
WE DON'T MAGICALLY KNOW HOW TO DO EVERYTHING IN EVERY
PROGRAM. WHEN WE HELP YOU, WE'RE USUALLY JUST DOING THIS:



PLEASE PRINT THIS FLOWCHART OUT AND TAPE IT NEAR YOUR SCREEN.
CONGRATULATIONS; YOU'RE NOW THE LOCAL COMPUTER EXPERT!

- Definiremos una **imagen digital** como una función en un espacio discreto

- El formato típico de una imagen digital 2D es el **raster**: un arreglo o matriz de **pixeles** en coordenadas cartesianas (x, y)
- Se define un valor numérico de **intensidad** o **color** para cada píxel



$$I = f(x, y)$$

$$(x, y) \in [0, \dim_x - 1] \times [0, \dim_y - 1]$$

$$I[x_i, y_j] = f[x_i, y_j]$$

- Una **imagen vectorial** se puede definir usando funciones de base, en lugar de especificar color/intensidad en cada píxel
- No obstante, al desplegarse en una pantalla de computador (matriz de píxeles) se requiere de un proceso de *rasterización*

Scalable Vector Graphics



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no" ?>
<svg version="1.0" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" width="100" height="100">
  <defs>
    <linearGradient x1="99.7" y1="0" x2="0 100" id="box_gradient">
      <stop offset="0" stop-color="white" stop-opacity="0" />
      <stop offset="1" stop-color="white" stop-opacity="1" />
    </linearGradient>
  </defs>
  <use xlink:href="#box_gradient" x="0" y="0" width="100" height="100" />
  <use xlink:href="#circle" x="50" y="50" width="90" height="90" />
  <line x1="100" y1="300" x2="0 0" />
  <!--add more content here-->
</svg>
```



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SVG>

- ...así, entenderemos a una imagen como una **función** (en el sentido matemático):
 - Definida sobre un dominio (discreto)
 - Con valores numéricos asociados a cada elemento, como color o brillo

Representaciones de
matriz o vectorial son
algunos ejemplos...
¿Otros?

- Modos de color en imágenes *raster*
 - Escala de grises
 - RGB (Red, Green, Blue)
 - CMYK (Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, black)
 - HSV (Hue, Saturation, Value)
- El modo de almacenamiento influye
 - Formato “Raw” (crudo): información completa, píxel por píxel (ocupa mucho espacio)
 - Formatos con compresión pueden ser con o sin pérdida (e.g. JPEG / TIFF / Raw+ZIP)

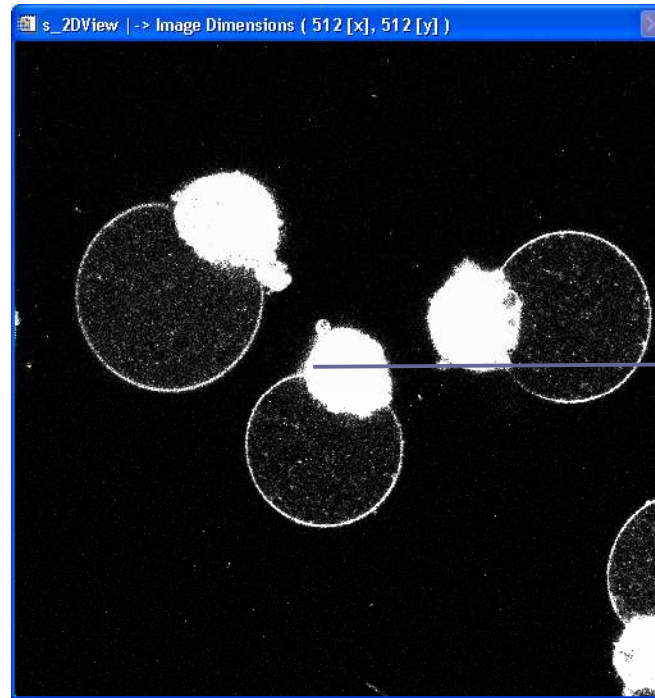
- Imagen en escala de grises
 - Se define un nivel de brillo para cada píxel

0	85	85
85	255	170
85	170	85

$I[x,y]$



Valor binario	Valor decimal
0000 0000	0 (negro)
0000 0001	1
0000 0010	2
0000 0011	3
0000 0100	4
0000 0101	5
0000 0110	6
0000 0111	7
0000 1000	8
...	...
1111 1011	251
1111 1100	252
1111 1101	253
1111 1110	254
1111 1111	255 (blanco)

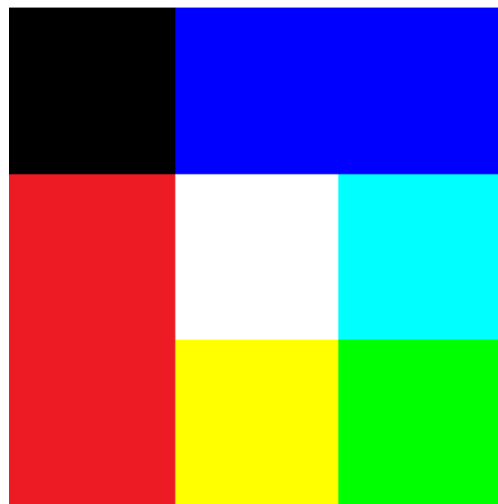


$I(290,267) = 220$

Imagen en escala de grises de 8 bits

Una imagen en escala de grises de n bits permite codificar 2^n valores de intensidad

- Imagen RGB
 - Combinación de tres canales con colores primarios (Red, Green, Blue)

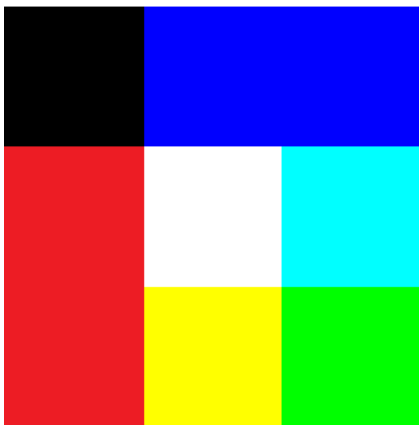


0	0	0
0	0	0
0	255	255
255	255	0
0	255	255
0	255	255
255	255	0
0	255	255
0	0	0

$r[x, y] \ g[x, y] \ b[x, y]$

- CMYK es similar...

- De RGB a escala de grises
 - Ojo, la conversión no es necesariamente un promedio...



0	0	0
0	0	0
0	255	255
255	255	0
0	255	255
0	255	255
255	255	0
0	255	255
0	0	0

$r[x,y]$ $g[x,y]$ $b[x,y]$

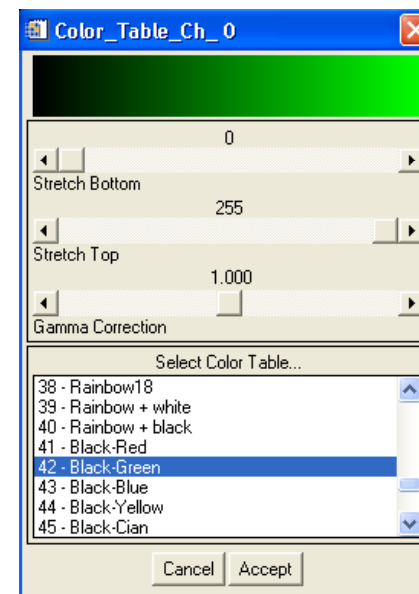
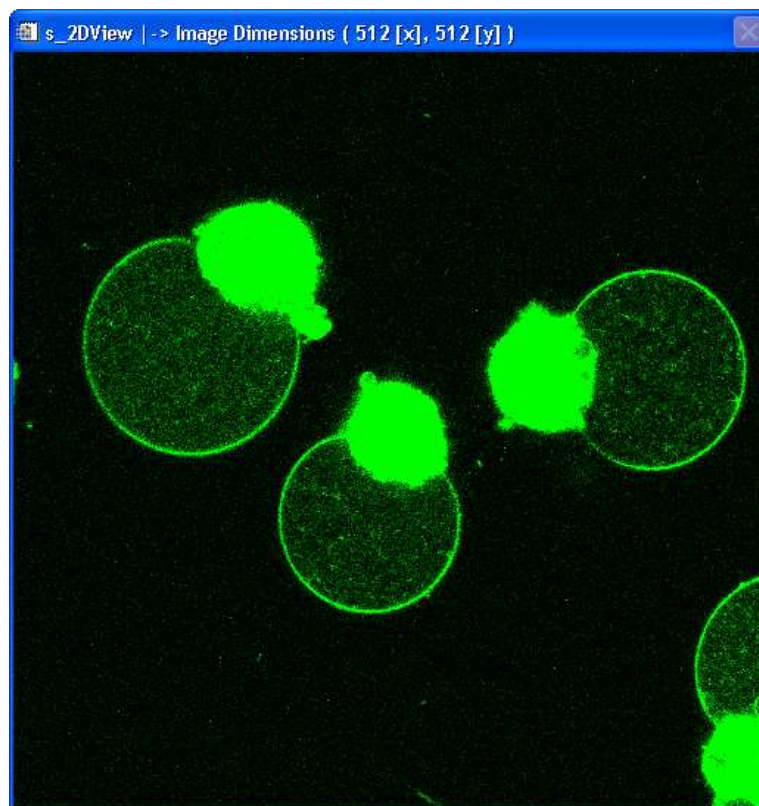
0	85	85
85	255	170
85	170	85

$I[x,y]$



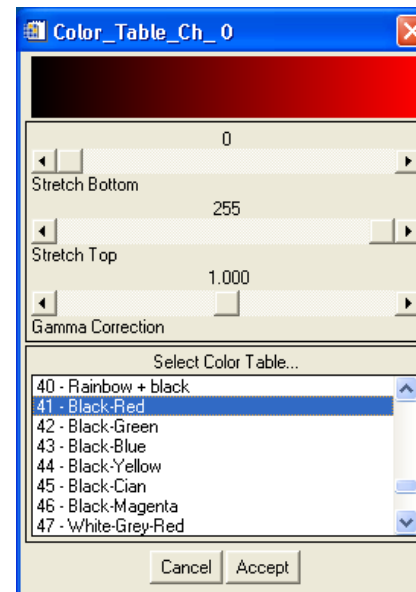
¿Qué pasa con nuestra capacidad para distinguir colores?

- Es posible definir tablas de color para visualización. Por ejemplo, una imagen en escala de grises podría mostrarse usando una escala de verdes
- En inglés se conocen como LUT (*lookup table*) o *color table*



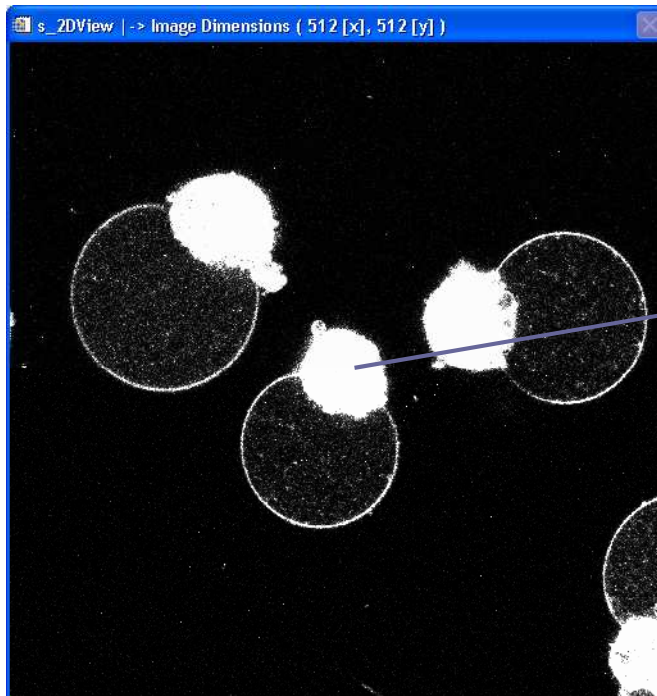
r g b		
0	0	0
0	1	0
0	2	0
:	:	:
:	:	:
:	:	:
:	:	:
0	200	0
:	:	:
:	:	:
0	255	0

- Escala de rojos...



r g b		
0	0	0
1	0	0
2	0	0
:	:	:
:	:	:
:	:	:
:	:	:
220	0	0
:	:	:
:	:	:
255	0	0

- ...o cualquier tabla en el espacio de colores

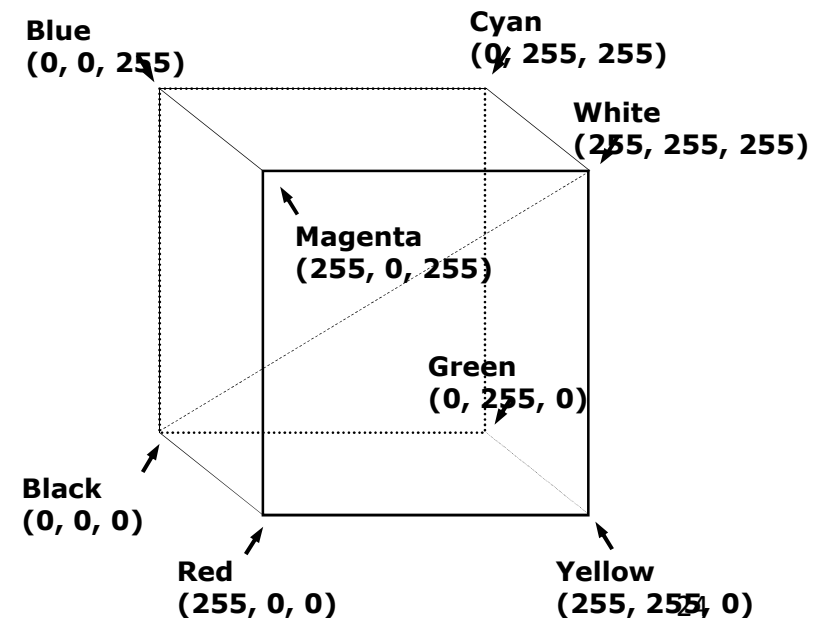


$$I(290,267) = 220$$

r	g	b
0	0	0
:	:	:
:	:	:
:	:	:
:	:	:
:	:	:
:	:	:
:	:	:
220	220	220
:	:	:
:	:	:
255	255	255

También se pueden definir tablas de color para imágenes RGB

Red = $[r_0, r_1, \dots, r_{255}]$
Green = $[g_0, g_1, \dots, g_{255}]$
Blue = $[b_0, b_1, \dots, b_{255}]$



- Modelo HSV

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HSV_color_space

Hue Saturation Value (HSV or HSI)

tono, saturación, valor:

- **Hue** „tipo“ de color, rango 0-360°
(0° rojo, 120° verde, 240° azul)
- **Saturation** „intensidad“ del color, rango 0-100%.
- **Value** nivel de brillo, rango 0-100%.

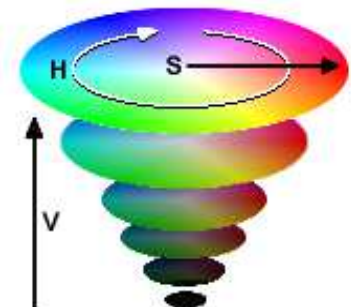
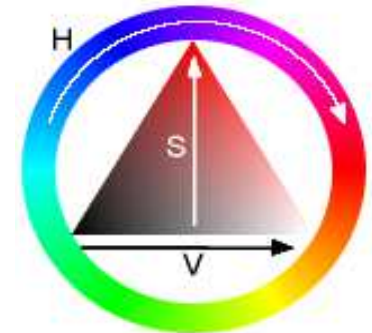
HSV es una transformación **no lineal** del espacio de color RGB.

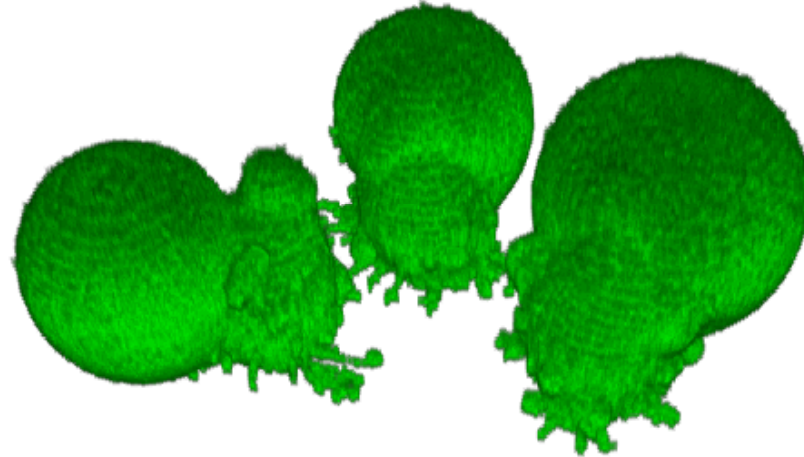
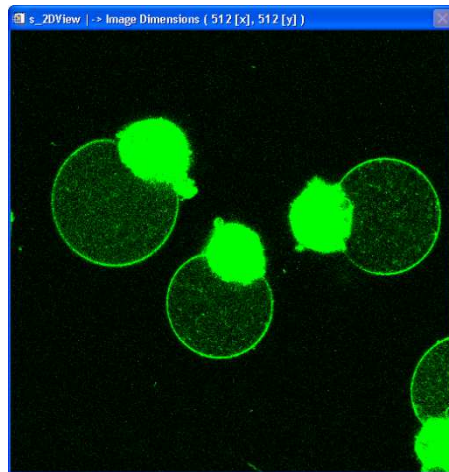
$$H = \begin{cases} \Theta & G \geq B \\ 2\pi - \Theta & G \leq B \end{cases}$$

$$S = 1 - 3 \frac{\min(R, G, B)}{R + G + B}$$

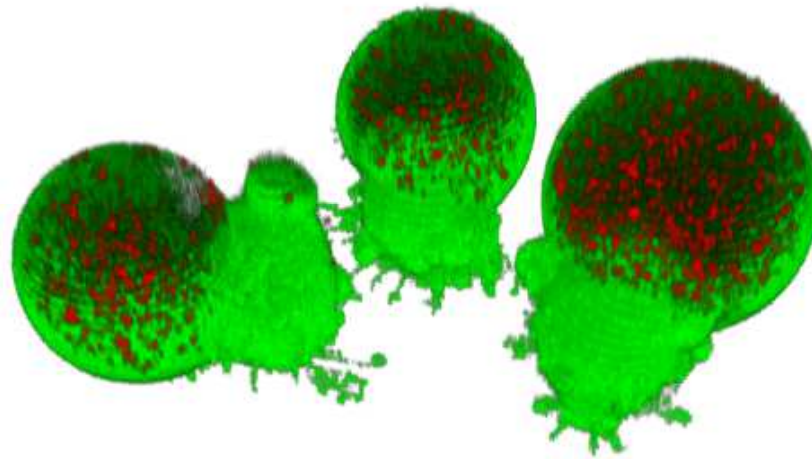
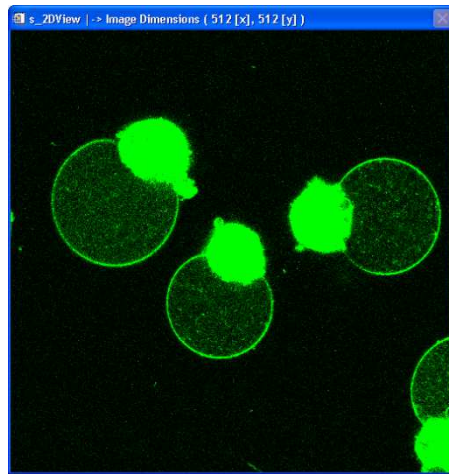
$$I = \frac{R + G + B}{3}$$

$$\Theta = \arccos \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{(R - G)(R - B)}{\sqrt{(R - G)^2 + (R - B)(G - B)}} \right]$$





En 3D surge un problema
de visualización...



$[R, G, B, \alpha]$

Opacidad o
alpha-blending

- Pausa dramática antes de segmentación...

- Segmentación
 - Es el proceso de particionar una imagen en regiones de interés (ROIs) que tengan características similares (por ejemplo, conjuntos de píxeles).
 - Objetivo: simplificar/cambiar la representación de una imagen en información que permita una mejor caracterización.

Shapiro LG and Stockman GC (2001):
“Computer Vision”, pp 279-325
New Jersey, Prentice-Hall

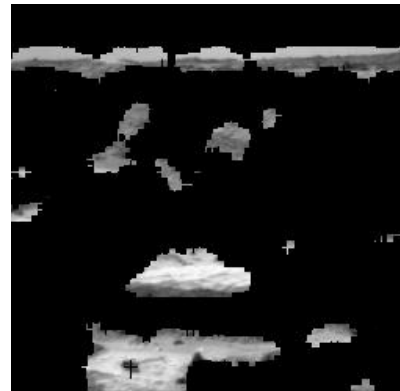
- Dicho de otro modo, la segmentación es la descomposición de una imagen en distintas regiones, de acuerdo ciertos criterios



Sol 3, Mars
Pathfinder Mission

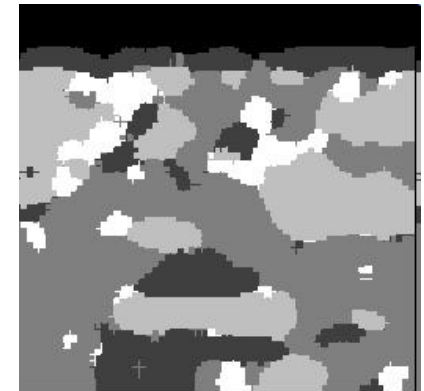


Sky / Flat



Dust / Horizon

...etc...



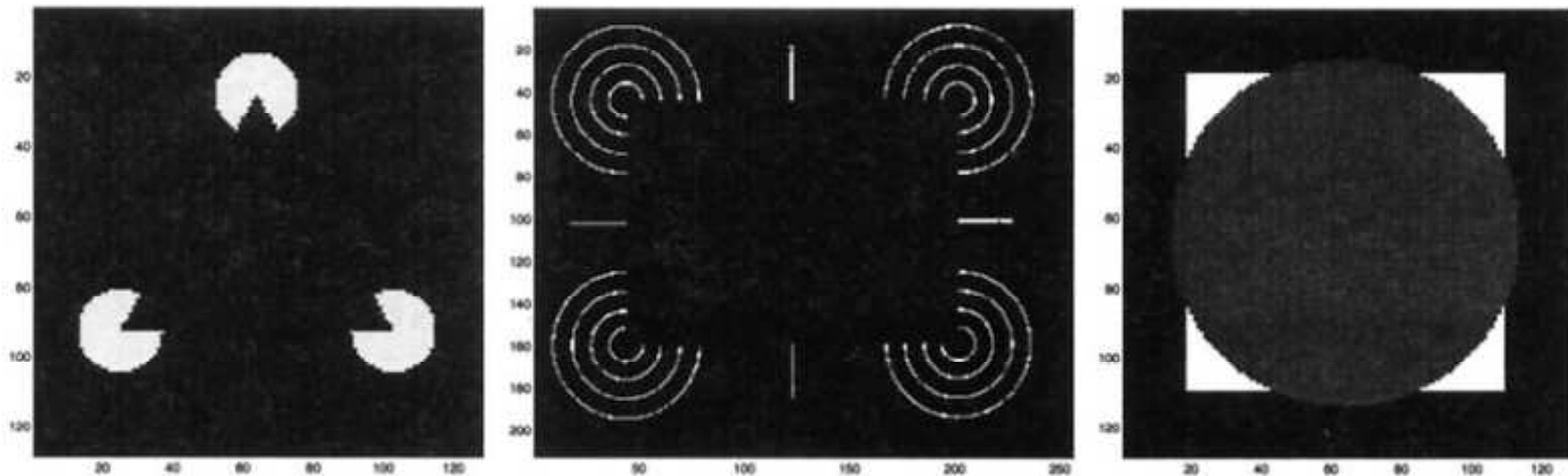
Final segmentation

- Es posible usar características que ayuden a encontrar ROIs



Scale Invariant Feature Transformation (SIFT), D Lowe (2004). Image from J Clemons (2009)

- Segmentación... ¿Características? ¿Criterios?

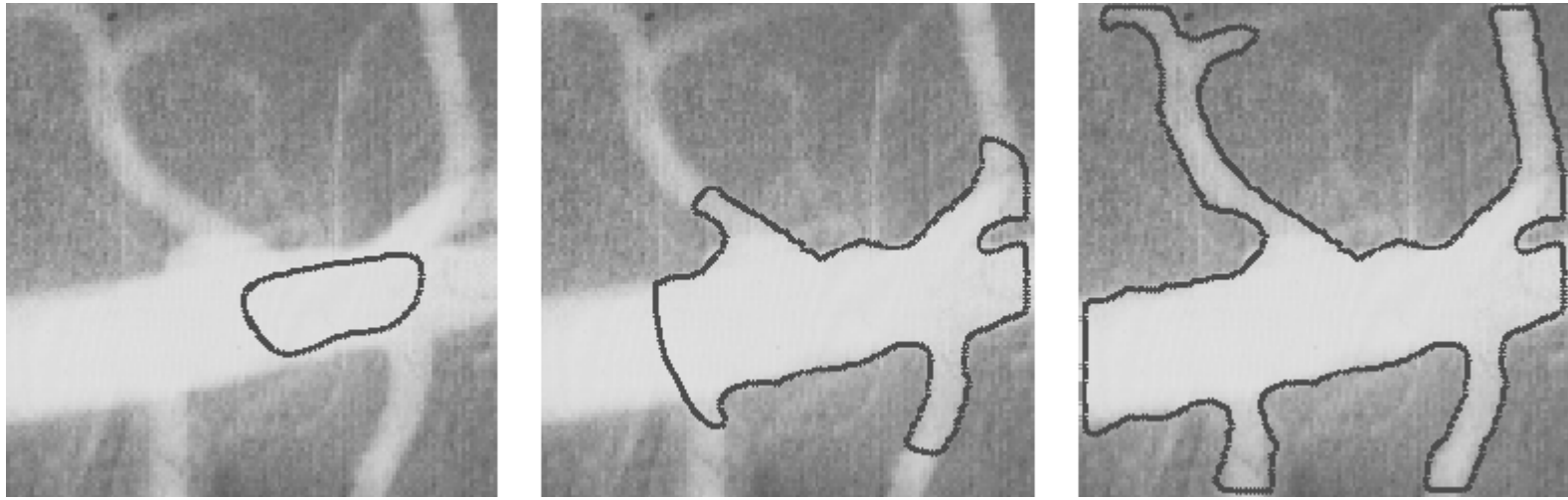


- ...no siempre / casi nunca hay suficiente información como para determinar una segmentación 100% precisa.

Sarti & Sethian (2000) Subjective surfaces. PNAS

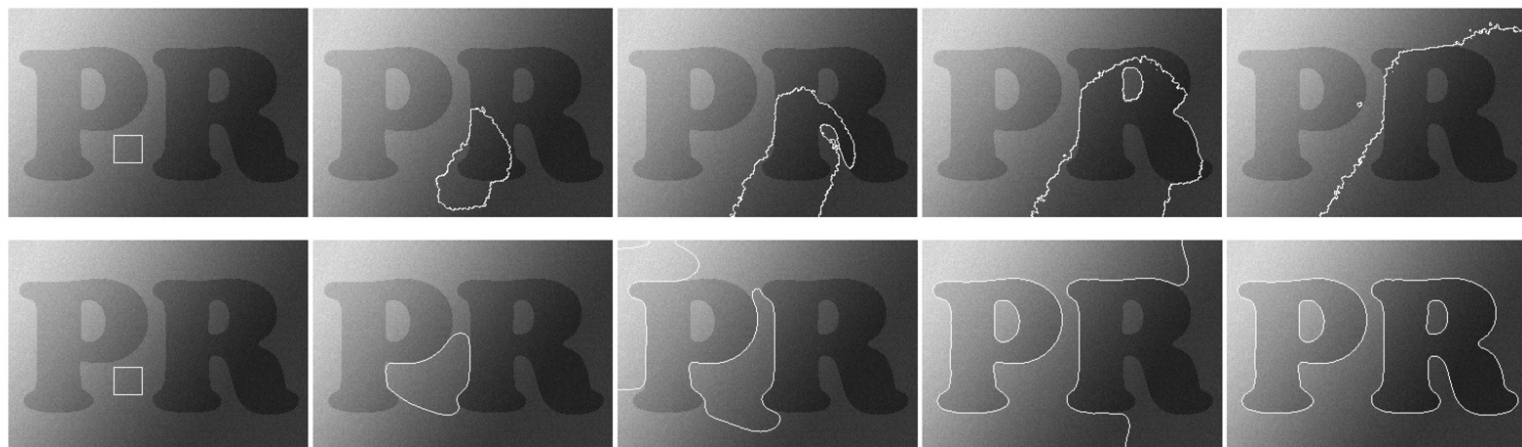
- Problemas
 - No existen criterios o estándares absolutos (Ground Truth, Gold Standard)
 - Información incompleta o errónea
 - Sugerencia: “Buenas” (controladas) condiciones de adquisición facilitan el proceso

¿Qué es Ground Truth?
¿Y Gold Standard?



J A Sethian – Fast marching and level set methods

http://math.berkeley.edu/~sethian/2006/Applications/Medical_Imaging/artery.html

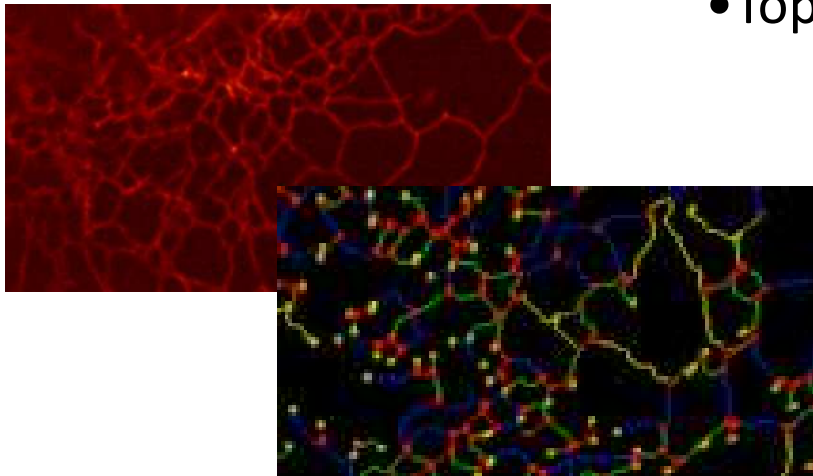


X Xie (2010) Magnetostatic Active Contours

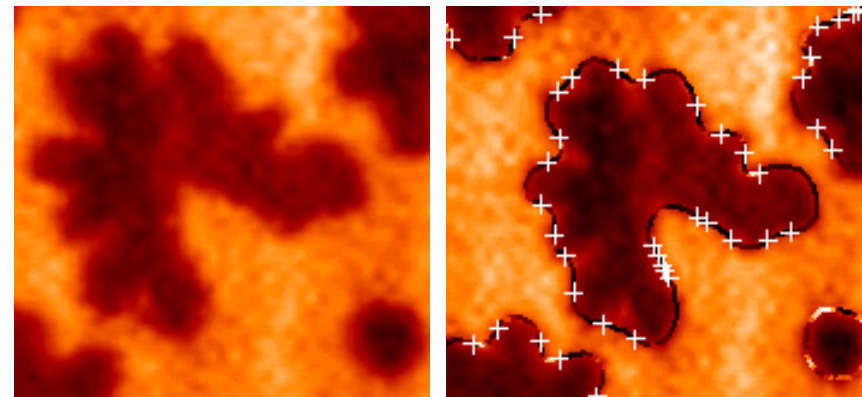
- Segmentation outputs are inputs for further analysis
 - Segmentation results can be defined not only as images, but also as more specific data structures for analysis

Parameter extraction

- Size: perimeter, area
- Border complexity: inflections, shape
- Topology: connectivity, endpoints



Endoplasmic reticulum in COS cell,
O Ramírez, L Alcayaga (2012)



Lipid monolayers
J Jara (2006), Fanani et al (2010)

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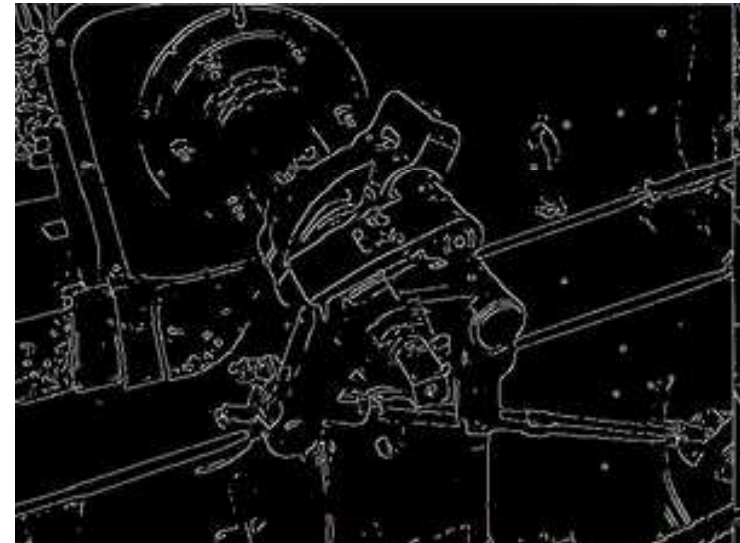
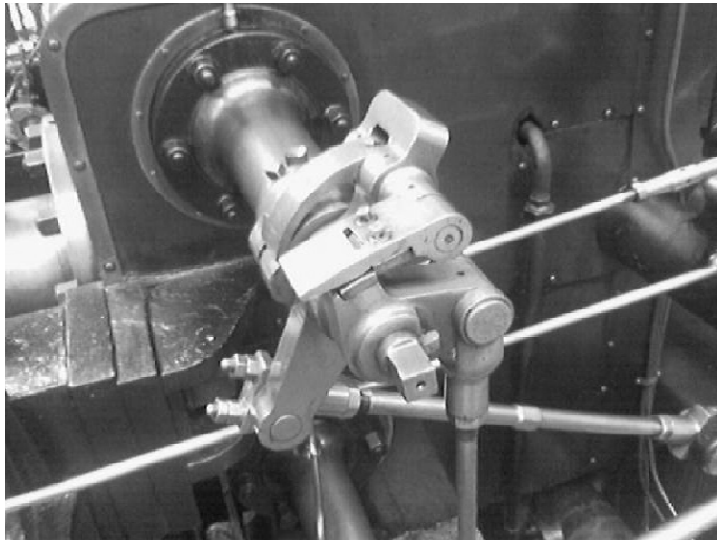
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- Morfológicos
- Filtros de Fourier

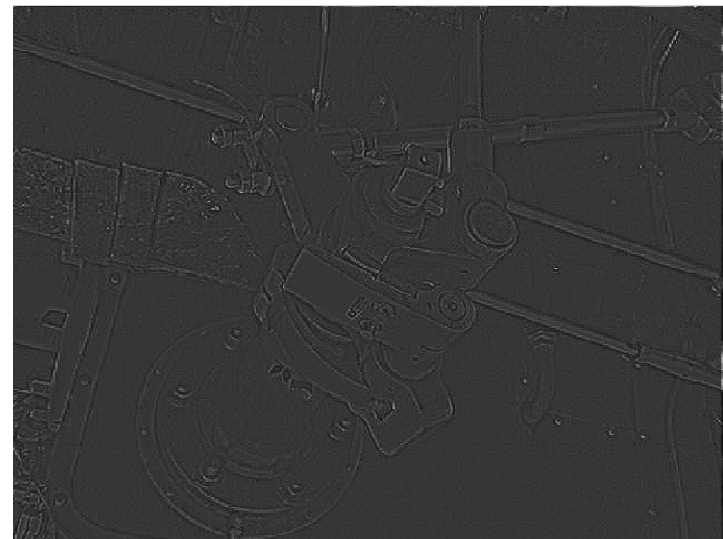
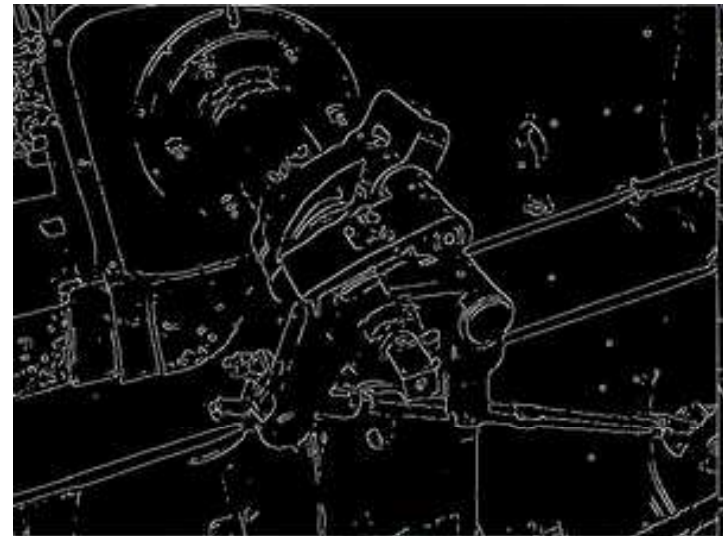
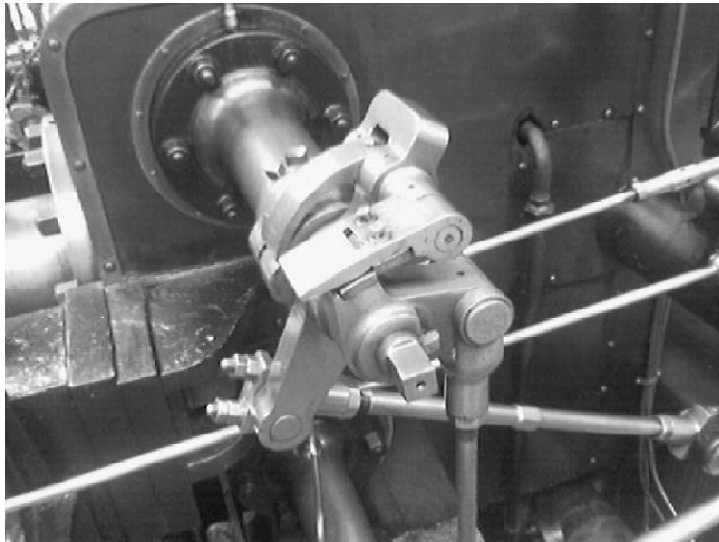
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- Ajuste de formas (*pattern matching*)
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 - Paramétricos
 - Implícitos (sesión del sábado)

- Filtros



- Ejemplos de filtros



También pueden definirse mediante su función de transferencia...

- Banda(s) de frecuencia
- Respuesta al impulso

Umbrales

Otsu

Basados en convolución

Gradiente (Sobel, Roberts, ...)

Laplace

Gausiano

Morfológicos

Morfología matemática

Tamaño

Adelgazamiento (*thinning, skeletonization*) *

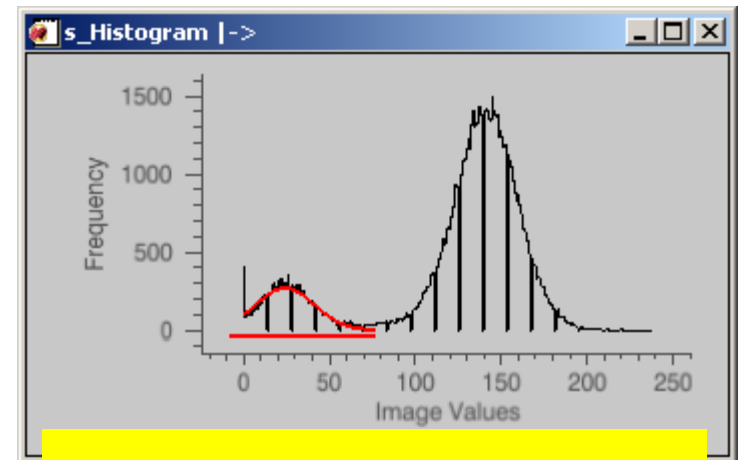
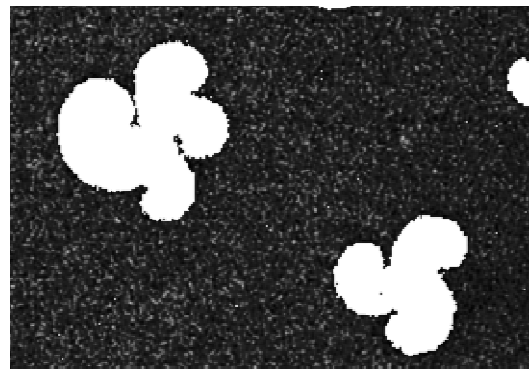
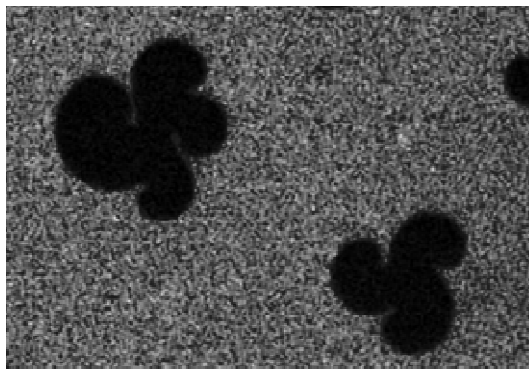
Operaciones aritméticas-lógicas

AND, OR, XOR

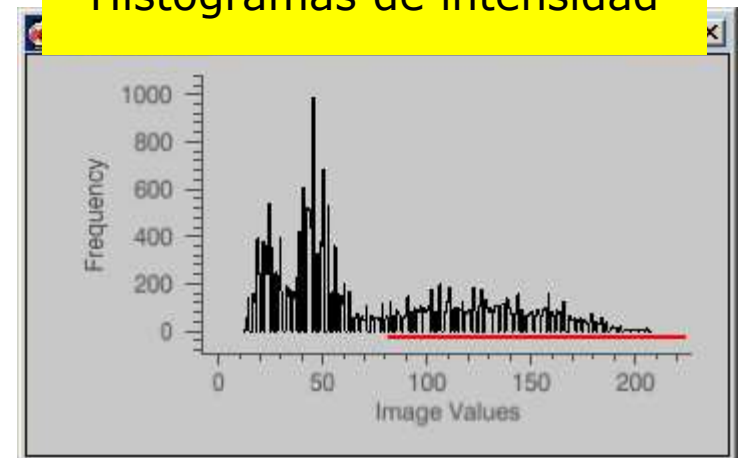
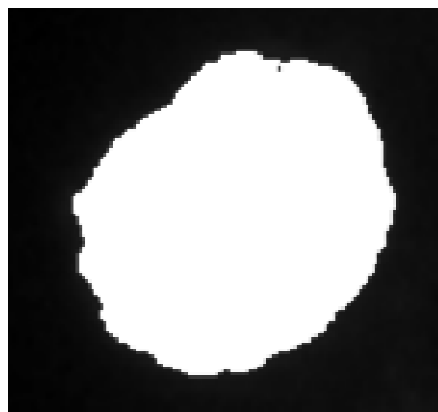
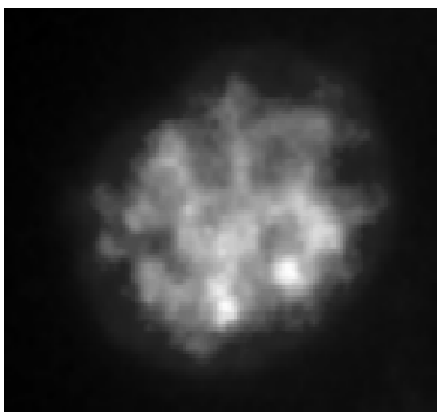
Unión, intersección

Y un largo etc.

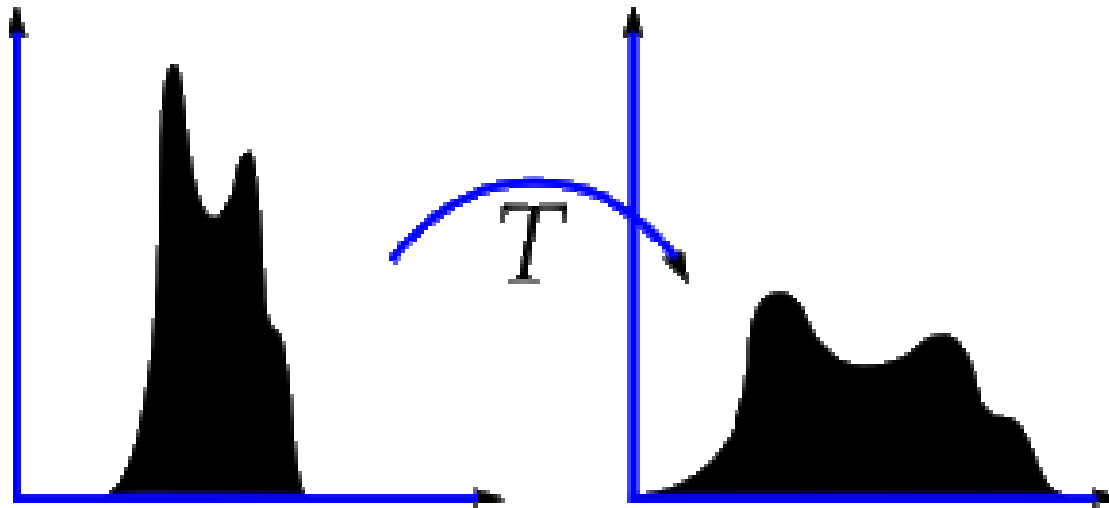
- Filtro de umbral
segmentación: ROIs (blanco) / fondo (negro)



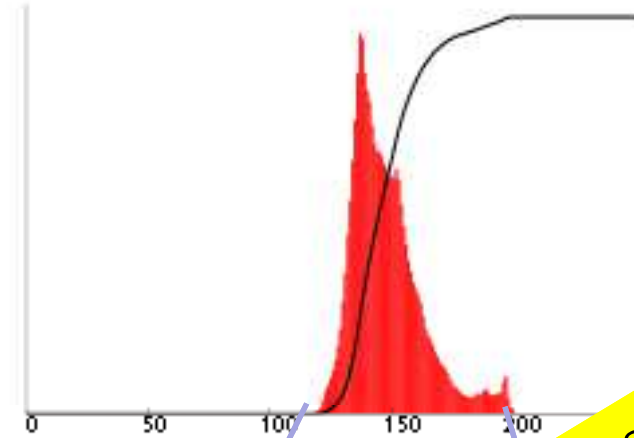
Histogramas de intensidad



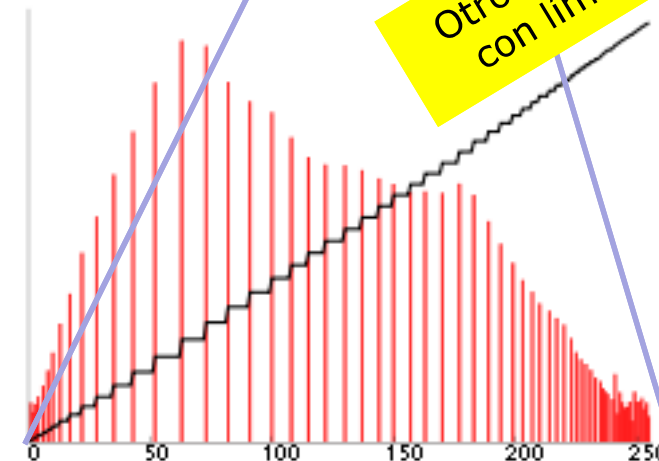
- Ecualización de histograma



- Ecualización de histograma básica



Otros modos: adaptativos,
con límite de contraste...



- Umbral de Otsu

- Idea: separar los píxeles de una imagen en dos conjuntos, con la varianza de intensidad mínima dentro de cada clase



$$\min \sigma_w^2(t) = \omega_1(t)\sigma_1^2(t) + \omega_2(t)\sigma_2^2(t)$$

t : threshold, ω_i : probability of class i

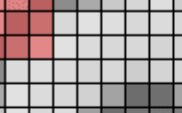
$$\omega_1(t) = \sum_0^t p(i)$$

Algorithm

1. Compute histogram and probabilities of each intensity level
2. Set up initial $\omega_i(0)$ and $\mu_i(0)$
3. Step through all possible thresholds $t = 1 \dots \text{maximum intensity}$
 1. Update ω_i and μ_i
 2. Compute $\sigma_b^2(t)$
4. Desired threshold corresponds to the maximum $\sigma_b^2(t)$
5. You can compute two maximums (and two corresponding thresholds). $\sigma_{b1}^2(t)$ is the greater max and $\sigma_{b2}^2(t)$ is the greater or equal maximum
6. Desired threshold =
$$\frac{\text{threshold}_1 + \text{threshold}_2}{2}$$

N. Otsu (1979).

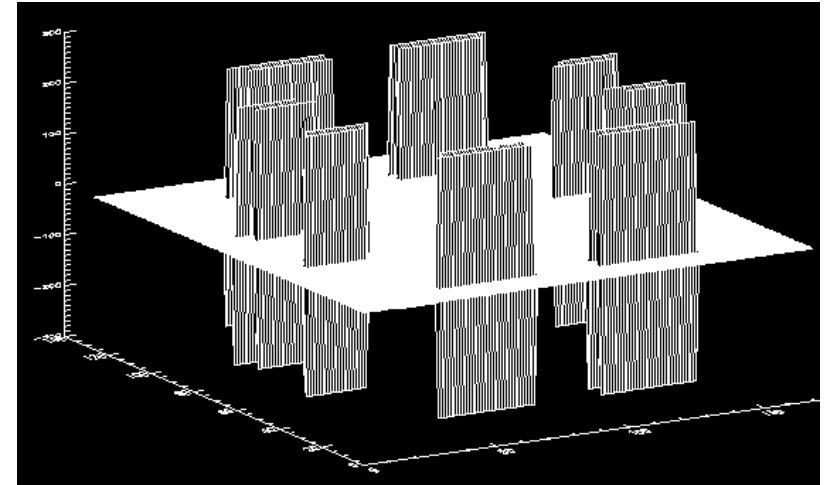
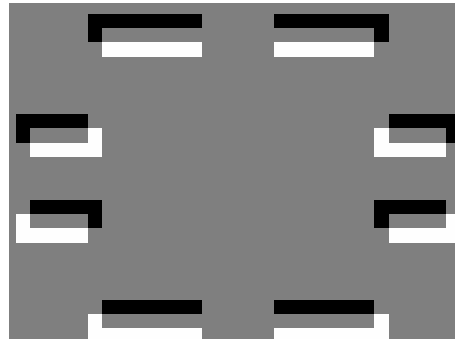
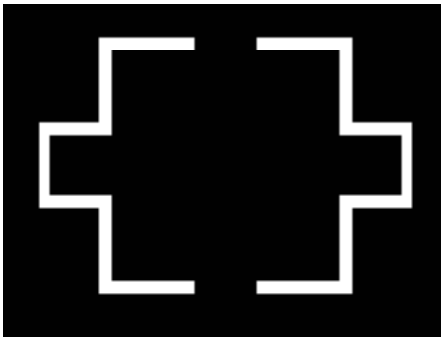
$$(K \otimes I)_{[x_i, j_i]} = (-1 * 222) + (0 * 170) + (1 * 149) + (-2 * 173) + (0 * \mathbf{147}) + (2 * 205) + (-1 * 149) + (0 * 198) + (1 * 221) = 63$$



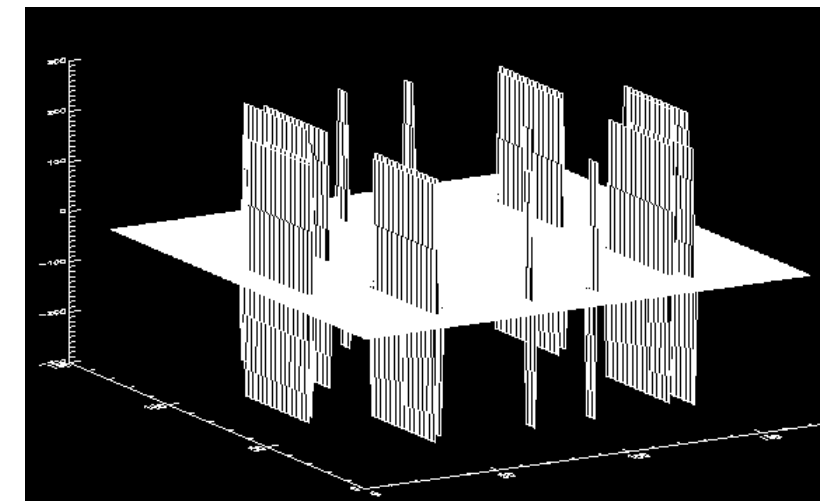
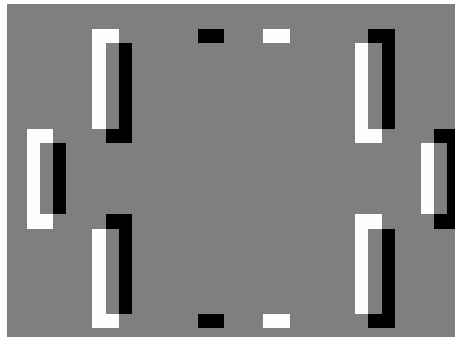
221	198	149
205	147	173
149	170	222

- Gradientes de intensidad (aproximación discreta)

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial x} \approx$$



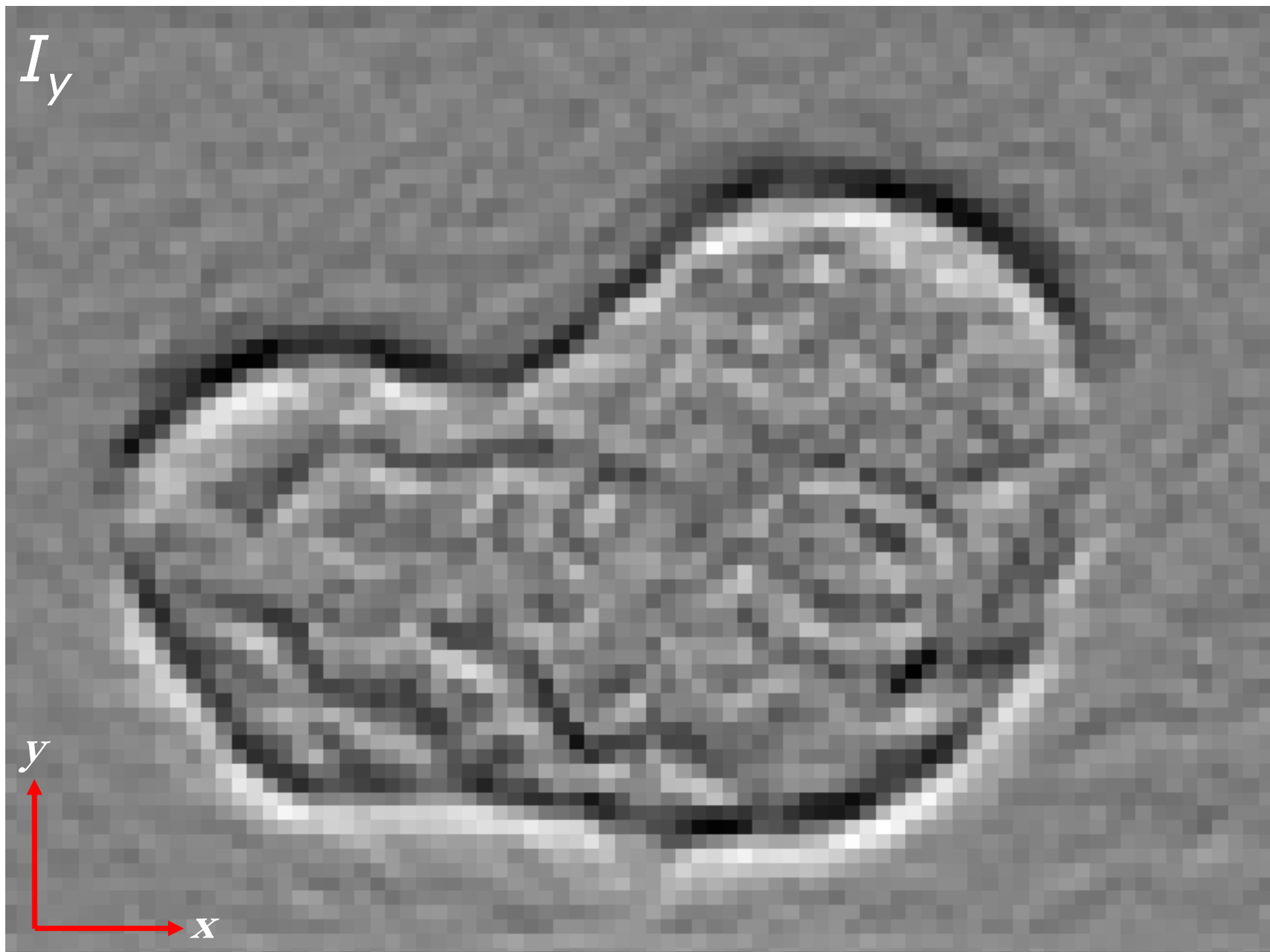
$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial y} \approx$$



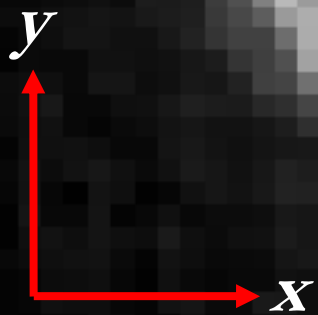
$$I = I(x, y)$$

y

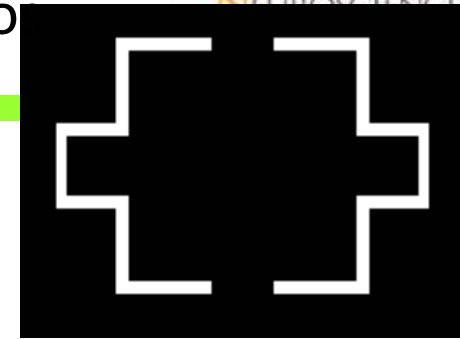
x



$$|\nabla I| = |I_x| + |I_y|$$



- Gradientes de intensidad (aprox. discreta)

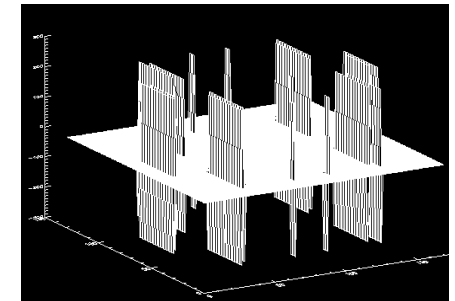


$I = I(x, y)$

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial x} \approx \frac{I(x+\Delta x, y) - I(x, y)}{\Delta x} = K_x \otimes I$$

$\Delta x = 1 \text{ pixel}$

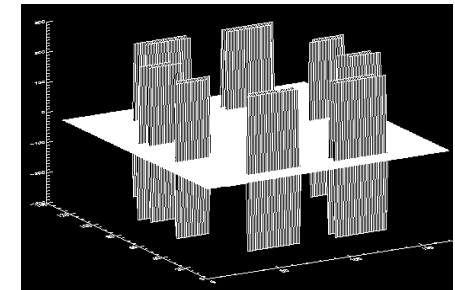
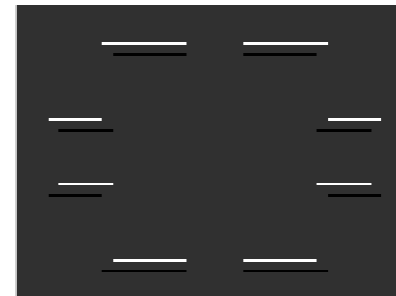
$$K_x = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$



$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial y} \approx \frac{I(x, y+\Delta y) - I(x, y)}{\Delta y} = K_y \otimes I$$

$\Delta y = 1 \text{ pixel}$

$$K_y = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$



0 +255 -255

- Kernels...

Laplace

$$\nabla^2 I = \frac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2}$$

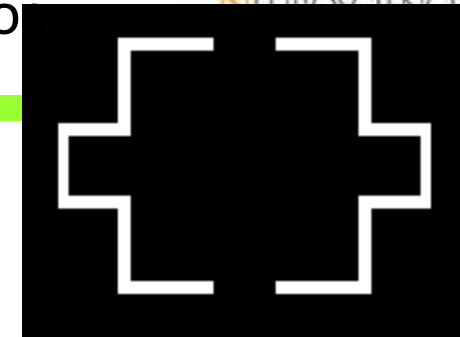
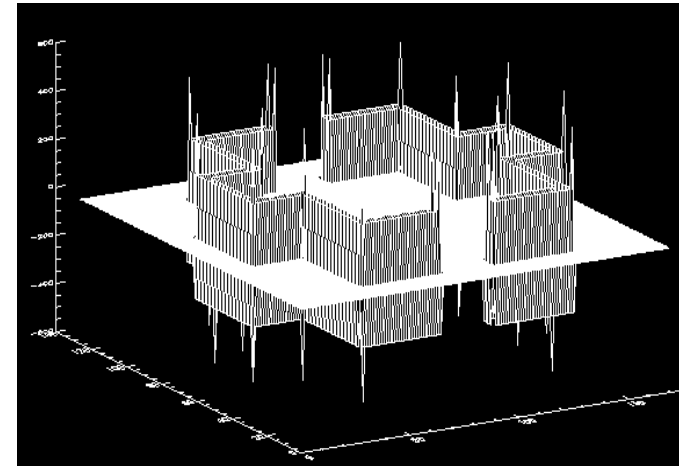
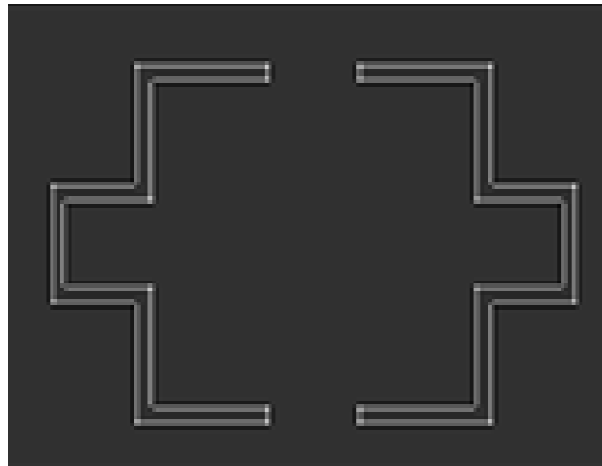
$$\nabla^2 I \approx \frac{f(x+\Delta x, y) - 2f(x, y) + f(x-\Delta x, y)}{(\Delta x)^2} + \frac{f(x, y+\Delta y) - 2f(x, y) + f(x, y-\Delta y)}{(\Delta y)^2}$$

$$\nabla^2 I \approx \frac{f(x+\Delta x, y) + f(x, y+\Delta y) - 4f(x, y) + f(x-\Delta x, y) + f(x, y-\Delta y)}{(\Delta x)^2} = K_L \otimes I$$

Nota: se usa diferencia adelantada y luego atrasada, de modo que el *kernel* resultante sea centrado

$\Delta x = \Delta y = 1$ pixel

$$K_L = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$



$I = I(x, y)$

- Kernels...

**Un mapa de aristas o
 bordes (*edgemap*)**
 considera transiciones de
 intensidad como bordes

$$f = \sqrt{(K_x \otimes I)^2 + (K_y \otimes I)^2}$$

Filtro de Sobel

(notar grosor en el
maps de bordes) f .

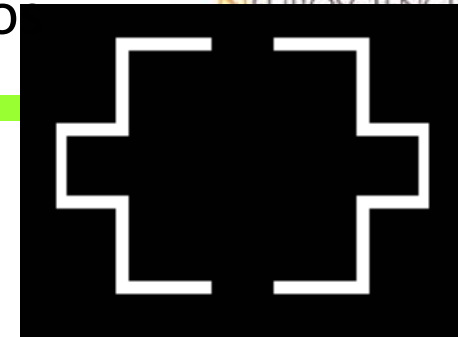
¿Cómo son...

$$S_x \otimes I?$$

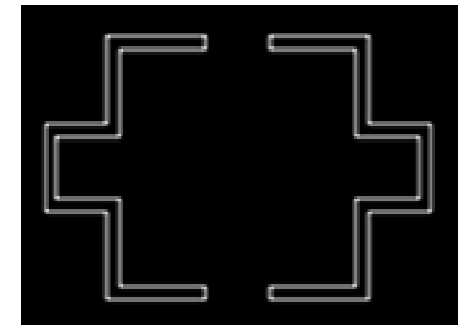
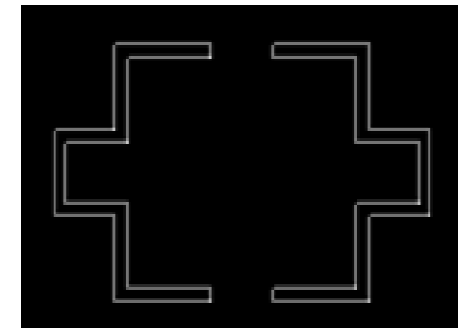
$$S_y \otimes I?$$

$$\begin{matrix}
 \left\{ \begin{matrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix} \right\} & \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{matrix} \right\} \\
 S_x & S_y
 \end{matrix}$$

$$f_{Sobel} = \sqrt{(S_x \otimes I)^2 + (S_y \otimes I)^2}$$



$I = I(x, y)$



- Filtros basados en morfología
 - Un ejemplo: selección por tamaño

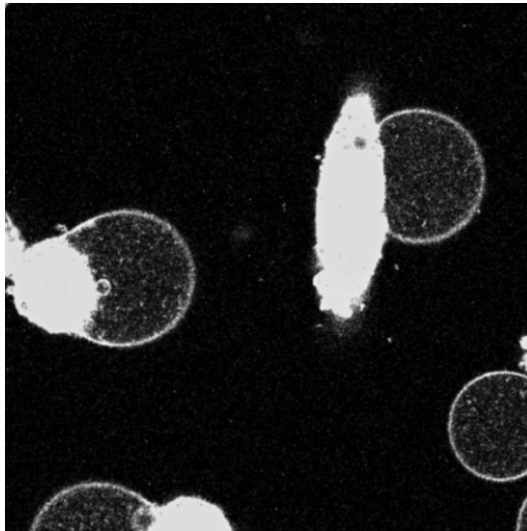
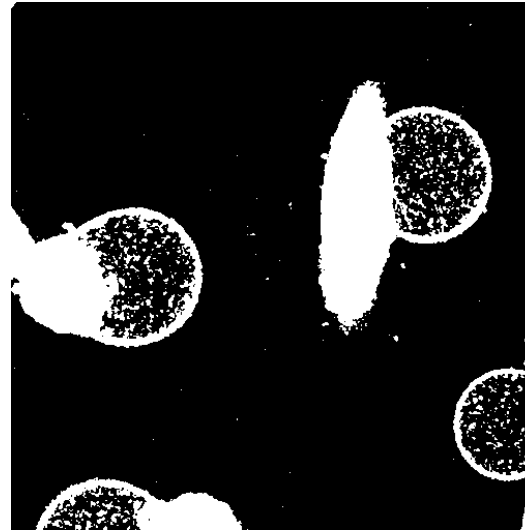
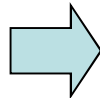
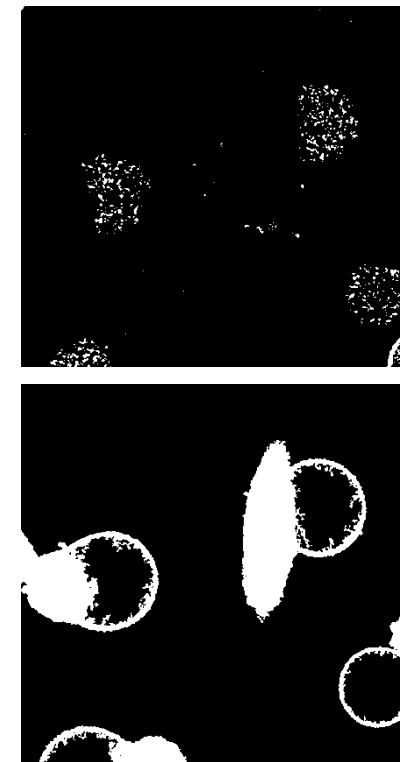
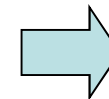
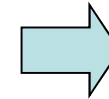


Imagen original
(escala de grises)



Umbral



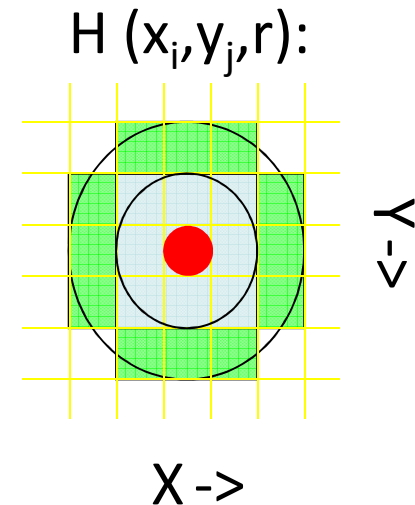
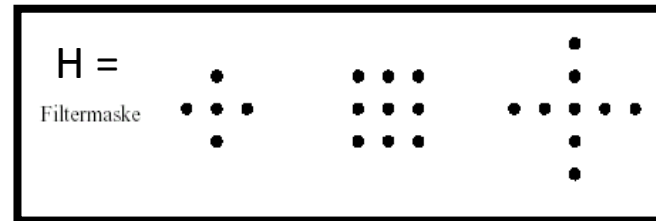
Selección por tamaño

¿Cómo se definiría un algoritmo
para selección por tamaño?

Más filtros morfológicos :

- Elemento estructurante, plantilla o máscara H ...

- introducción de reglas adicionales.



Filtros de polinomios: $y(m, n) = \bar{h}_1[x(m, n)] + \bar{h}_2[x(m, n)]$,

$$\bar{h}_1[x(m, n)] = \sum_{\substack{p=0 \\ (p,q) \neq (0,0)}}^{P-1} \sum_{q=0}^{Q-1} a(p, q) \cdot x(m-p, n-q)$$

$$\bar{h}_2[x(m, n)] = \sum_{\substack{p=0 \\ (p,q) \neq (0,0)}}^{P-1} \sum_{q=0}^{Q-1} \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ (k,l) \neq (0,0)}}^{P-1} \sum_{l=0}^{Q-1} b(p, q, k, l) \cdot x(m-p, n-q) \cdot x(m-k, n-l)$$

- Filtros basados en morfología
 - **Morfología matemática**. Se usa (textualmente) para referirse una familia de operaciones basadas en máscaras y ciertas operaciones básicas

Operaciones de Minkowski

Adición ... dilatación: $A \oplus S = \{(m, n) | [S + (m, n)] \cap A \neq \emptyset\}$.

Substracción ... erosión: $A \ominus S = \{(m, n) | [S + (m, n)] \subseteq A \neq \emptyset\}$

...opening : $A \circ S = (A \ominus S) \oplus S,$

...closing : $A \bullet S = (A \oplus S) \ominus S,$

•A: imagen

•S: elemento estructurante

Morfología matemática

Adición dilatación : $A \oplus S = \{(m,n) | [S + (m,n)] \cap A \neq \emptyset\}$.
 Substracción erosión : $A \ominus S = \{(m,n) | [S + (m,n)] \subseteq A \neq \emptyset\}$
 opening : $A \circ S = (A \ominus S) \oplus S$,
 closing : $A \bullet S = (A \oplus S) \ominus S$,

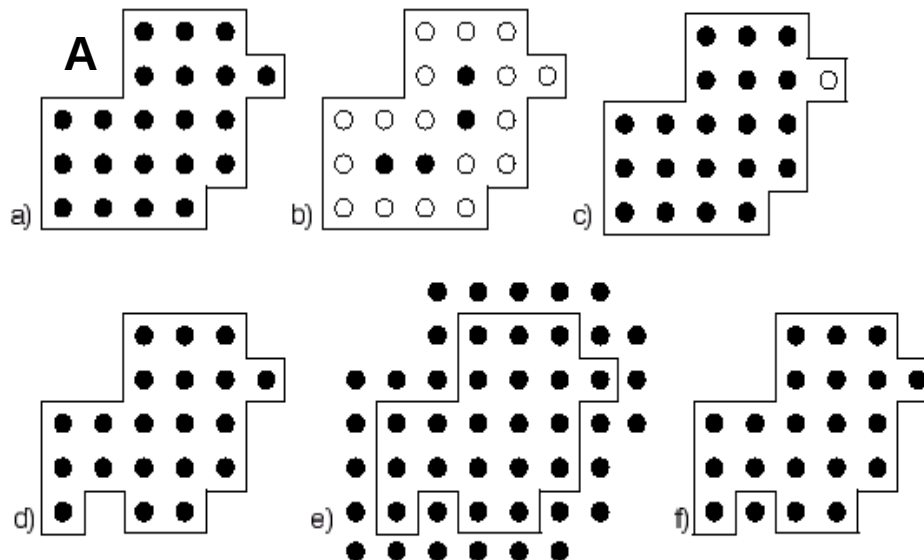
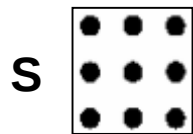
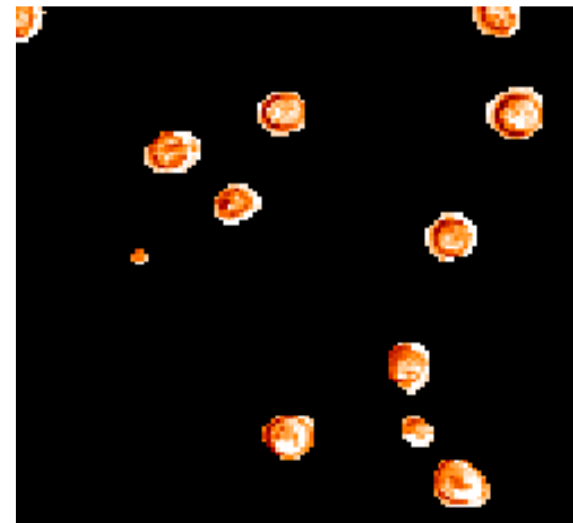


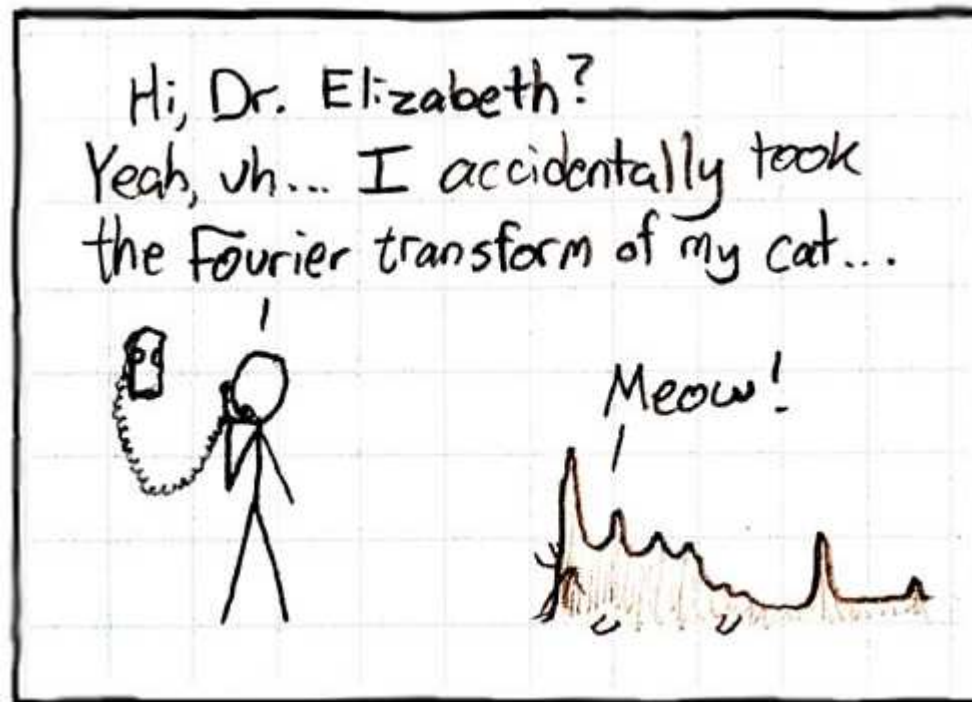
Abb. 2.5. a Originalform b erodiert c opening (Dilatation von b)
 d Originalform e dilatiert f closing (Erosion von e)



- Transformaciones de dominio... frecuencia (Fourier)

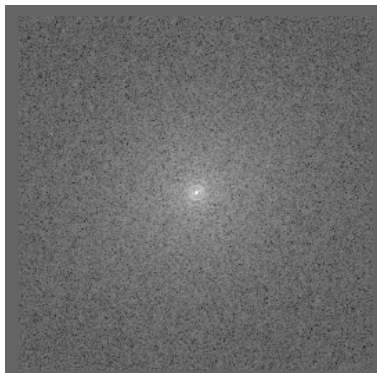
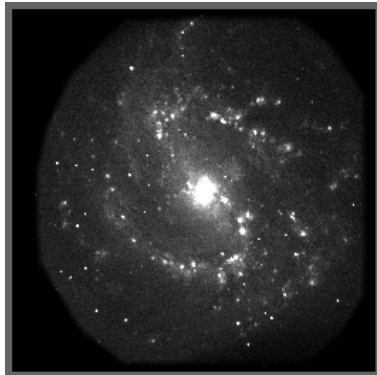
Jean-Baptiste Joseph Fourier

Jean-Baptiste-Joseph Fourier (21 de marzo 1768 en Auxerre - 16 de mayo 1830 en París), matemático y físico francés conocido por sus trabajos sobre la descomposición de funciones periódicas en series trigonométricas convergentes llamadas *Series de Fourier*, método con el cual consiguió resolver la ecuación del calor. La transformada de Fourier recibe su nombre en su honor. Fue el primero en dar una explicación científica al efecto invernadero en un tratado. Se le dedicó un asteroide que lleva su nombre y que fue descubierto en 1992.



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$$F(k, l) = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{a=0}^{N-1} \sum_{b=0}^{N-1} f(a, b) e^{-i2\pi(\frac{ka}{N} + \frac{lb}{N})}$$

$$f(a, b) = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} F(k, l) e^{i2\pi(\frac{ka}{N} + \frac{lb}{N})}$$



Filtros locales:

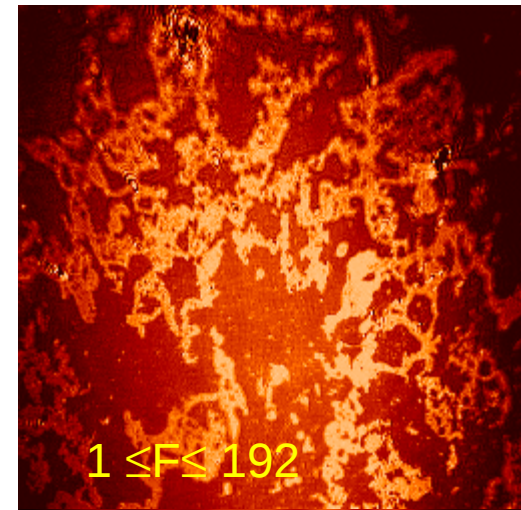
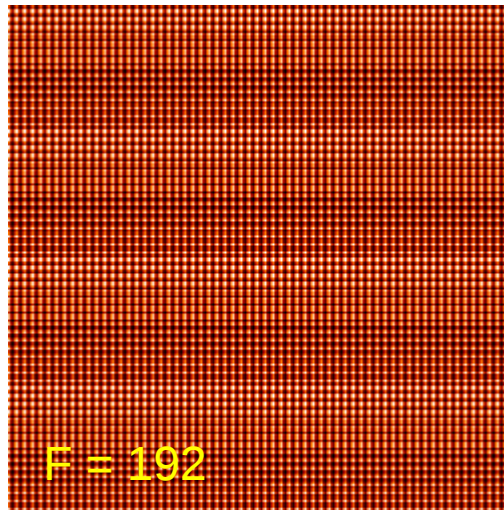
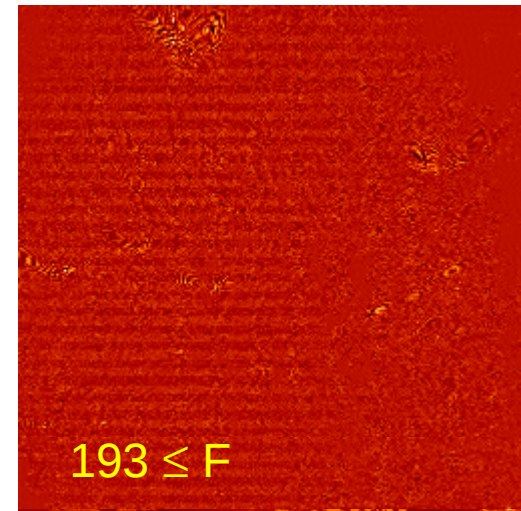
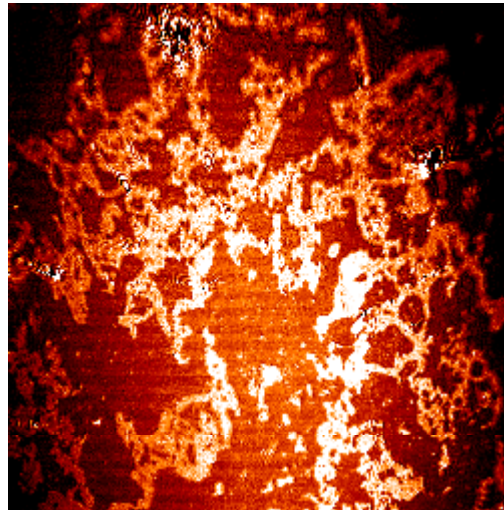
- Lineales
- No lineales

Filtros globales:

- Análisis de Fourier
- Análisis de Wavelet
- ...

Filtros especiales:

- Análisis adaptativo
- ...



Filtros locales:

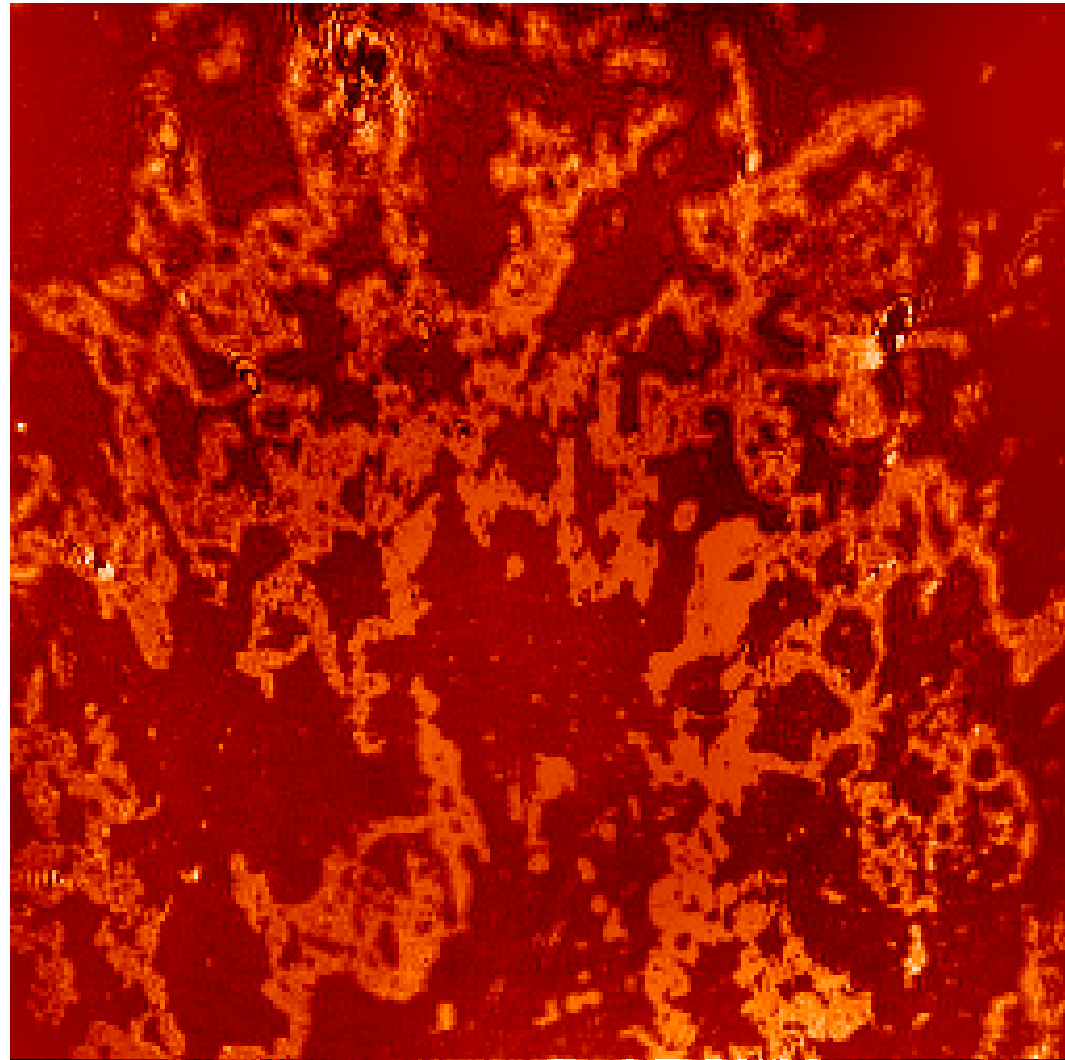
- Lineales
- No lineales

Filtros globales:

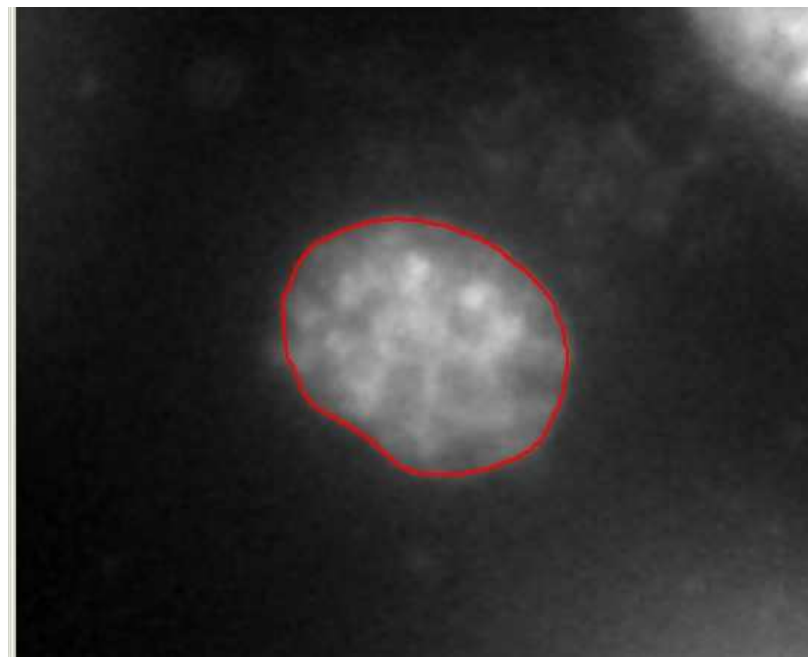
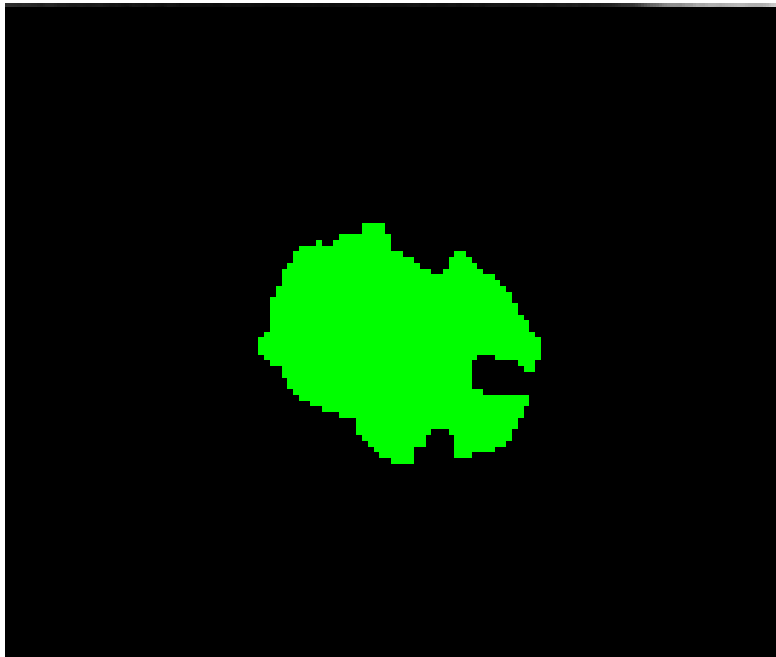
- Análisis de Fourier
- Análisis de Wavelet
- ...

Filtros especiales:

- Análisis adaptativo
- ...



- “Some” times more information is needed in order to achieve a good segmentation



1. Introducción

- Procesamiento y análisis de imágenes
- Imágenes digitales
- Segmentación

2. Segmentación - métodos (filtros) básicos

- Umbrales
- Basados en convolución matricial
- Morfológicos
- Filtros de Fourier

3. Segmentación - métodos avanzados

- Ajuste de formas (*pattern matching*)
- Modelos deformables o contornos activos
 - Paramétricos
 - Implícitos (sesión del sábado)

- Idea optimization:
cost function to minimize / fit function to maximize
 - Interest features detection (e.g. edges, points)
 - SIFT
 - Template matching
 - Hough transform
 - Pixel clustering
 - Statistics, probabilities
 - Graph cuts
 - Machine learning (support vector machine, neural networks...)
 - Differential equations, calculus of variations
 - Contour properties
 - Region properties

This can be a VERY
long list...

- Template matching

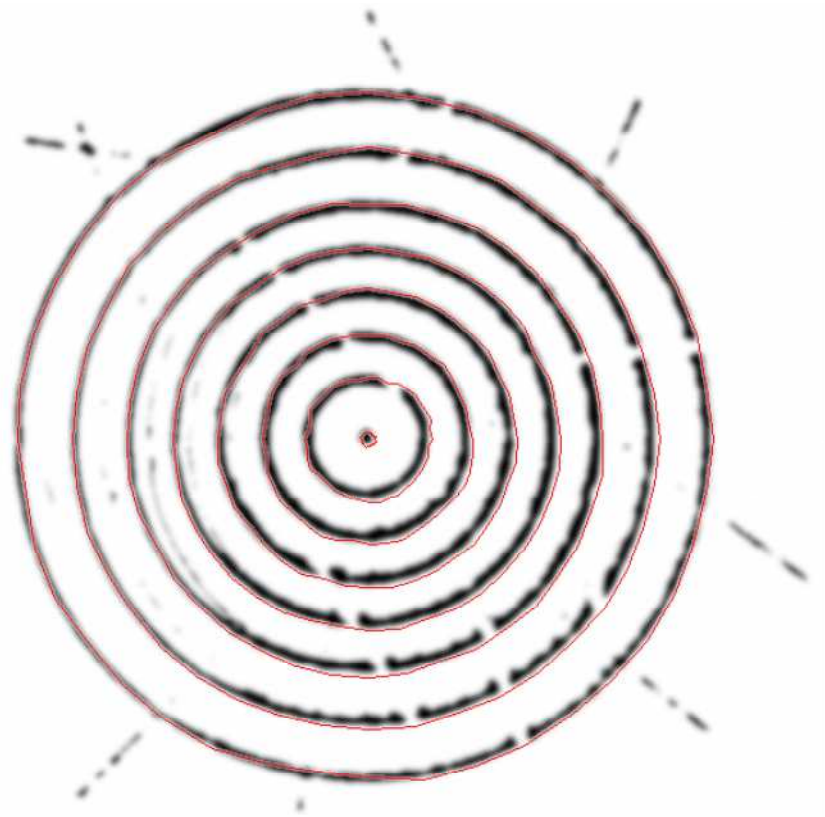
- “Classic model” Hough transform
- Applies to circles, line segments and a variety of shapes

Hough P (1959)

If we can detect edges
we can approximate a
circle (center, radius)

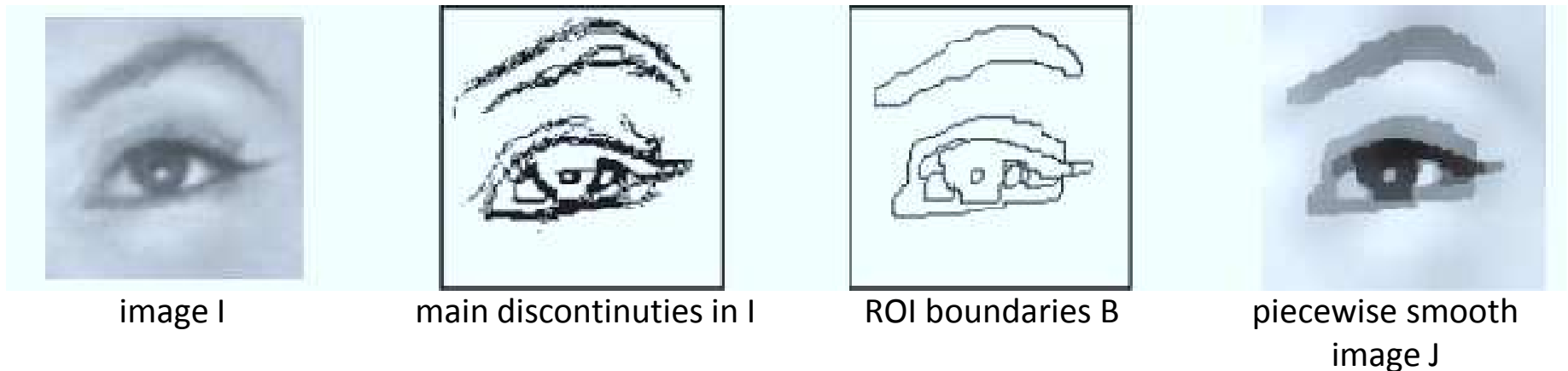
n connected edges and
 m ($=n$ or $<> n$) circles

A test is performed to
determine the circles
with “best fit”



Aguilar P, Hitschfeld N (DCC, 2010)

- Variational methods
 - Based on energy minimization, defining integral models
 - Idea: to include desirable features on segmented images (like homogeneous regions, short or smooth ROI boundaries)
 - Optimum solutions found by partial differential equations
 - Examples: Mumford-Shah, Ambrosio-Tortorelli, Chan-Vese

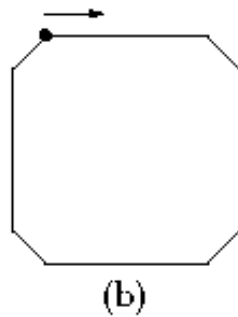
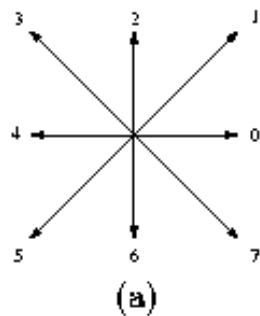


$$E[J, B] = C \int d\vec{x} (I(\vec{x}) - J(\vec{x}))^2 + A \int_{D/B} \vec{\nabla} J(\vec{x}) \cdot \vec{\nabla} J(\vec{x}) d\vec{x} + B \int_B ds$$

The Mumford & Shah functional (1989)

Boundary model construction

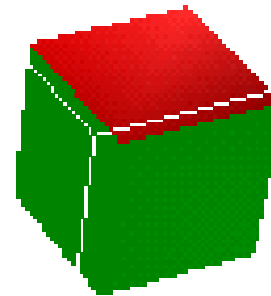
- 2D Freeman chain code
- 3D mesh models (voxel based): *marching cubes* (surface meshes), *tetrahedra* (volume meshes)



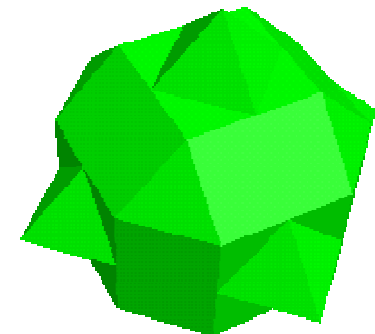
(c)

{0,0,0,0,0,7,
6,6,6,6,6,5,
4,4,4,4,4,3,
2,2,2,2,2,1}

2D polygon chain code

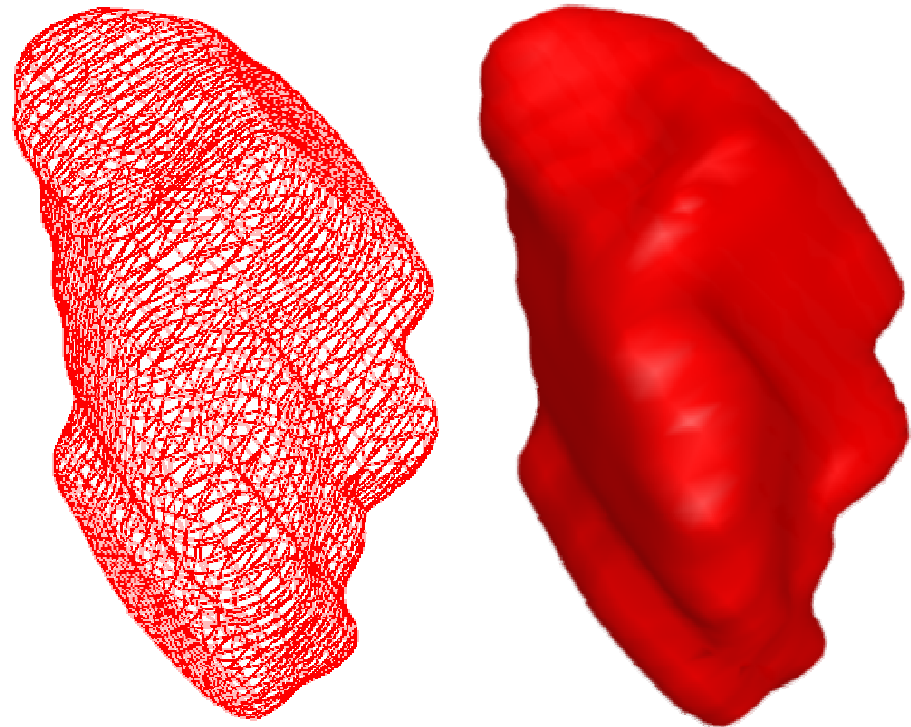


Voxel ("3D pixel")
model

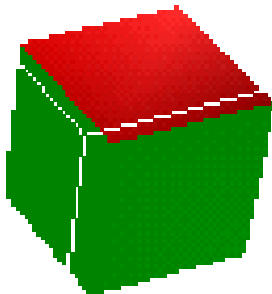
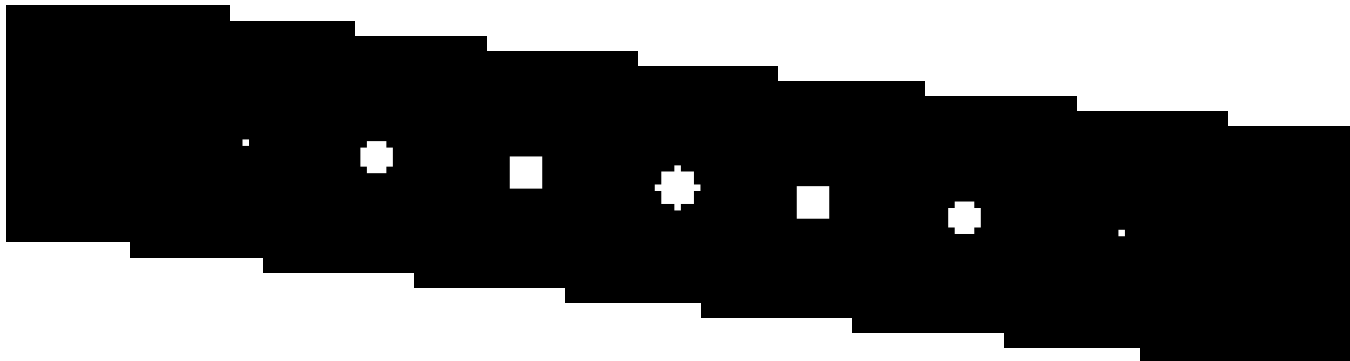


3D polygon
mesh

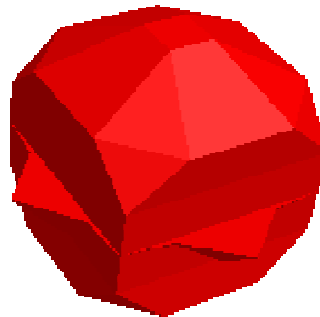
- A typical 3D surface mesh model is formed by:
 - Nodes or vertices
 - Polygons
- Other models
 - Polynomial surfaces (splines, Bézier, NURBS, ...)
 - Primitives composition



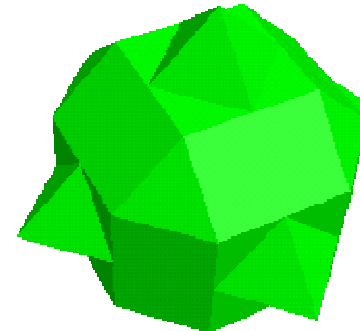
- Surface mesh model construction
 - Many approaches for construction
 - Many approaches for modeling



**Voxel ("3D pixel")
model**

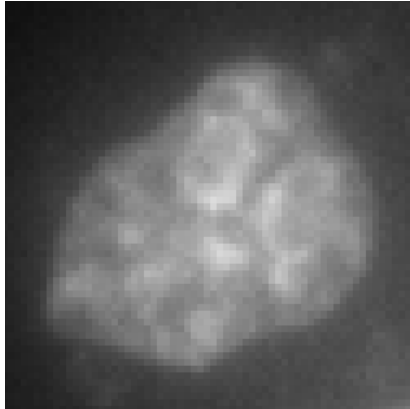


Triangle mesh

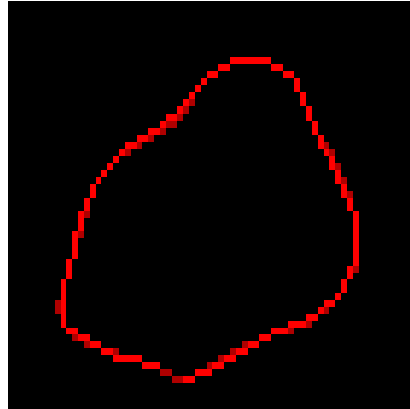


**Triangular and
quarilateral mesh**

- Active contour models
 - Optimization of different properties

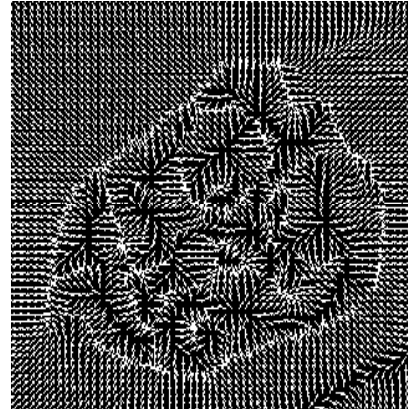


input
image
+ initial guess



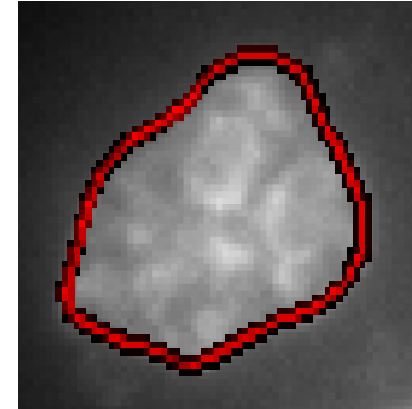
contour $C(s)$

- elasticity
(contraction)
- rigidity
(bending, cornering)



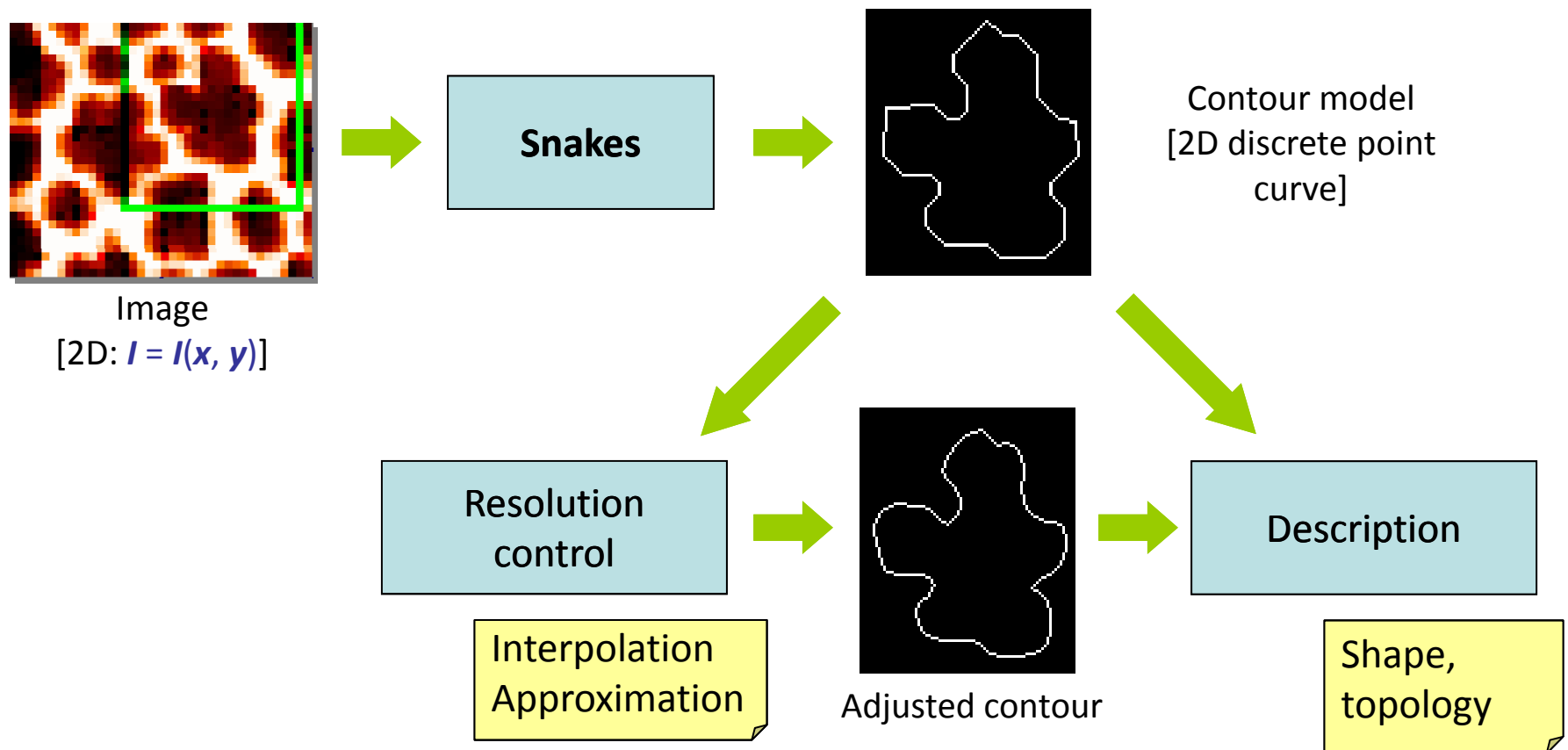
force field

- repulsion
- attraction



output: force balance
minimal energy

- 2D active contours or *snakes*



1 contour function $\rightarrow$ 1 ROI

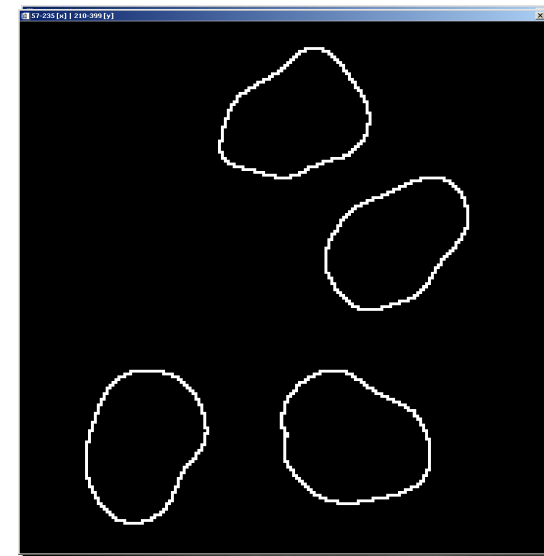
- 2D parametric curve

$$C = C(s) = [x(s), y(s)]$$

$s \in [0, 1]$ (arbitrary length)

- 2D discretization

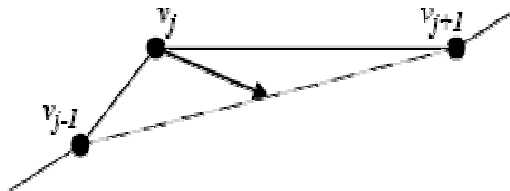
$$C = \{[x_i, y_i]; i = 0..n\}$$



- Snakes: optimization derived from a **variational** approach
 - Minimization of an **integral functional**
 “a snake minimizes its energy”

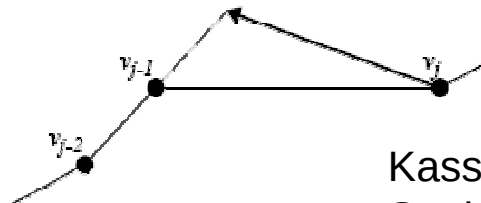
$$E = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} \left[\alpha \left| \frac{\partial C(s)}{\partial s} \right|^2 + \beta \left| \frac{\partial^2 C(s)}{\partial s^2} \right|^2 \right] + E_{ext}[C(s)] ds$$

Elasticity term
(coefficient α)



**Internal energy,
contour dependant**

Rigidity term
(coefficient β)



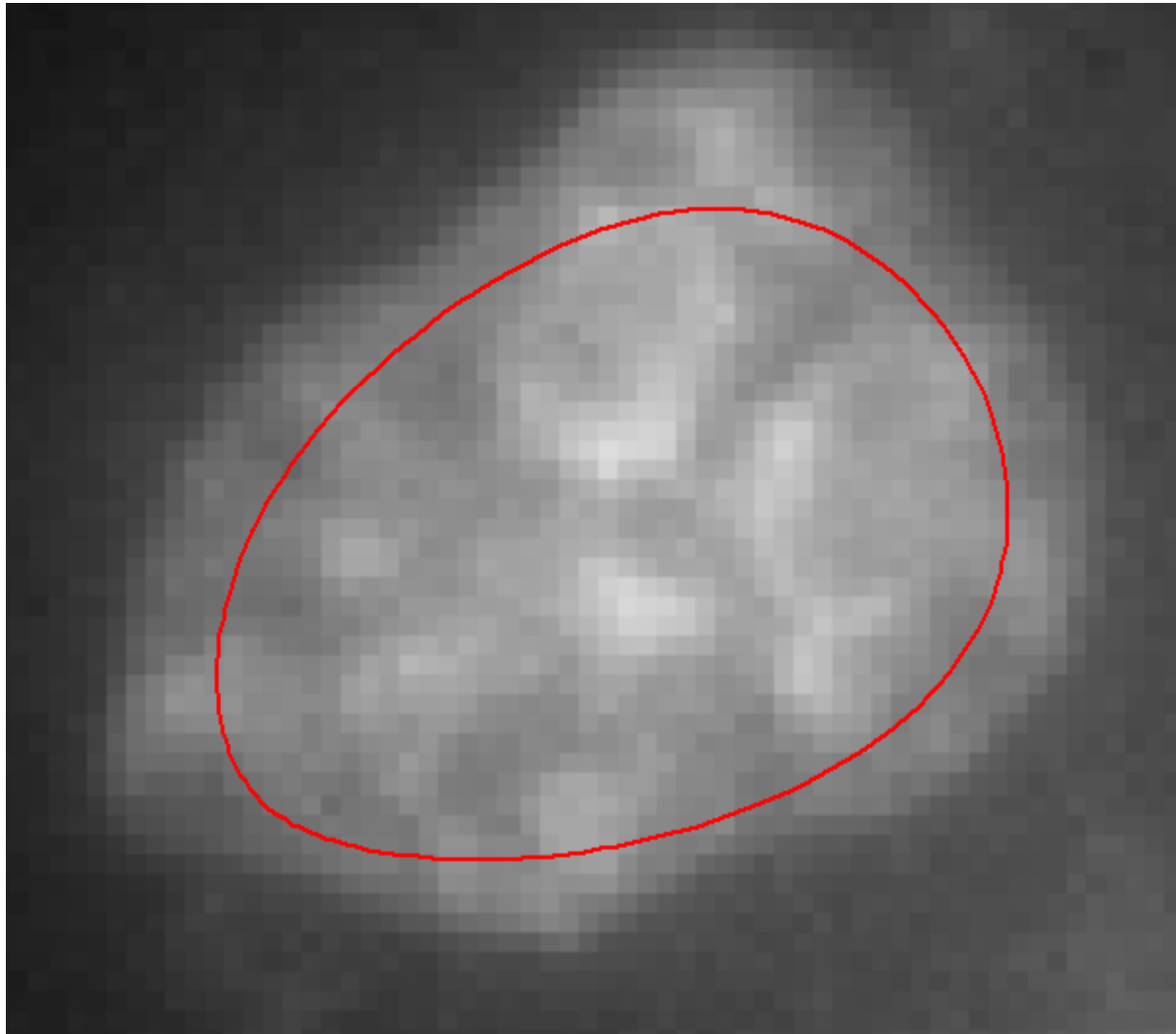
**External energy,
image dependant**

Kass et al (1988)

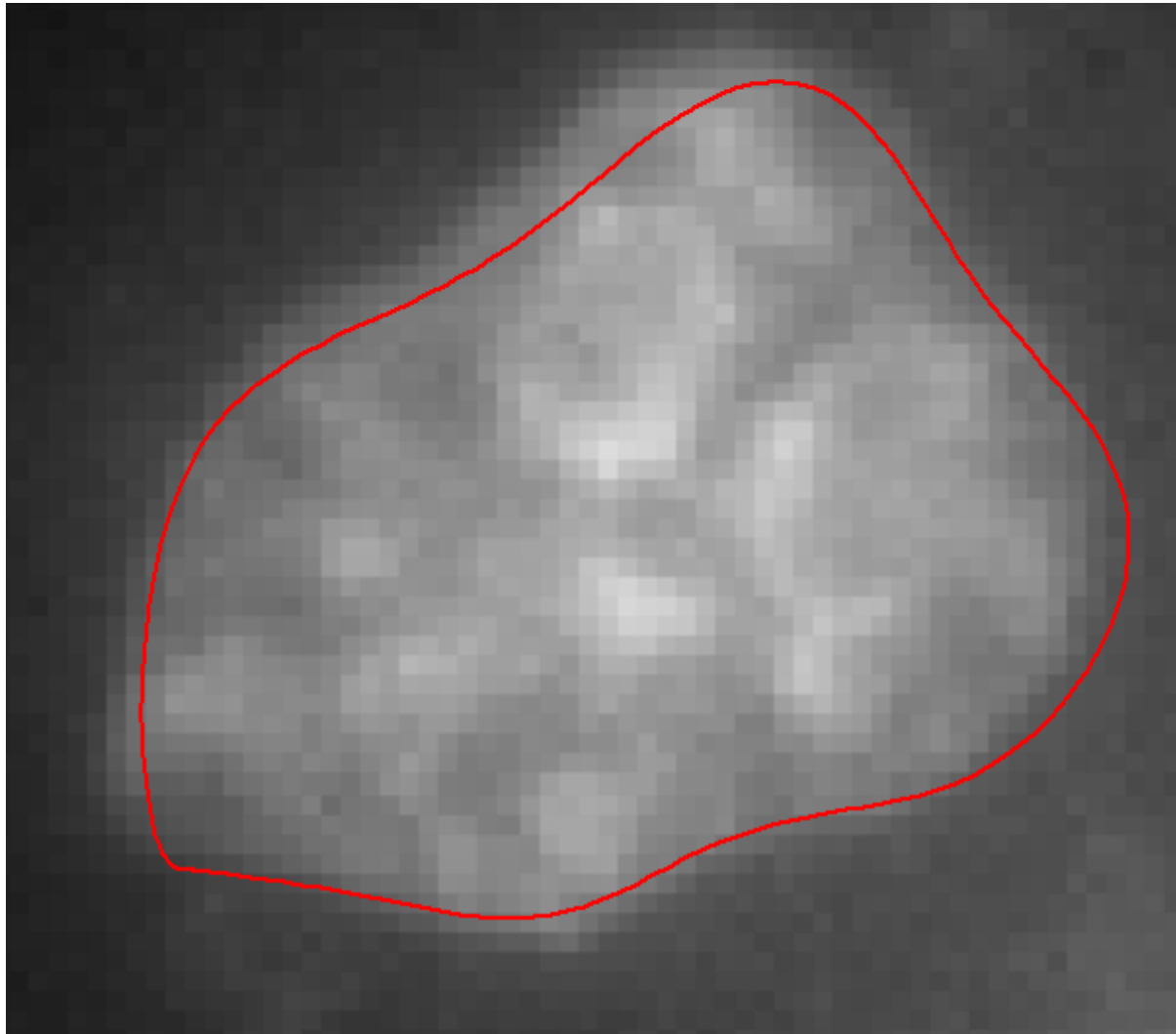
Snakes: active contour models

Int. J. of Computer Vision 1(4): 321-331

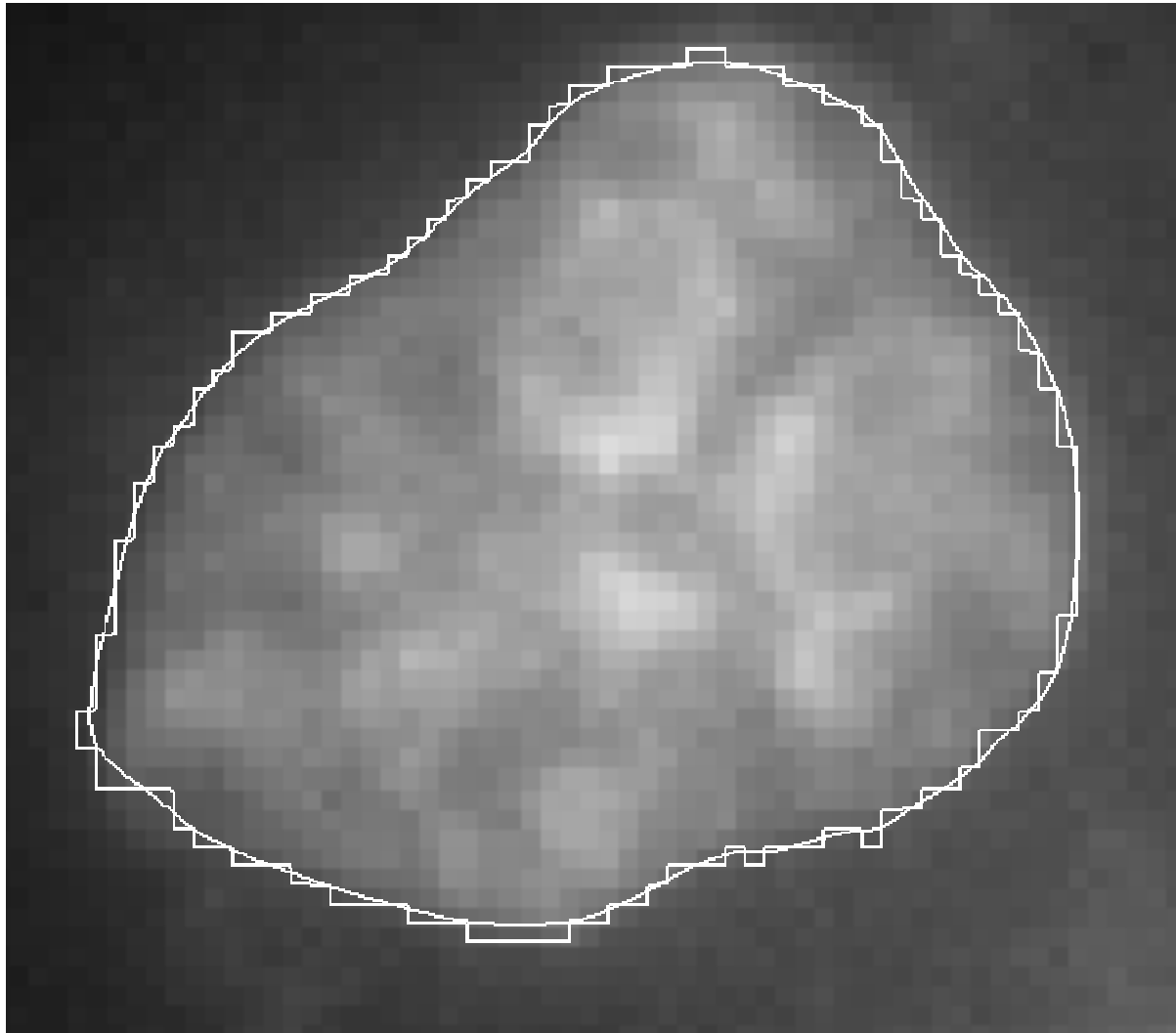
Elasticity - α



Rigidity - β

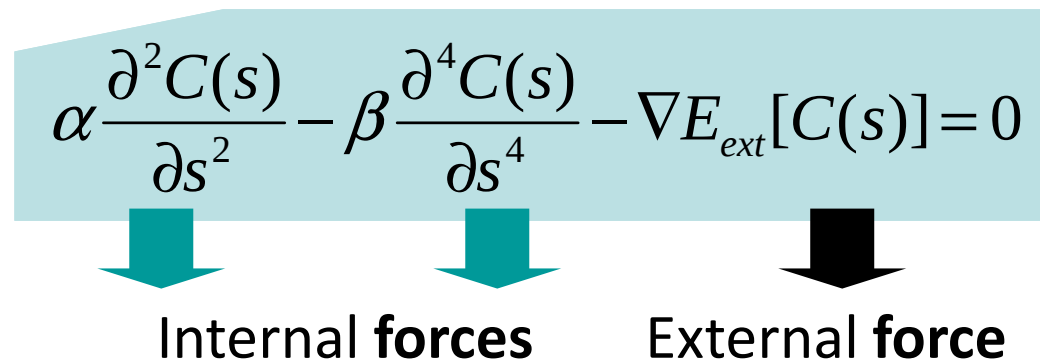


Resolution (f)



Snakes – formulation

- Energy minimization condition: Euler-Lagrange equation

$$\alpha \frac{\partial^2 C(s)}{\partial s^2} - \beta \frac{\partial^4 C(s)}{\partial s^4} - \nabla E_{ext}[C(s)] = 0$$


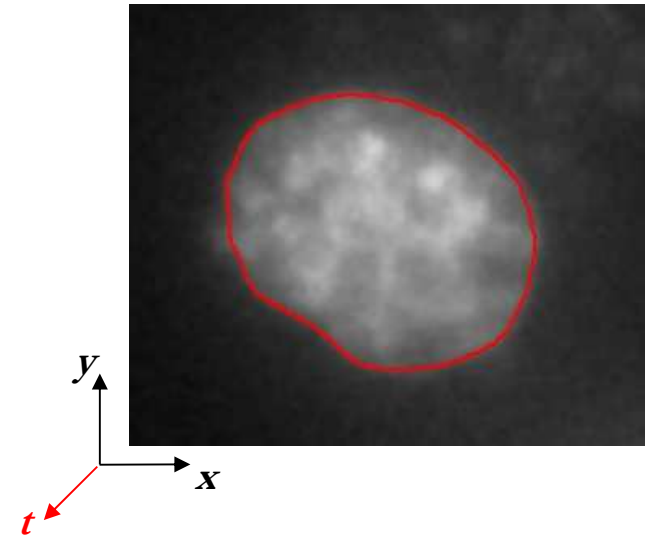
Internal **forces** External **force**

Snakes – numerical solution

– Dynamic formulation

- $C(s) \dots C(s, t)$
- Time equilibrium leads to solution

$$\frac{\partial C(s, t)}{\partial t} = 0$$



$$\frac{\partial C(s, t)}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 C(s, t)}{\partial s^2} - \beta \frac{\partial^4 C(s, t)}{\partial s^4} - \nabla E_{ext}[C(s, t)]$$

Time evolution

Internal forces

External force

Snakes – numerical solution

- Parameters

- α (elasticity), β (rigidity)

$$\alpha \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial s^2} - \beta \frac{\partial^4 C}{\partial s^4} - \nabla E_{ext}[C] = 0$$

$$AC_t - \kappa \nabla E_{ext}(C_{t-1}) = -\gamma(C_t - C_{t-1})$$

$$\frac{\partial C(s, t)}{\partial t} = 0$$

- κ (external force), γ (viscosity)

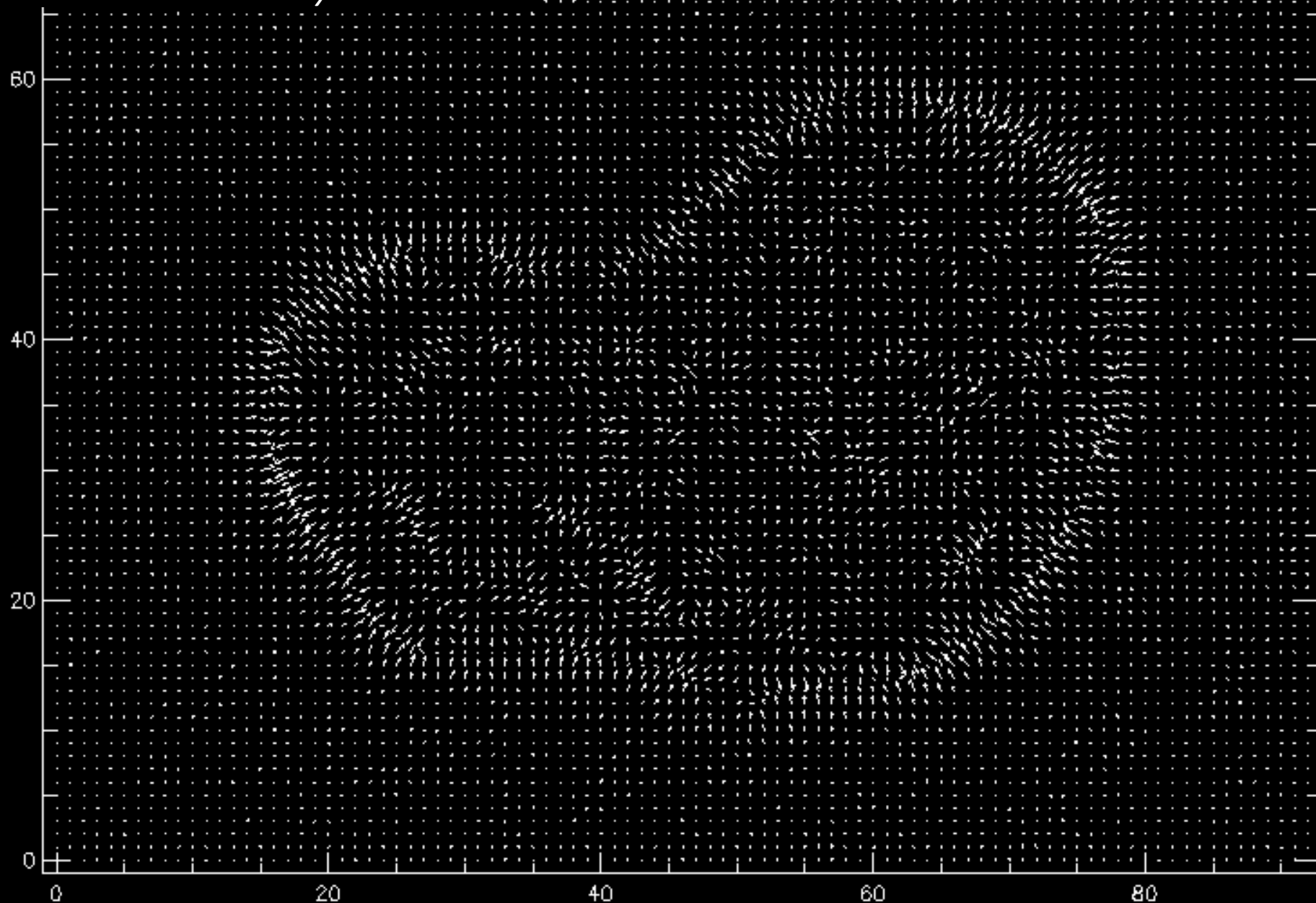
Iterative scheme, solved computationally

$$C_t = (A + \mathcal{H})^{-1} - (C_{t-1} + \kappa \nabla E_{ext}(C_{t-1}))$$

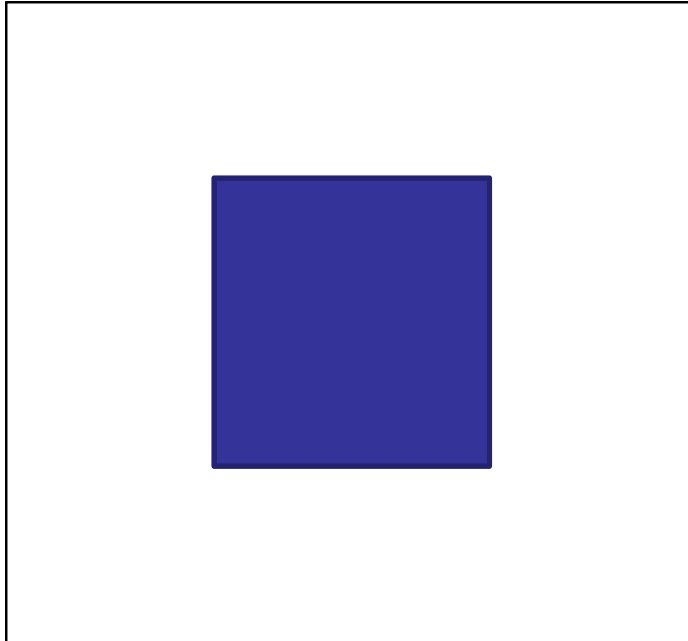
Matrix inversion, array data structures, adaptive algorithms, ...

Intensity gradient vectors

$$\mathbf{V}_0 = [I_x, I_y]$$

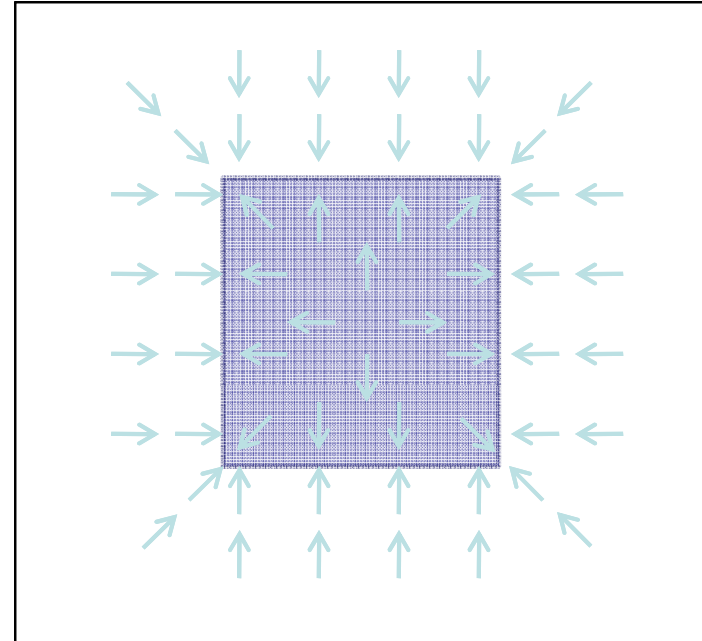


Attraction fields can be constructed from the intensity gradients



$$\underbrace{I(x, y)}$$

Intensidad de Imagen

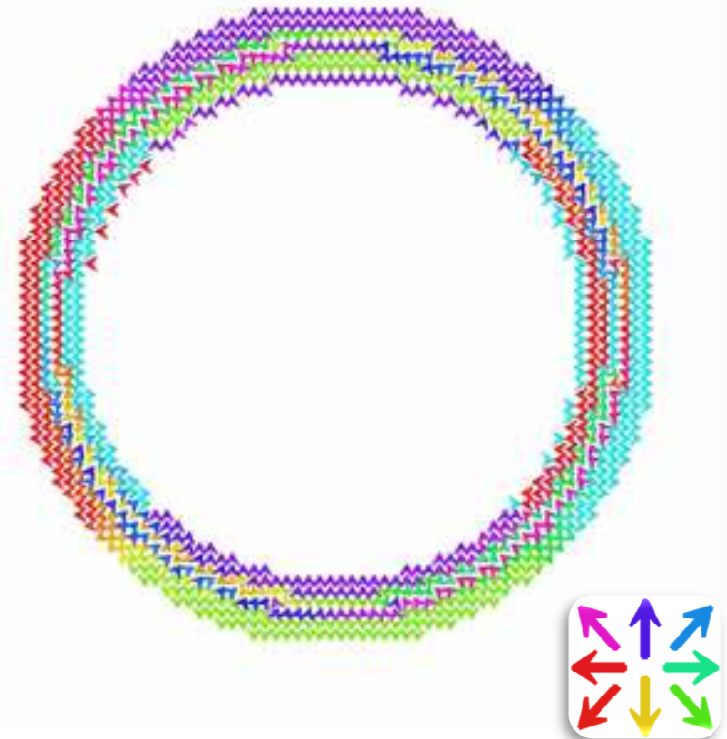
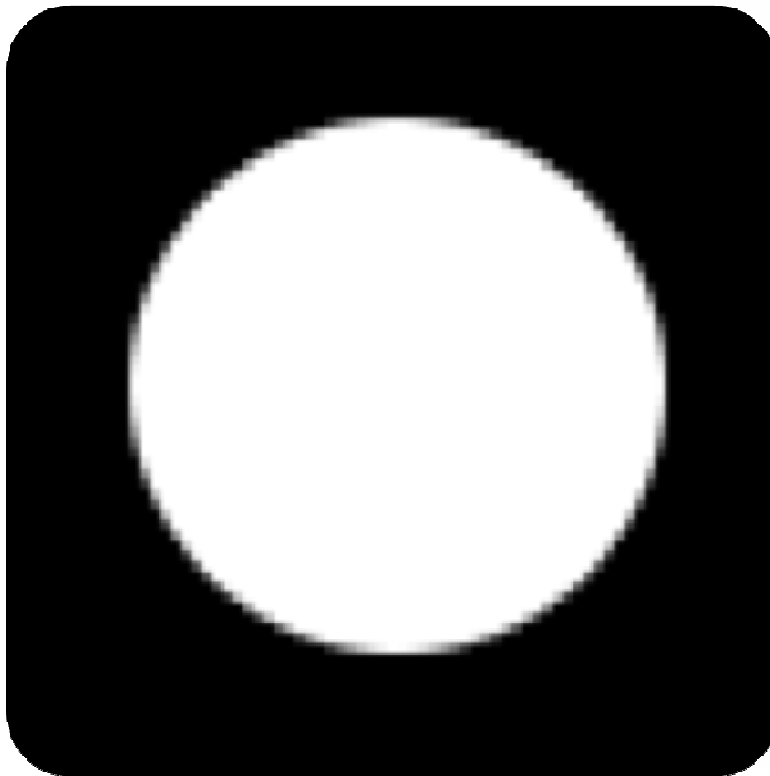


$$\nabla \left(\frac{1}{|\nabla I(x, y)|^2} \right)$$

Image force fields (external forces in active contour models)

Gradient vector flow (GVF)

Generalized GVF (GGVF)



Xu & Prince (1998) Active Contours and Gradient Vector Flow <http://iac1.ece.jhu.edu/projects/gvf>

Xu & Prince (1998) Generalized gradient vector flow external forces for active contours

GVF image force field

Defined by an energy functional to be minimized

Let

$$V(x, y) = [u, v] \quad f = |G_\sigma * \nabla I|$$

$$u = u(x, y)$$

$$v = v(x, y)$$

$$\min_{(u,v) \in C^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^2)} \int_{\Omega} \underbrace{g(|\nabla f|) (|\nabla u|^2 + |\nabla v|^2)}_{\text{Término de Difusión}} + \underbrace{h(|\nabla f|) (|u - f_x|^2 + |v - f_y|^2)}_{\text{Término de Borde}} dx$$



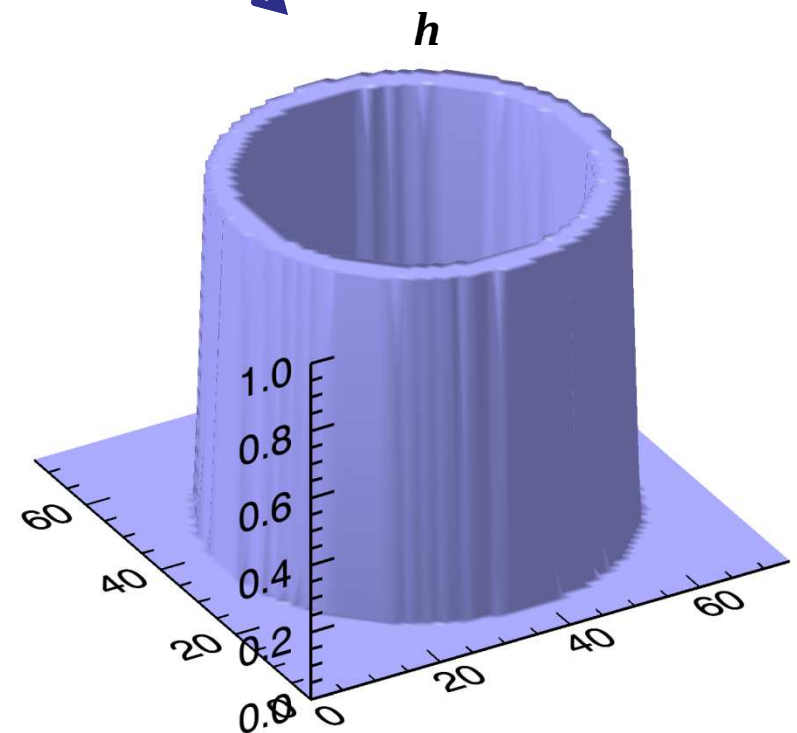
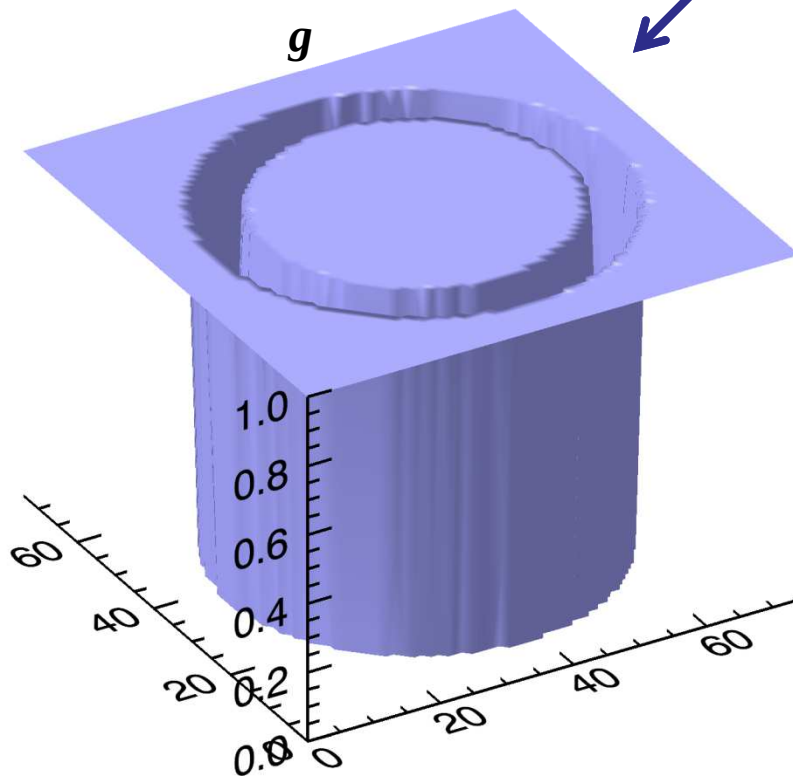
$$\nabla g g \Delta u + h(f_x - u)u = f_x \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\nabla g g \Delta v + h(f_y - v)v = f_y \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = 0$$

The GVF (GGVF) energy minimization

$$\min_{(u,v) \in C^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^2)} \int_{\Omega} \underbrace{g(|\nabla f|) (|\nabla u|^2 + |\nabla v|^2)}_{\text{Término de Difusión}} + \underbrace{h(|\nabla f|) (|u - f_x|^2 + |v - f_y|^2)}_{\text{Término de Borde}} dx$$

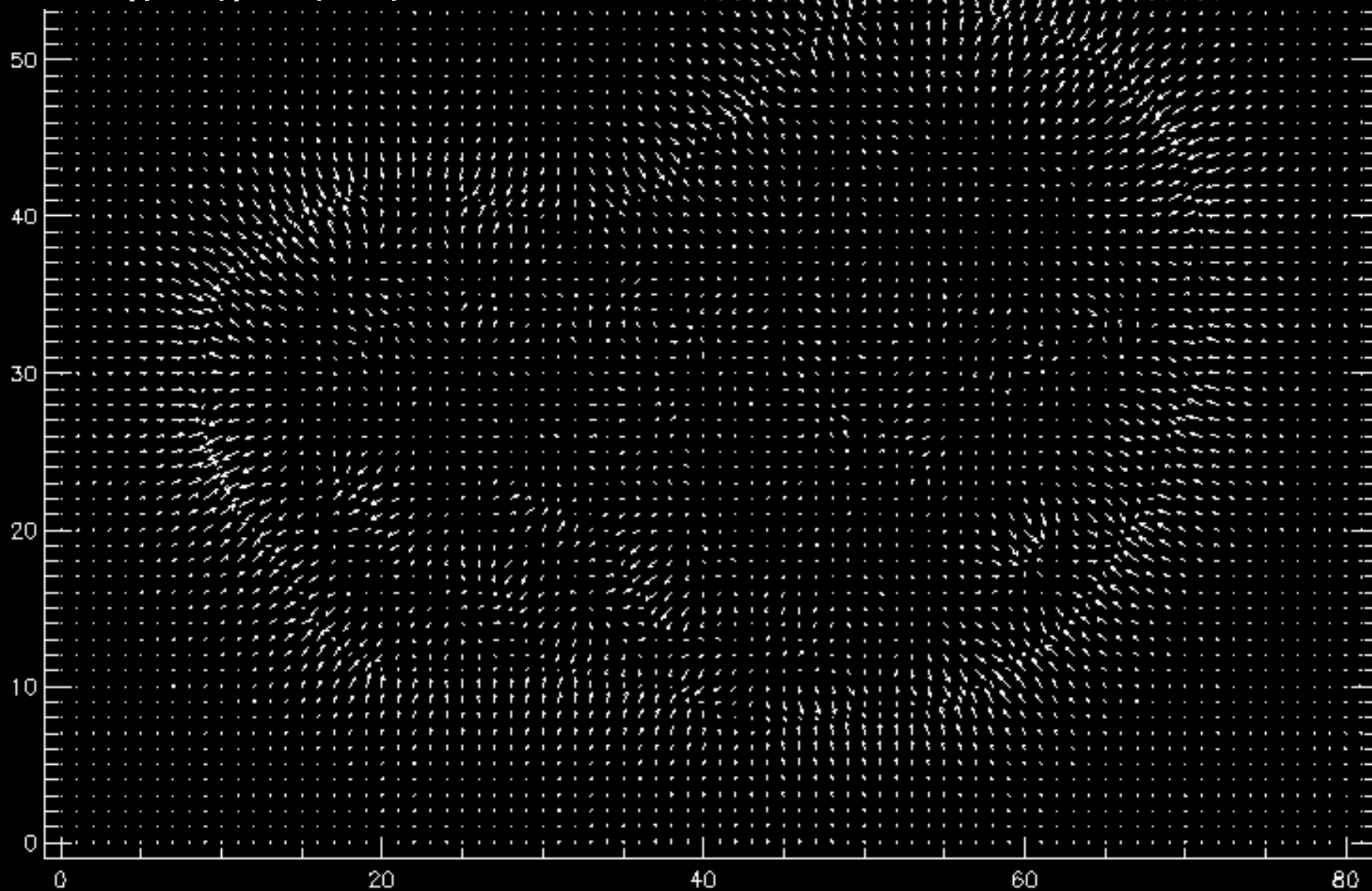
$f = |G_{\sigma} * \nabla I|$



GVF

$$g(|\nabla I|) = \mu \quad \mu = 0.05 > 0$$

$$h(|\nabla I|) = |\nabla I|^2$$

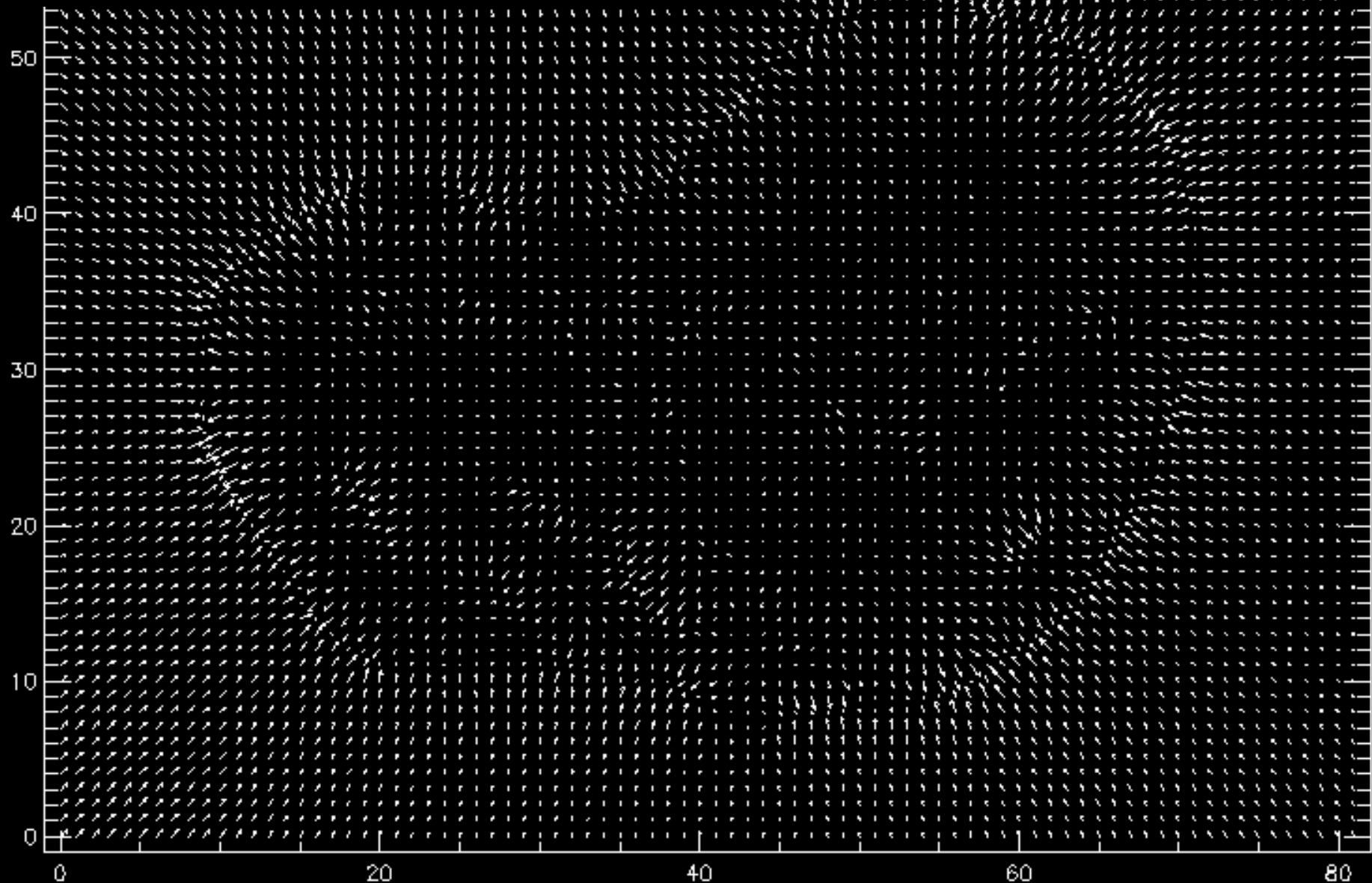


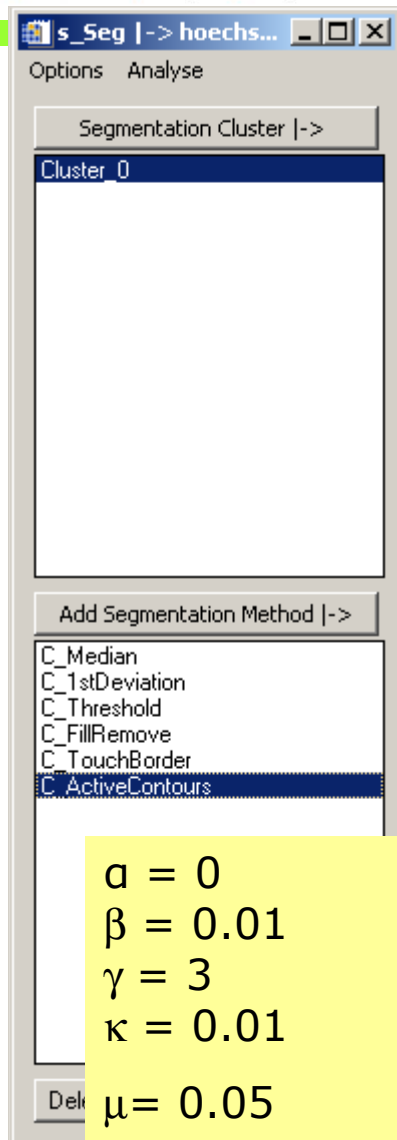
Generalized GVF (GGVF)

$$g(|\nabla I|) = e^{(-|\nabla I|/\mu)} \quad \mu = 0.05$$

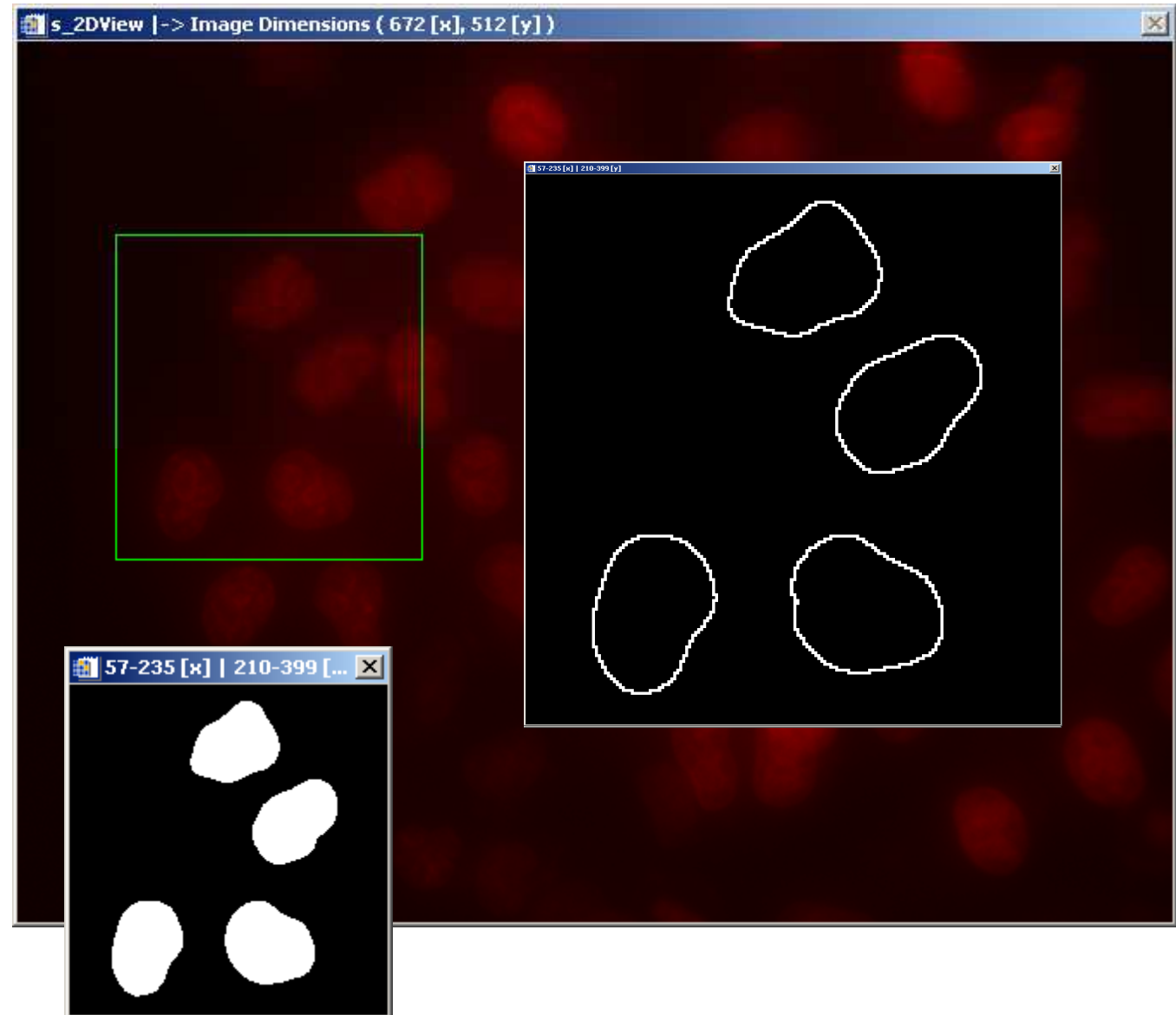
>0

$$h(|\nabla I|) = 1 - g(|\nabla I|)$$

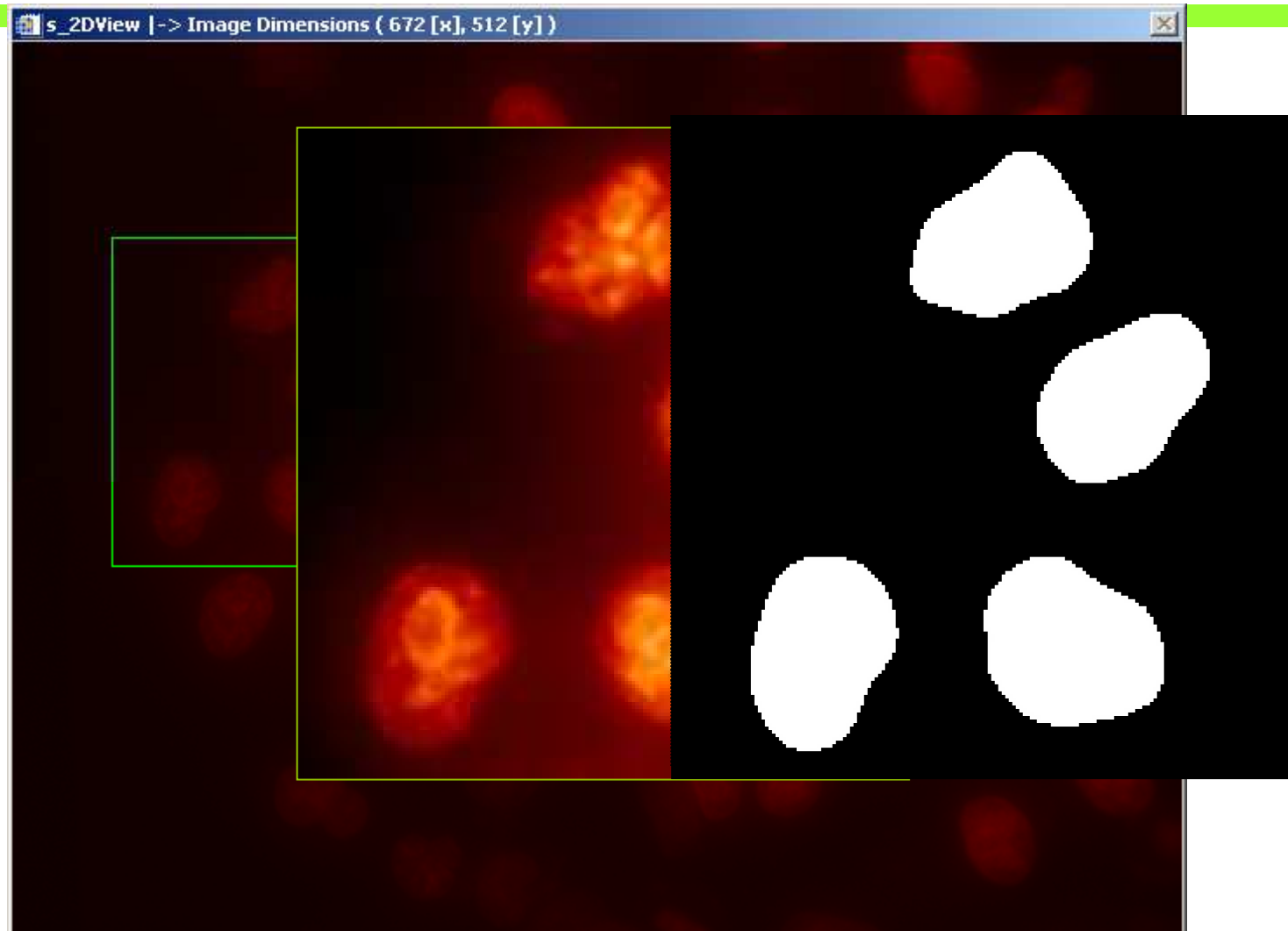




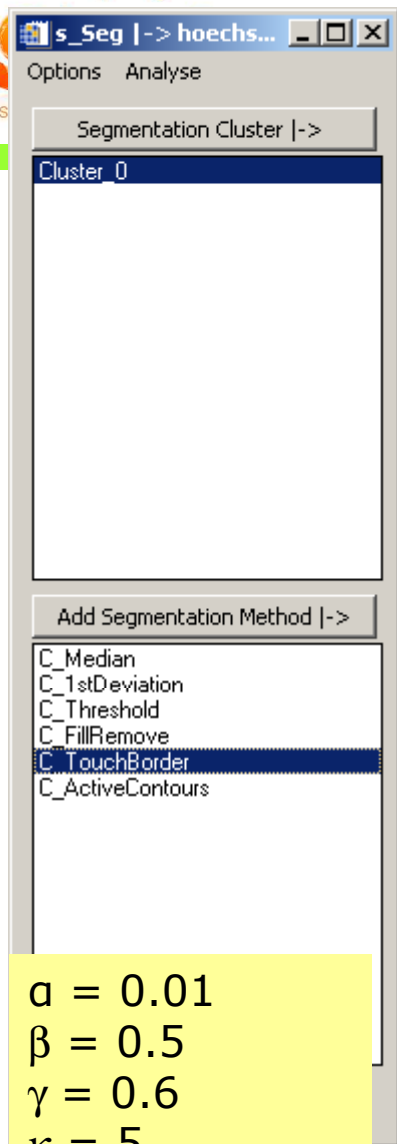
$\alpha = 0$
 $\beta = 0.01$
 $\gamma = 3$
 $\kappa = 0.01$
 $\mu = 0.05$
 Iterations = 5
 $f = 0.15$



Segmentación – métodos avanzados

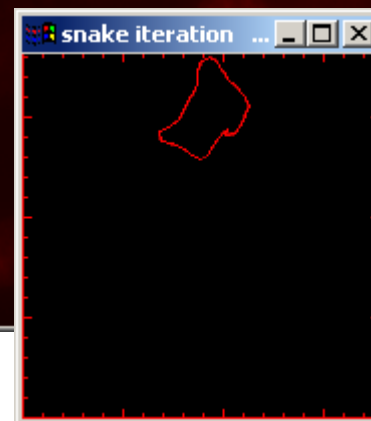
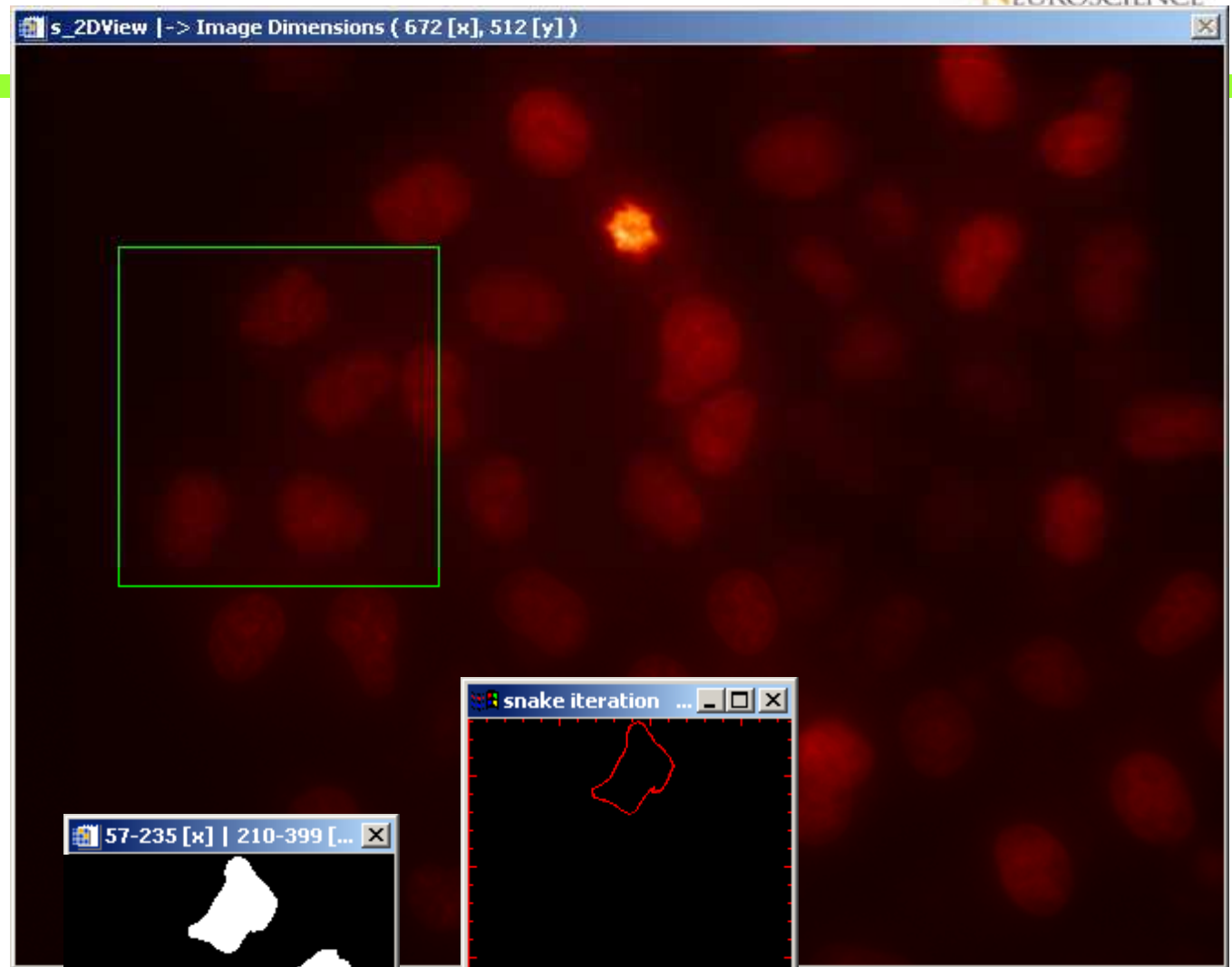


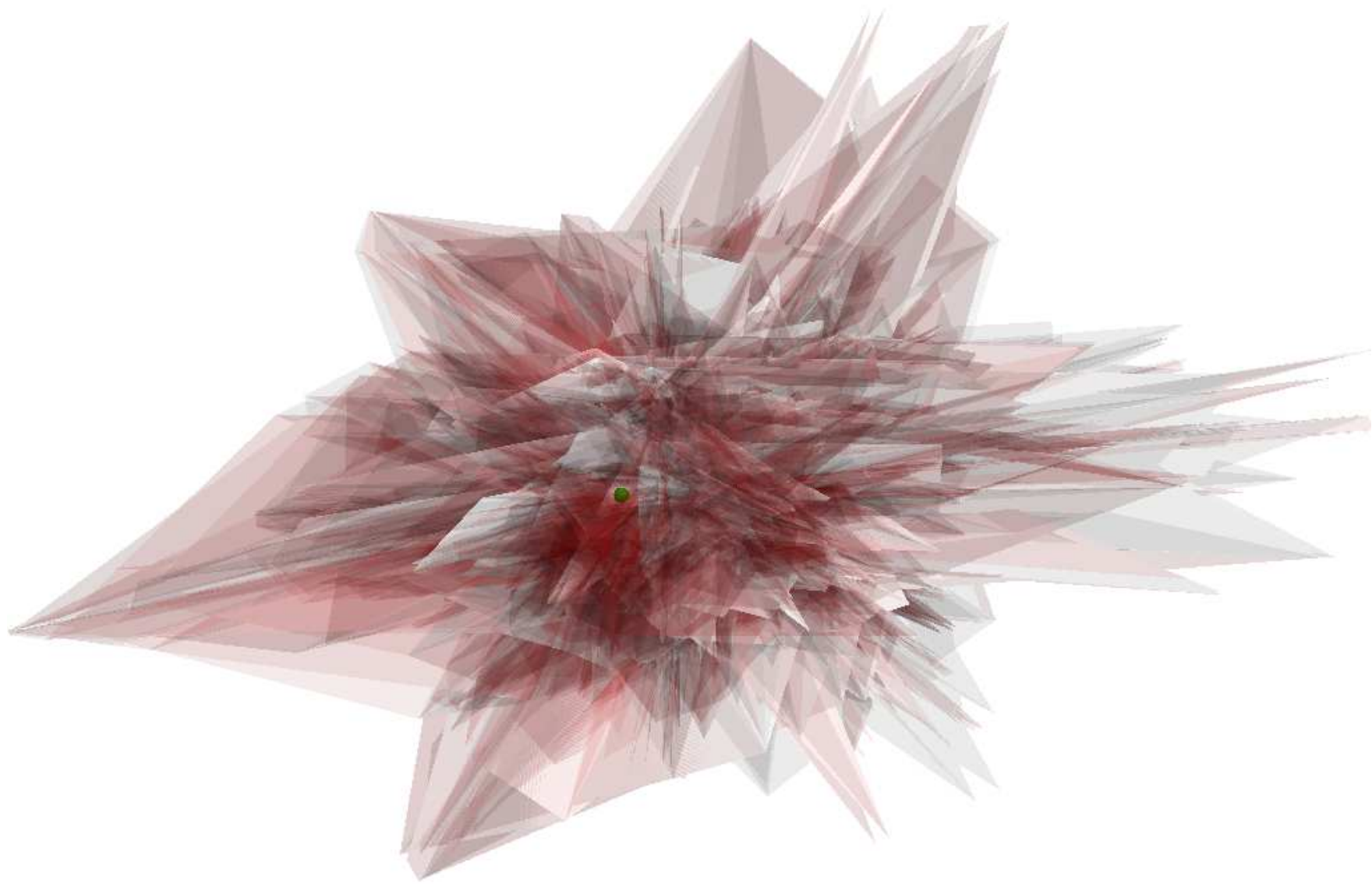
- Some problems with the snakes method
 - The quantity of contours must not change, given the 1-1 correspondence of the model
 - Dependency on the initial guess
 - Local optima for the functional minimization
 - A bad initialization of the snakes can lead to instability and undesired results
 - Control of the snakes parameters is **required**



$\alpha = 0.01$
 $\beta = 0.5$
 $\gamma = 0.6$
 $\kappa = 5$

$\mu = 0.05$
 Iterations = 5
 $f = 0.15$

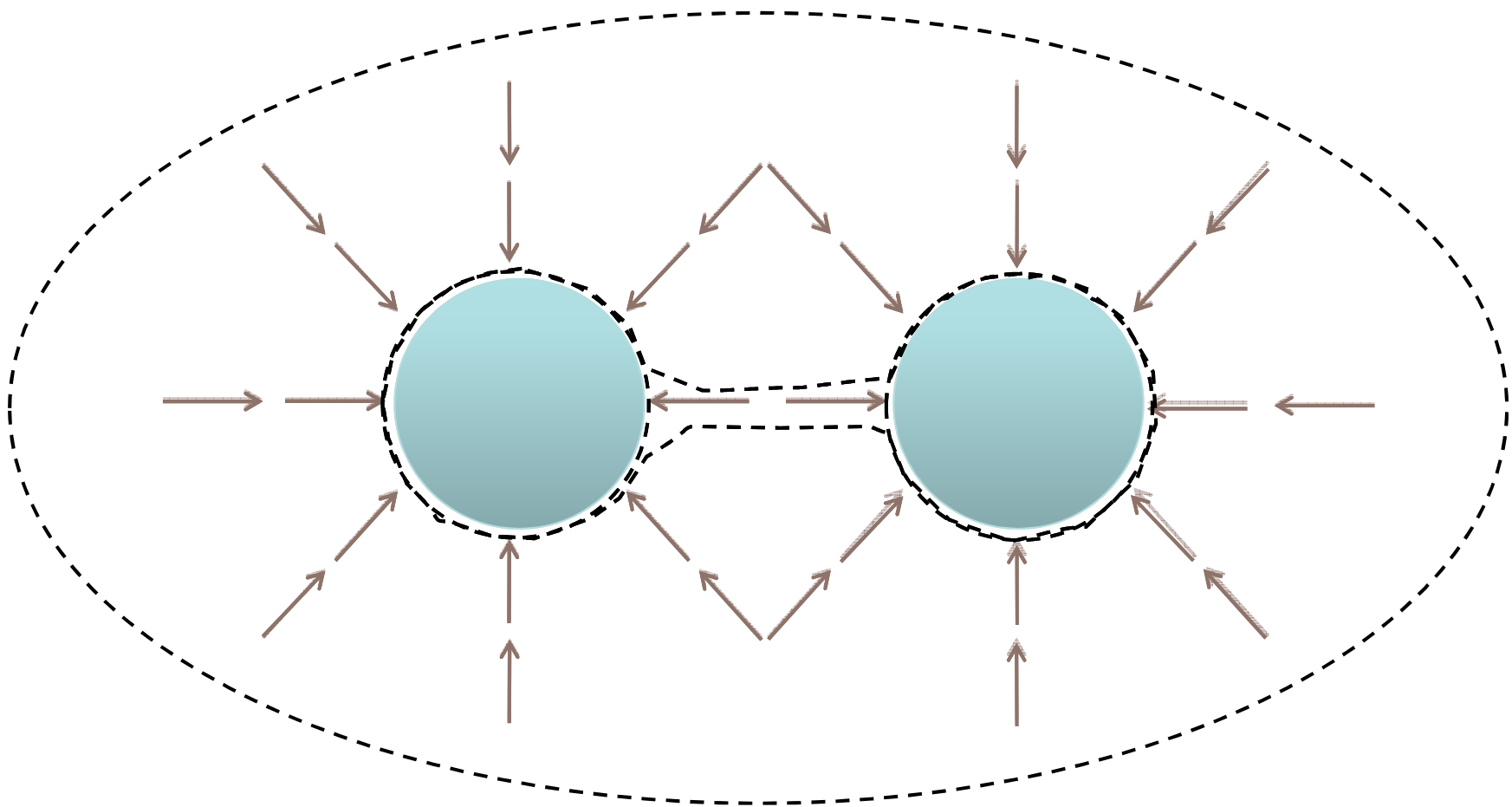




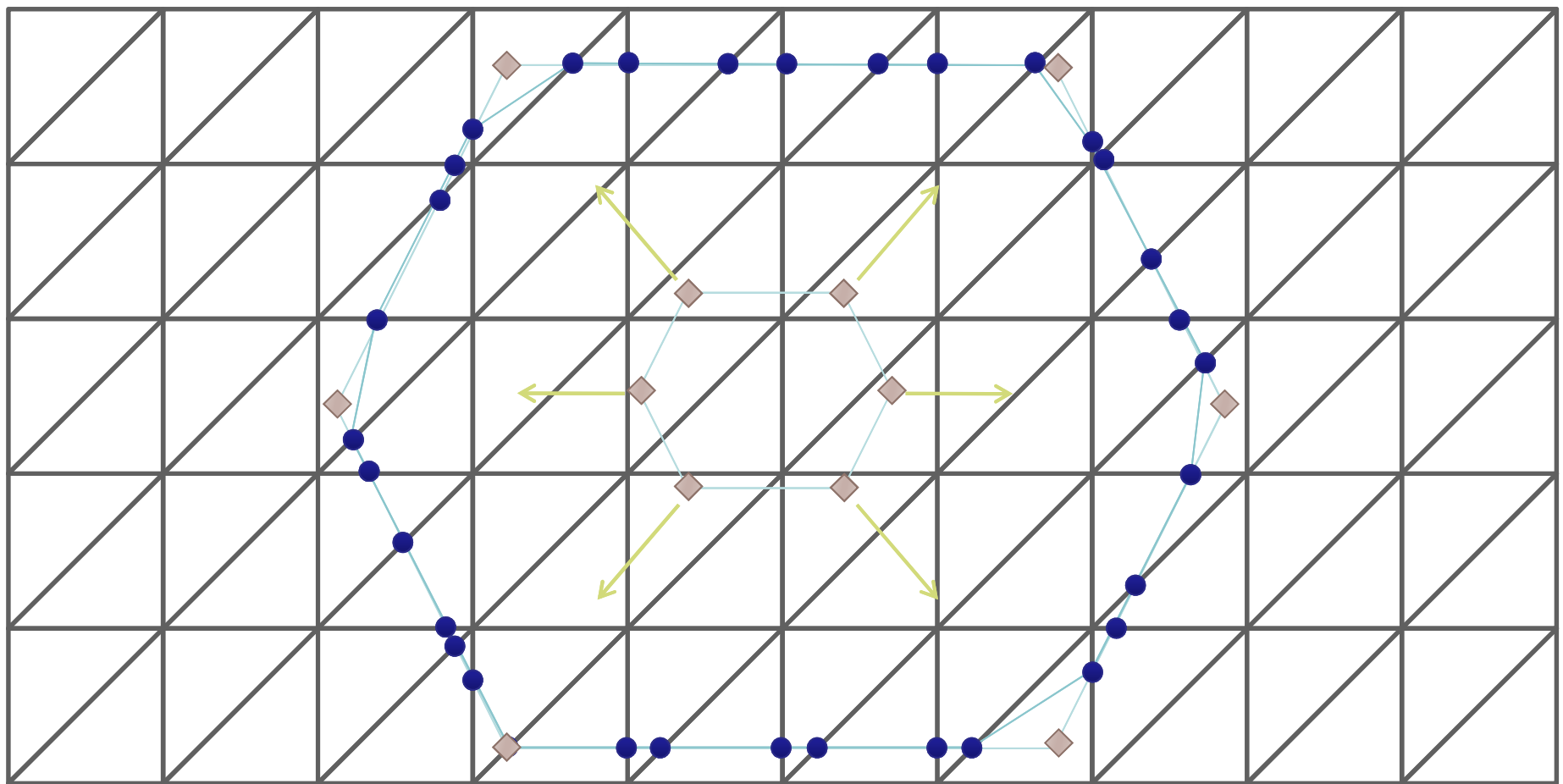
- Alternatives...
 - Arbitrary contour initialization... automation
 - Inference (machine learning approaches)

- Topology adaptive snakes (or surfaces) McInerney & Terzopoulos,
1995 (2D), 2002 (3D)

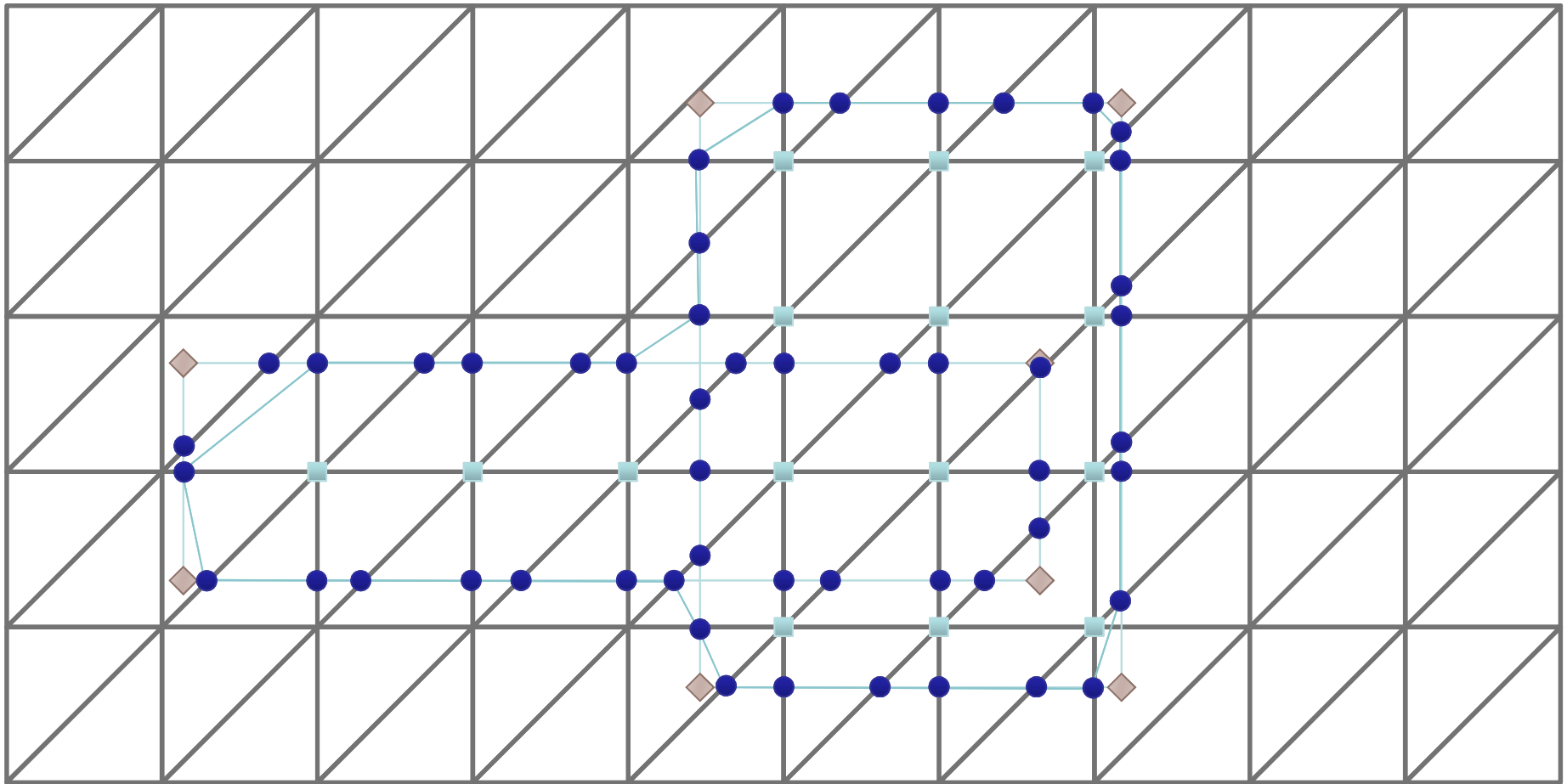
Topological changes handling: splitting, merging, collapse



Between deformations, the contours are re-parametrized by using a grid to detect topology changes



This is an algorithmic approach, “additional” to the mathematical optimization model. The computation becomes more intensive



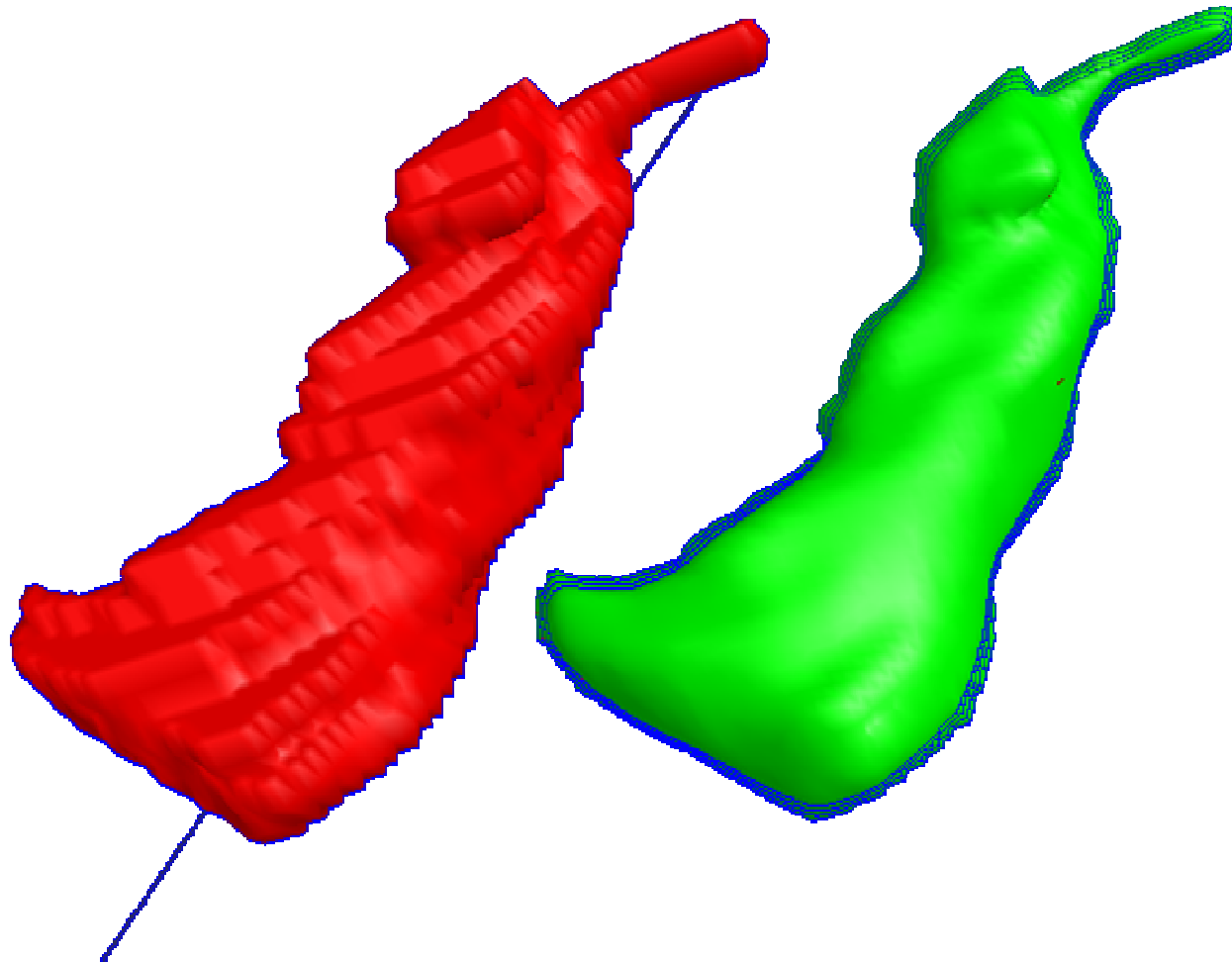
t-snakes movie time

F Olmos (2009)

Hardest cases: initialization by manual ROI sketching



- Sample 3D ROI



- John Russ
The image processing handbook
CRC press
- Nixon, Aguado
Feature extraction & image processing
- David Marr
Vision
MIT press
1982