

Segmentation by Weighted Aggregation

Eitan Sharon

Division of Applied Mathematics,
Brown University

Hierarchical Adaptive Texture Segmentation
or
Segmentation by Weighted Aggregation (SWA)

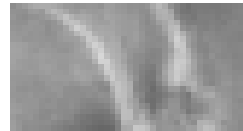
Eitan Sharon, Meirav Galun, Ronen Basri, Achi Brandt

Dept. of CS and Applied Mathematics,
The Weizmann Institute of Science,
Rehovot, Israel

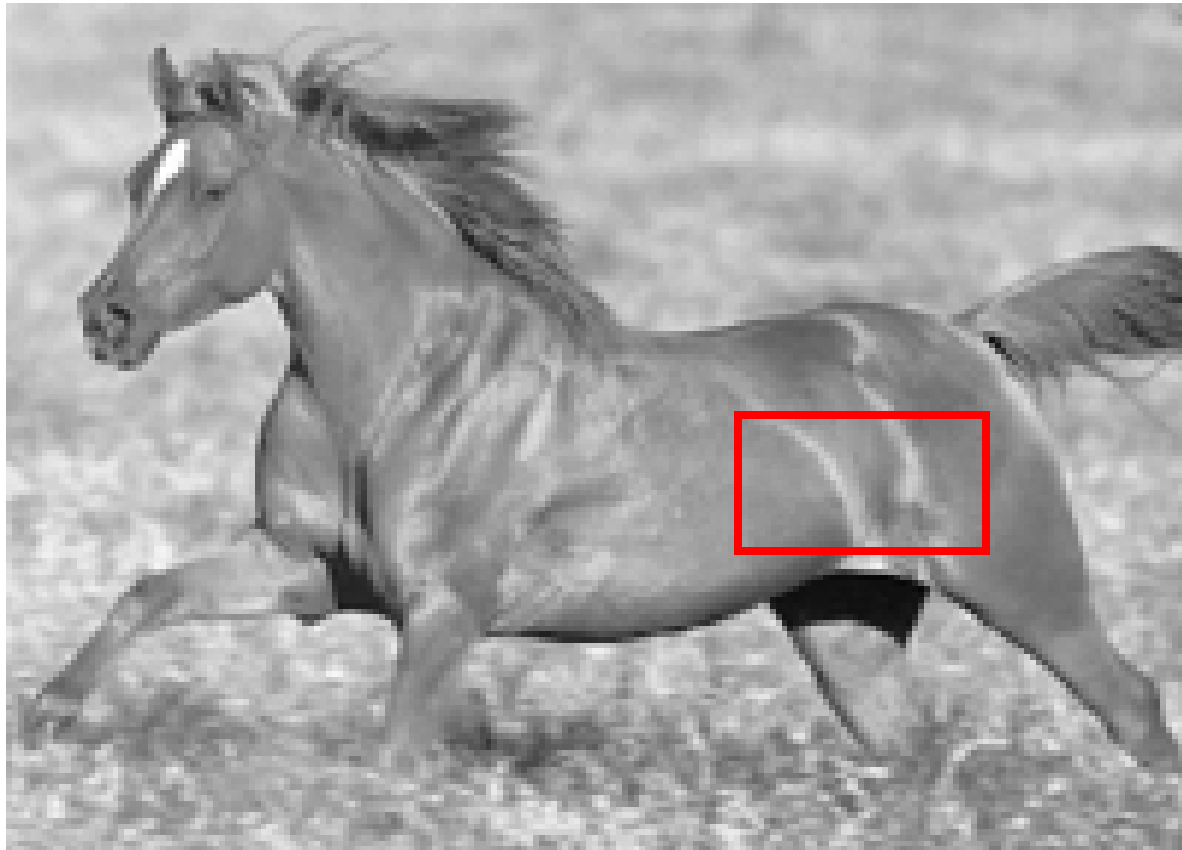
Image Segmentation



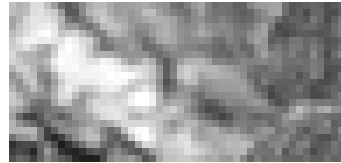
Local Uncertainty



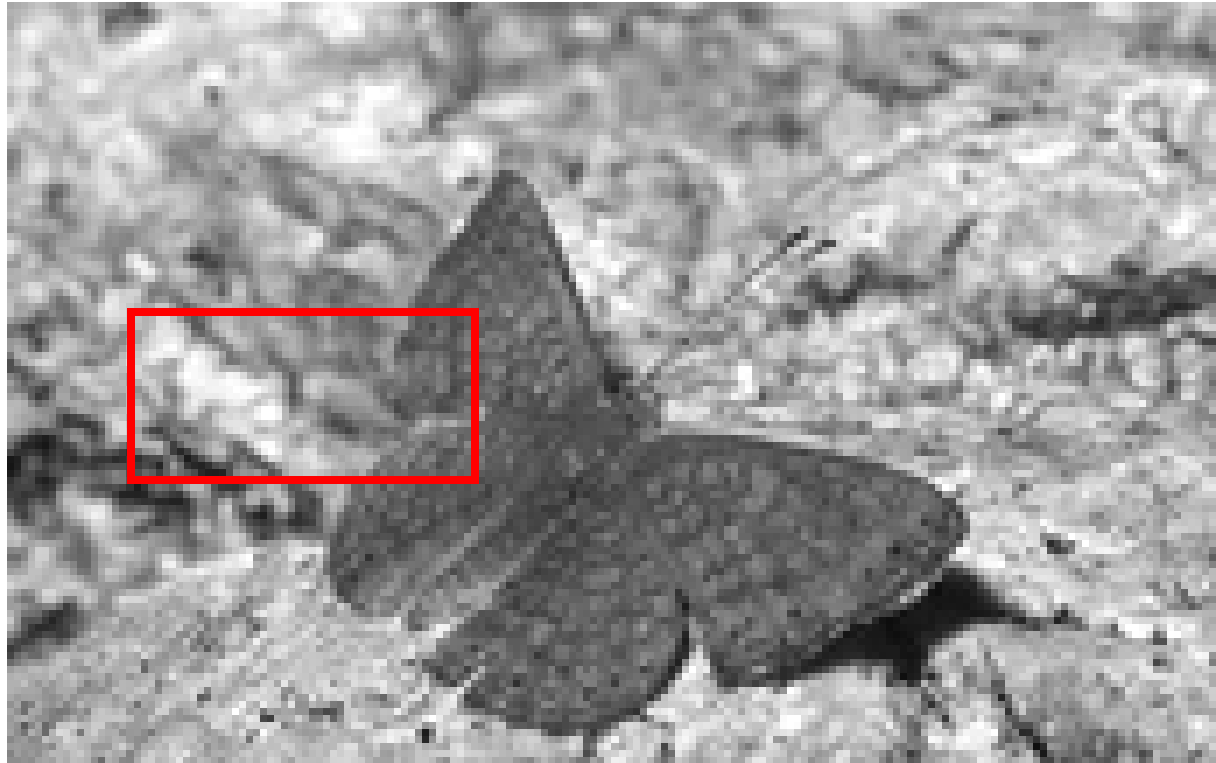
Global Certainty



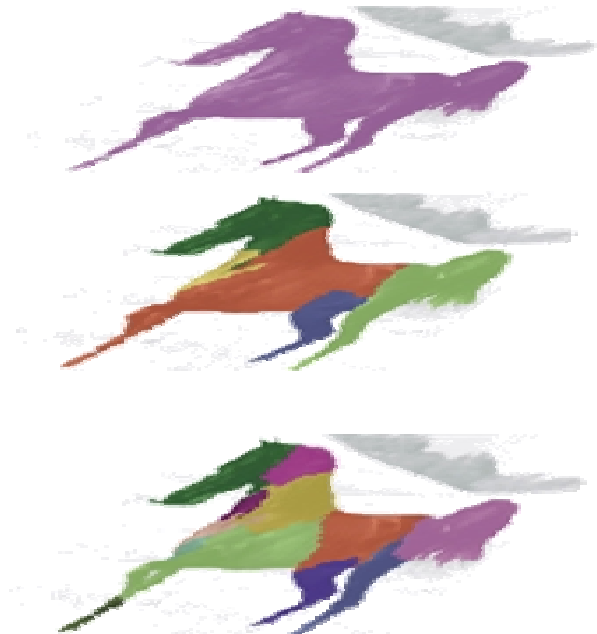
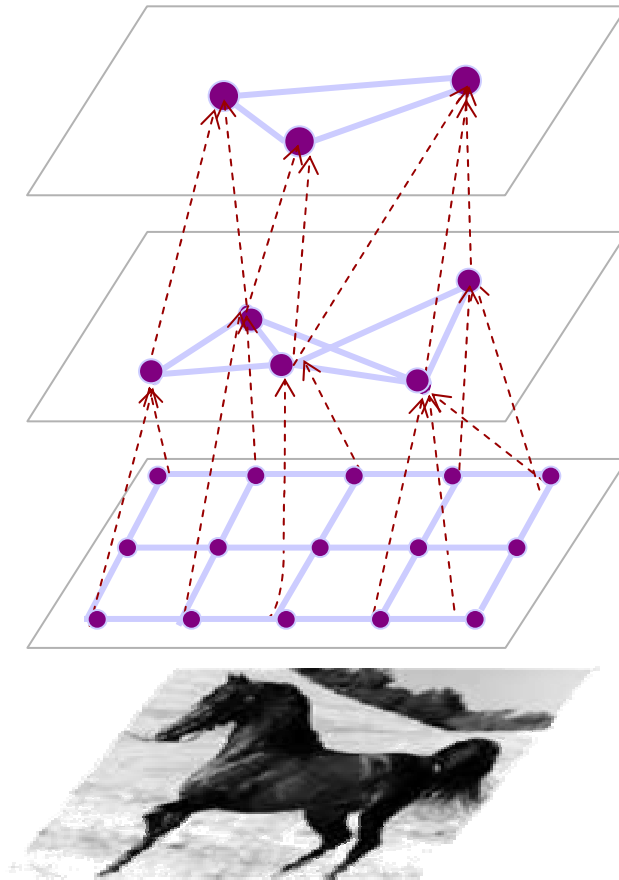
Local Uncertainty



Global Certainty



Hierarchy in SWA



Segmentation by **W**eighted **A**ggregation

A multiscale algorithm:


- Optimizes a global measure
- Returns a full hierarchy of segments
- Linear complexity
- Combines multiscale measurements:
 - Texture
 - Boundary integrity

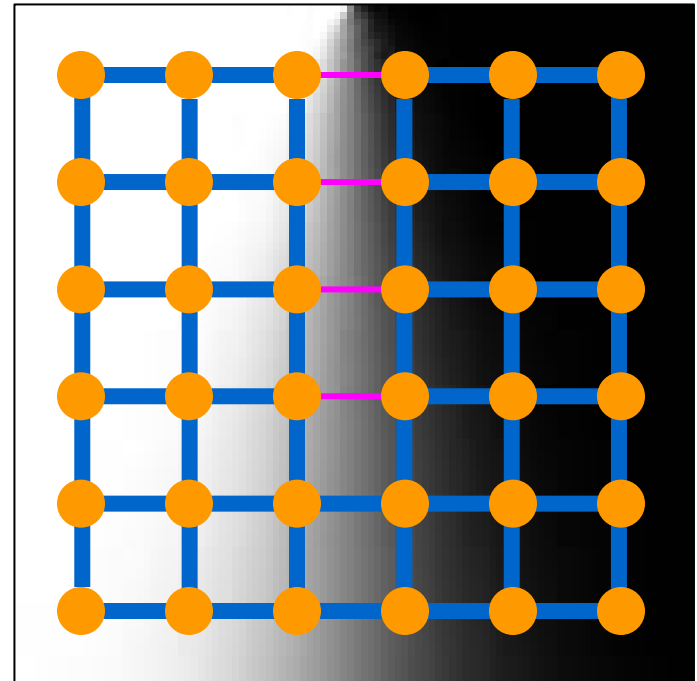
The Pixel Graph

Couplings $\{w_{ij}\}$

Reflect intensity similarity

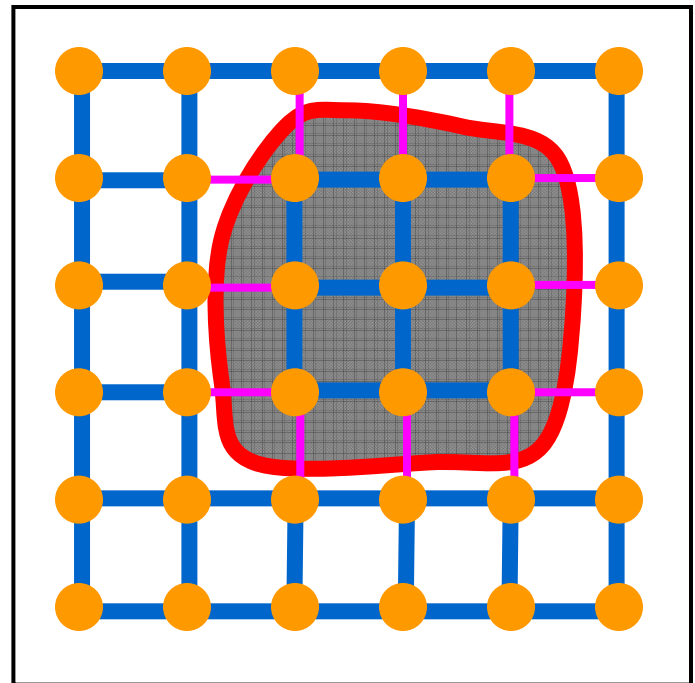
 Low contrast –
strong coupling

 High contrast –
weak coupling



Normalized-Cut Measure

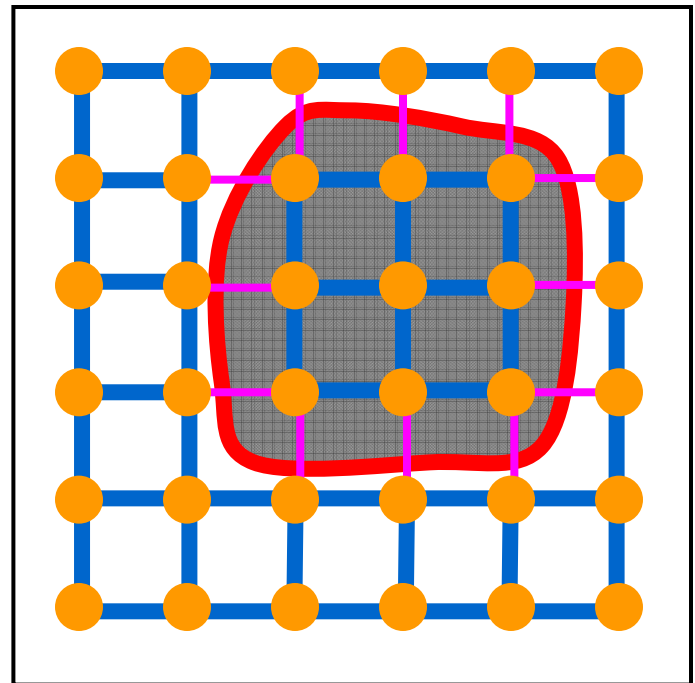
$$u_i = \begin{cases} 1 & i \in S \\ 0 & i \notin S \end{cases}$$



Normalized-Cut Measure

$$E(S) = \sum_{i \neq j} w_{ij} (u_i - u_j)^2$$

$$u_i = \begin{cases} 1 & i \in S \\ 0 & i \notin S \end{cases}$$

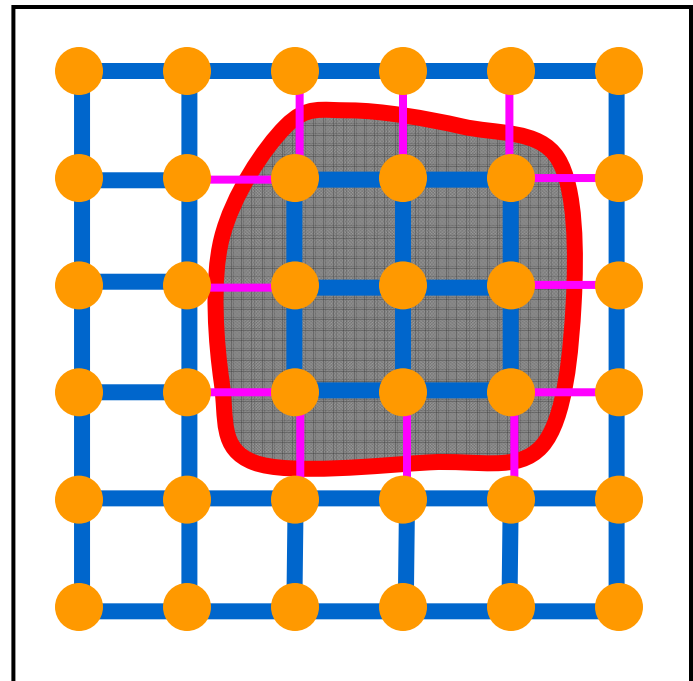


Normalized-Cut Measure

$$E(S) = \sum_{i \neq j} w_{ij} (u_i - u_j)^2$$

$$u_i = \begin{cases} 1 & i \in S \\ 0 & i \notin S \end{cases}$$

$$N(S) = \sum w_{ij} u_i u_j$$



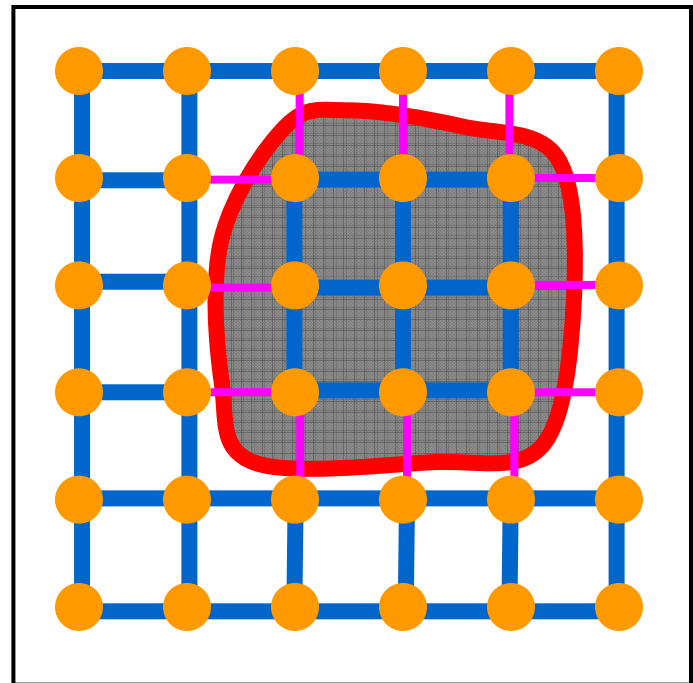
Normalized-Cut Measure

$$E(S) = \sum_{i \neq j} w_{ij} (u_i - u_j)^2 \quad u_i = \begin{cases} 1 & i \in S \\ 0 & i \notin S \end{cases}$$

$$N(S) = \sum w_{ij} u_i u_j$$

Minimize:

$$\Gamma(S) = \frac{E(S)}{N(S)}$$

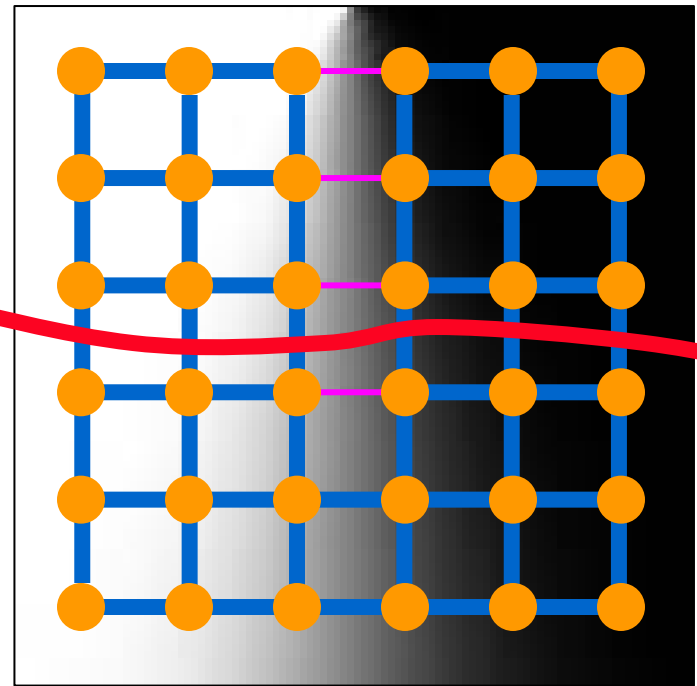


Normalized-Cut Measure

High-energy cut

Minimize:

$$\Gamma(S) = \frac{E(S)}{N(S)}$$

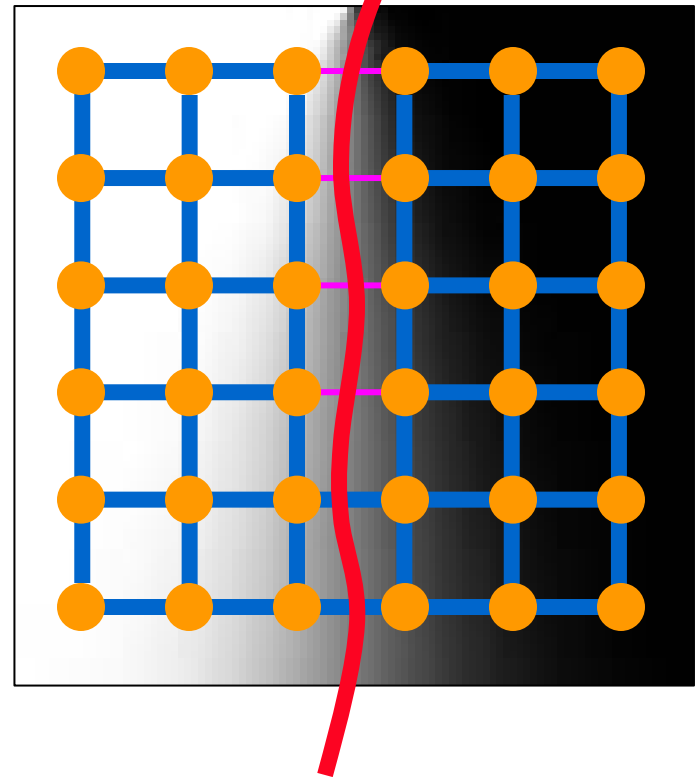


Normalized-Cut Measure

Minimize:

$$\Gamma(S) = \frac{E(S)}{N(S)}$$

Low-energy cut



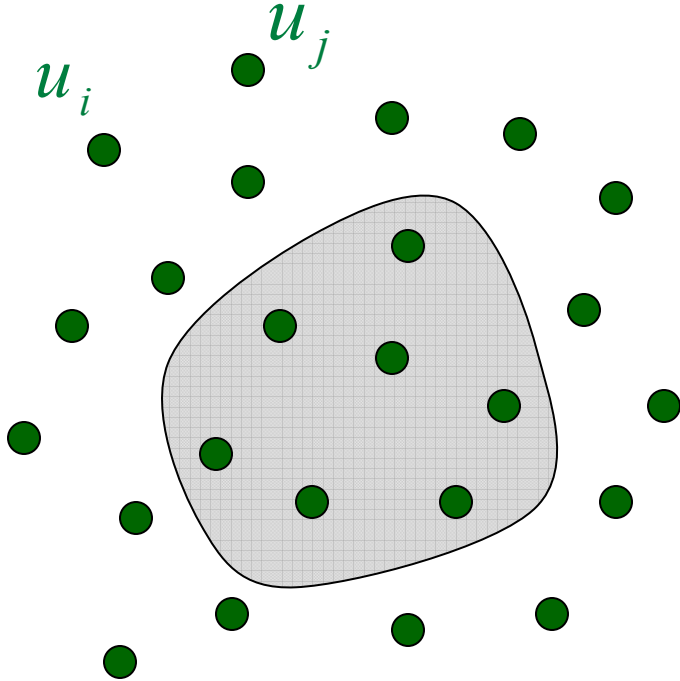
Matrix Formulation

Define matrix W by $w_{ij} > 0$ $w_{ii} = 0$

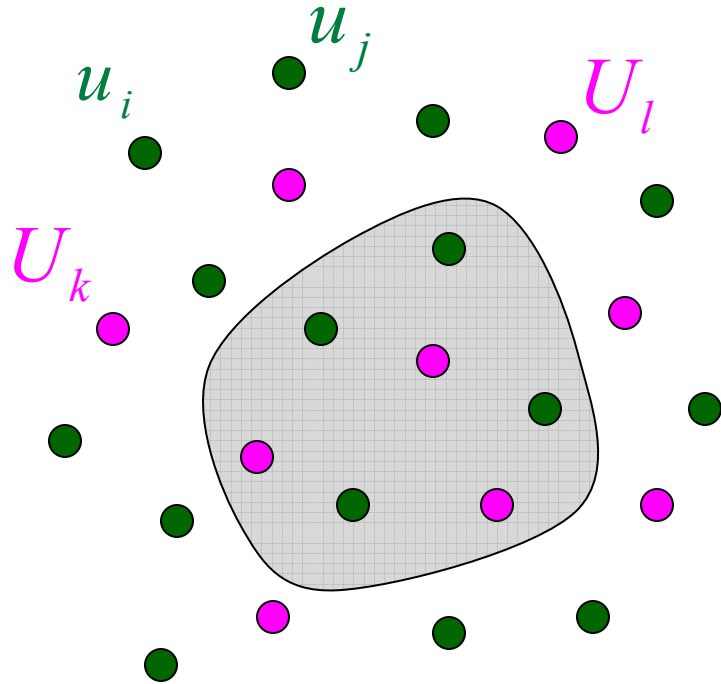
Define matrix L by $l_{ij} = \begin{cases} \sum_{k, (k \neq i)} w_{ik} & i = j \\ -w_{ij} & i \neq j \end{cases}$

We minimize $\Gamma(u) = \frac{u^T L u}{\frac{1}{2} u^T W u}$

Coarsening the Minimization Problem



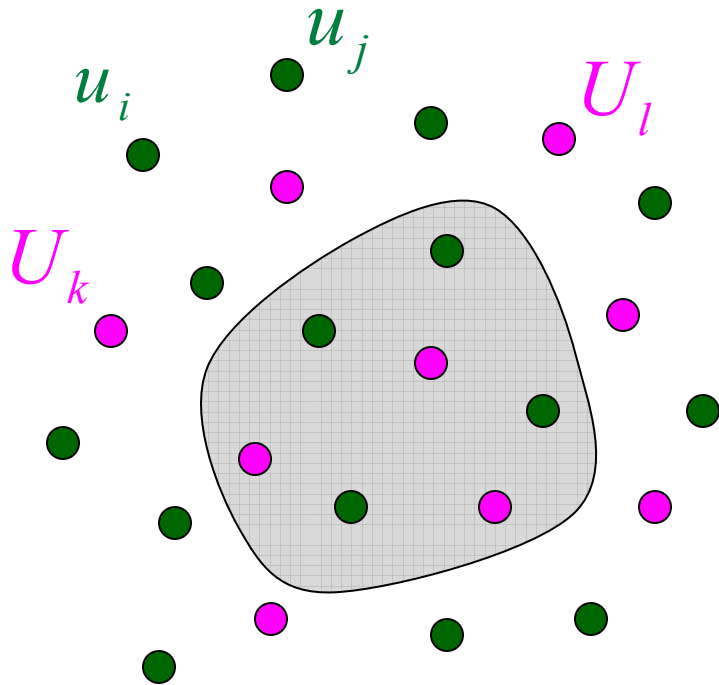
Coarsening – Choosing a Coarse Grid



Representative subset

$$U = (U_1, U_2, \dots, U_N)$$

Coarsening – Interpolation Matrix



For a salient segment
(globally minimizing solutions):

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ u_n \end{pmatrix} \simeq P \begin{pmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \\ \cdot \\ U_N \end{pmatrix}$$

P ($n \times N$) , sparse interpolation matrix

Coarsening – Matrix Formulation

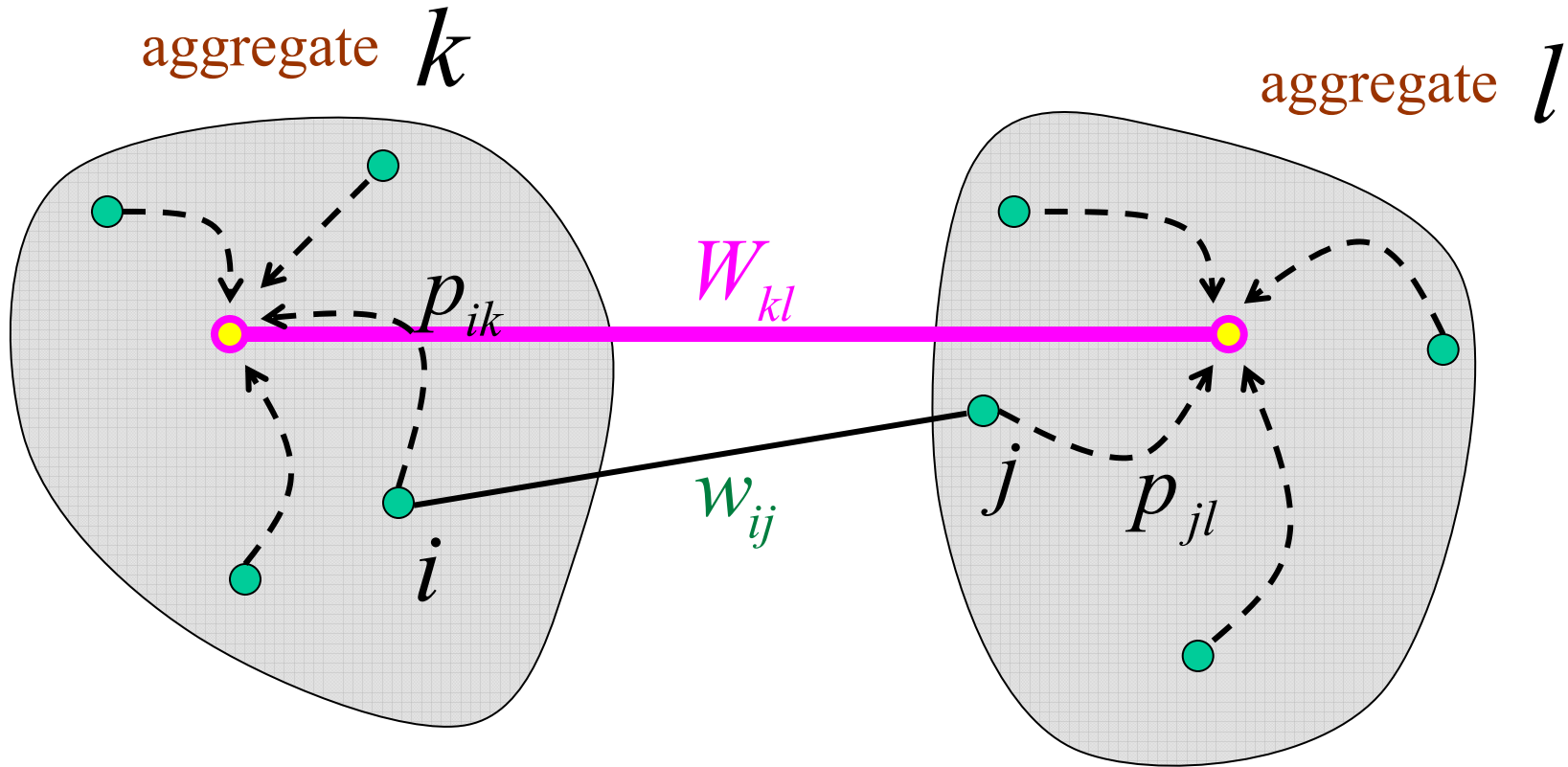
Given such an appropriate interpolation matrix P

$$\Gamma(u) = \frac{u^T Lu}{\frac{1}{2}u^T Wu} \approx \frac{U^T (P^T LP)U}{\frac{1}{2}U^T (P^T WP)U}$$

**Existence of P from Algebraic Multigrid (AMG)
for solving the equivalent Eigen-Value problem:**

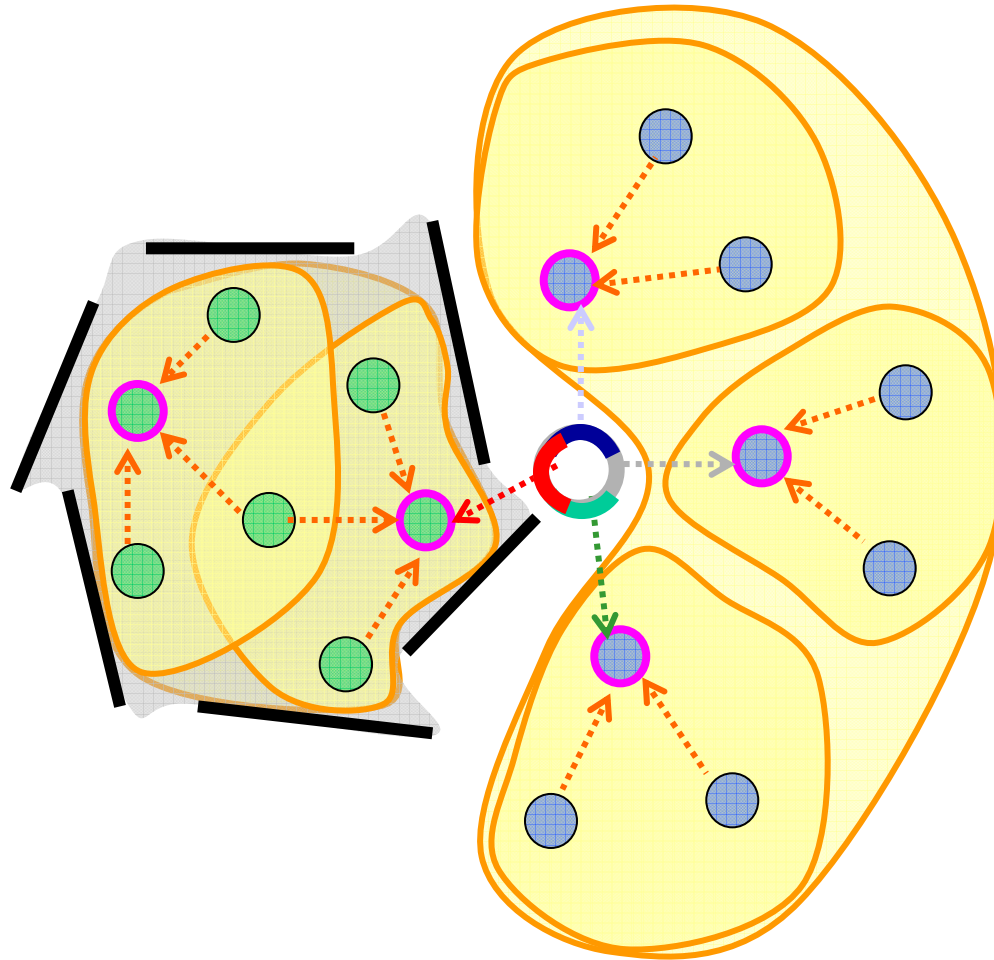
solve $Lu = \lambda Du$ for minimal $\lambda > 0$

Weighted Aggregation



$$W_{kl} = \sum_{i \neq j} p_{ik} w_{ij} p_{jl}$$

Importance of Soft Relations



SWA

Detects the salient segments

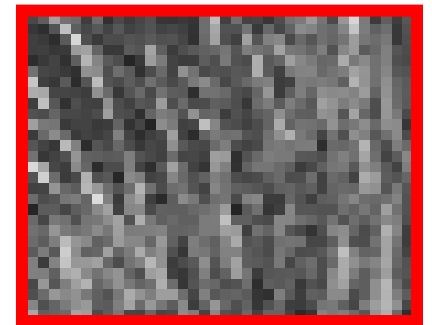
Hierarchical structure

**Linear in # of points
(a few dozen operations per point)**

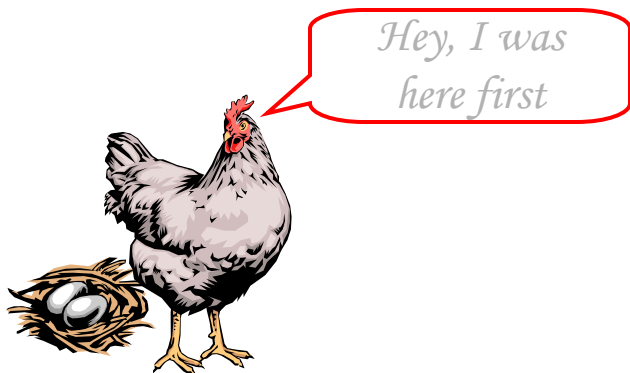
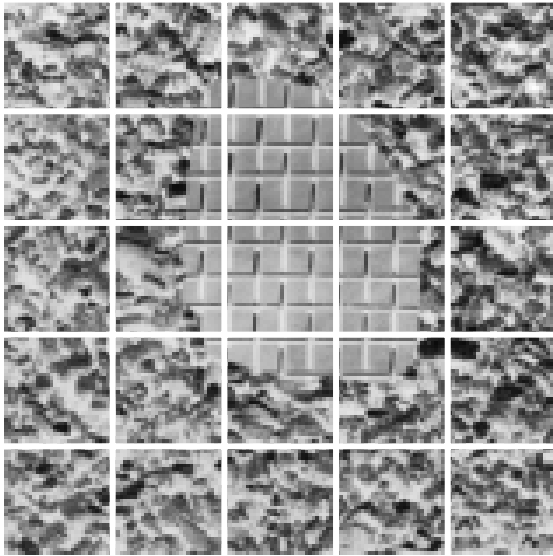
Coarse-Scale Measurements

- **Average intensities of aggregates**
- **Multiscale intensity-variances of aggregates**
- **Multiscale shape-moments of aggregates**
- **Boundary alignment between aggregates**

Coarse Measurements for Texture



A Chicken and Egg Problem



Problem:

Coarse measurements
mix neighboring statistics

Solution:

Support of measurements
is determined as the
segmentation process
proceeds

Eitan Sharon, CVPR '04

Adaptive vs. Rigid Measurements

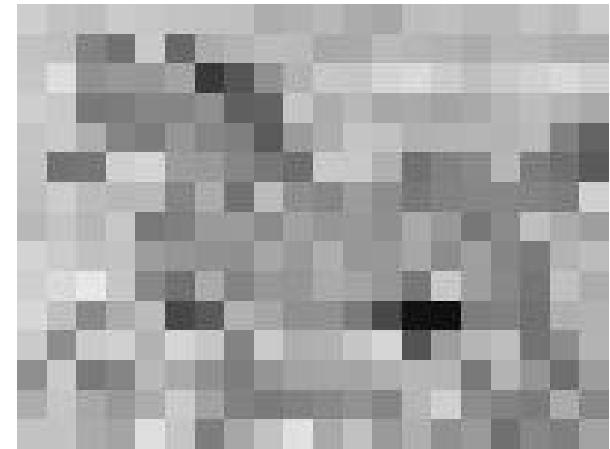
Original



Our algorithm - SWA



Averaging



Geometric

Adaptive vs. Rigid Measurements

Original



Our algorithm - SWA



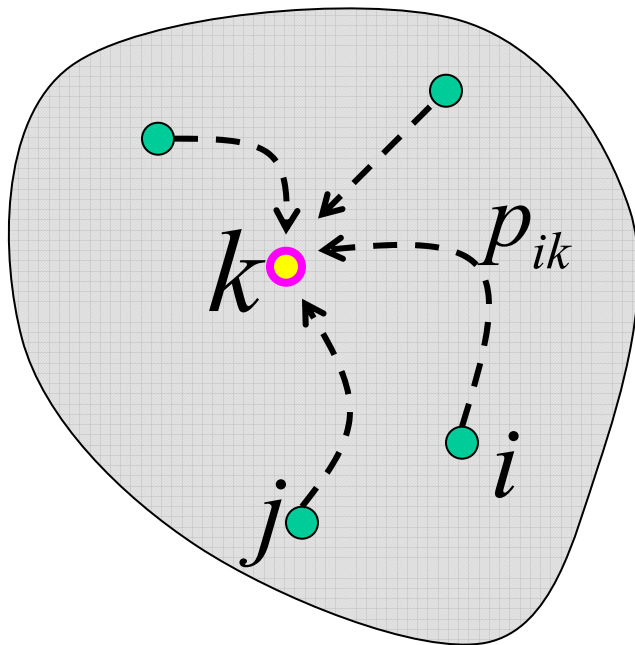
Interpolation



Geometric

Recursive Measurements: Intensity

aggregate k

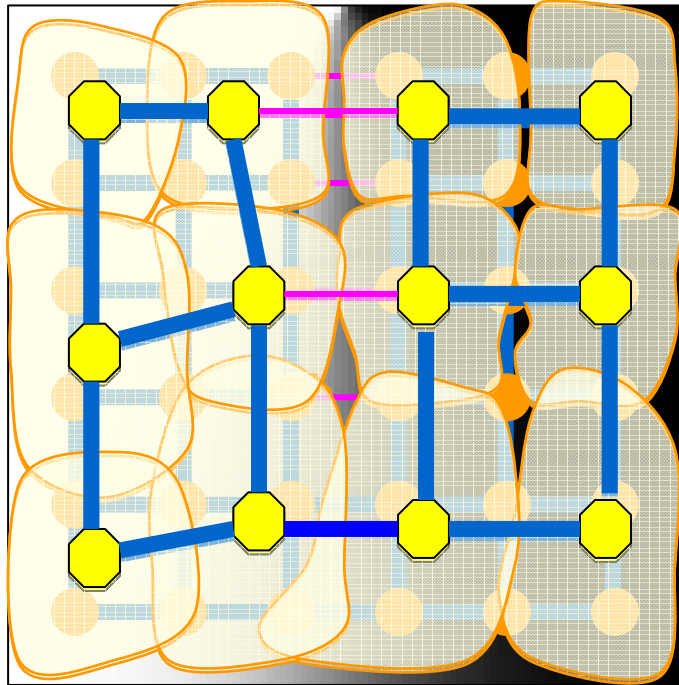


q_i intensity of pixel i

$$\bar{Q}_k = \frac{\sum_i p_{ik} q_i}{\sum_i p_{ik}}$$

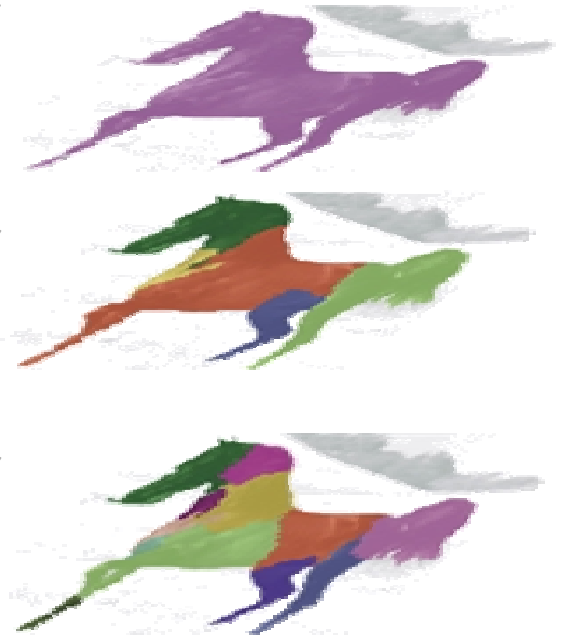
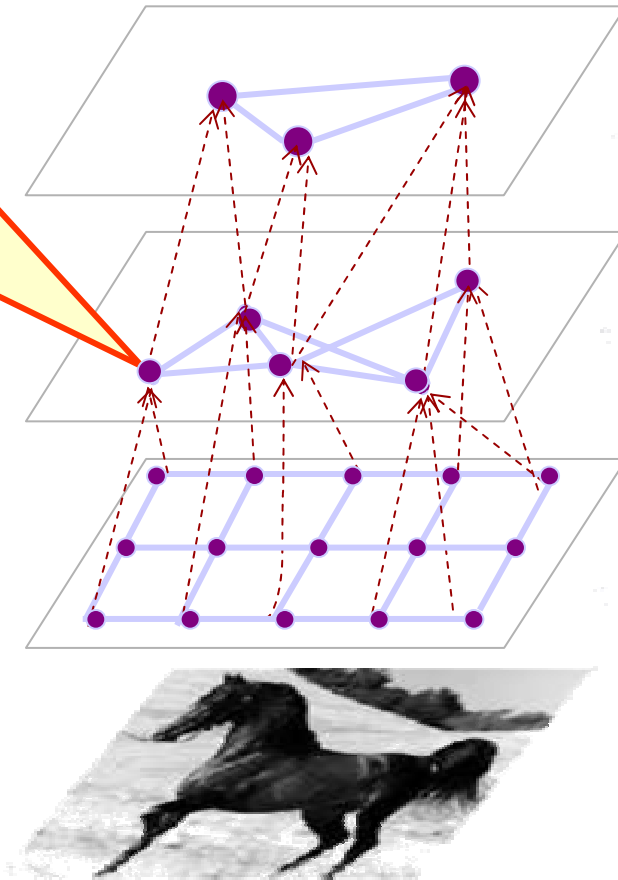
average intensity
of aggregate

Use Averages to Modify the Graph

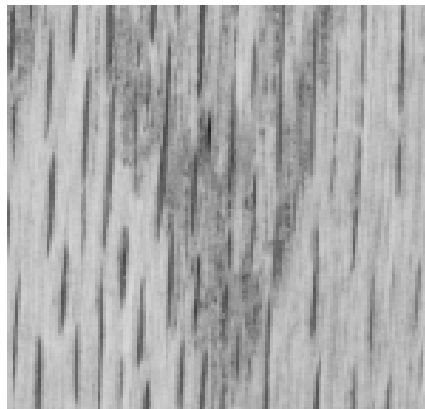
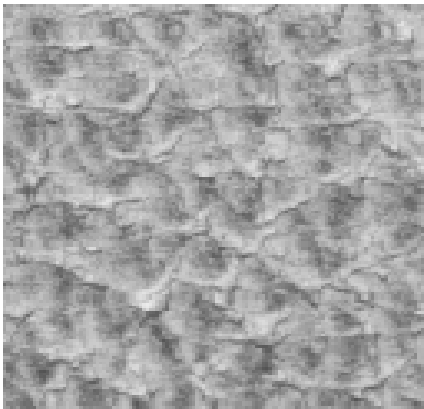
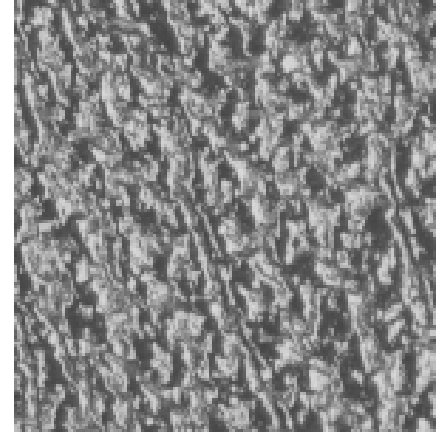
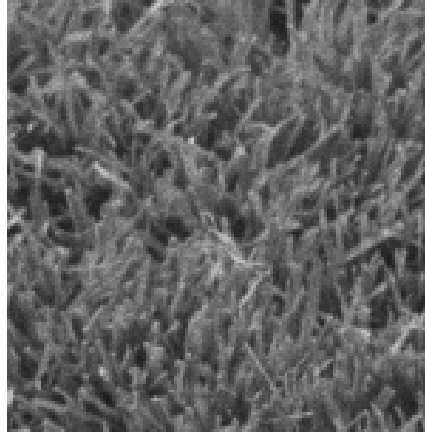
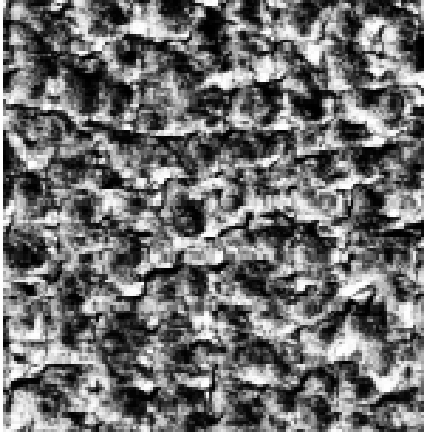


Hierarchy in SWA

- Average intensity
- Texture
- Shape

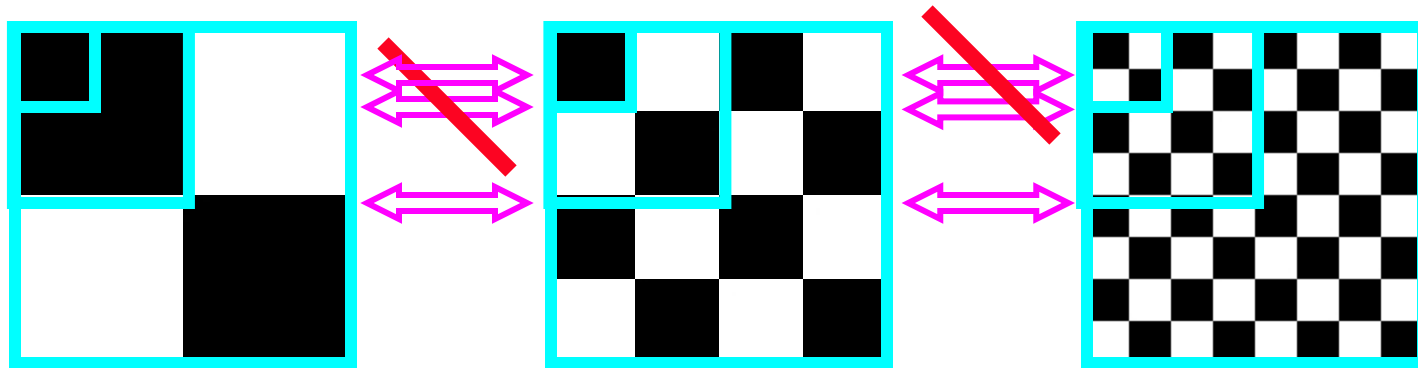


Texture Examples



Isotropic Texture in SWA

Intensity Variance $V_k = \overline{(I^2)}_k - (\overline{I}_k)^2$



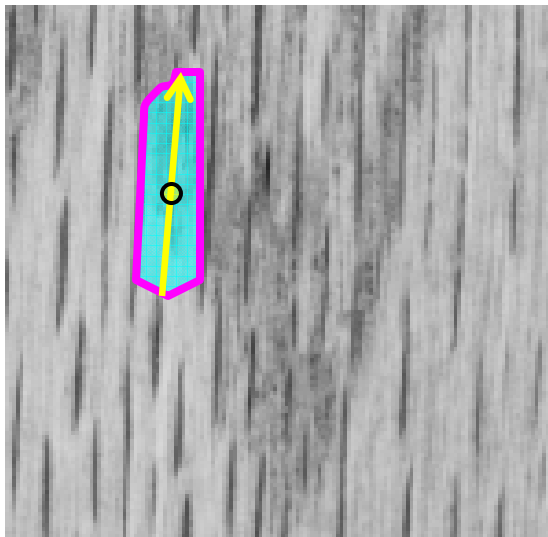
Isotropic Texture of aggregate –
average of variances in all scales

Oriented Texture in SWA

with Meirav Galun

Shape Moments

$$\langle x \rangle, \langle y \rangle, \langle xy \rangle, \langle x^2 \rangle, \langle y^2 \rangle$$



- center of mass
- width
- length
- orientation

Oriented Texture of aggregate –
orientation, width and length in all scales

Implementation

200 × 200 images on a Pentium III 1000MHz PC:

- Our **SWA** algorithm (CVPR'00 + CVPR'01 + **orientations** Texture)
run-time: << 1 seconds.

400 × 400

run-time: 2-3 seconds.

Isotropic Texture



Our Algorithm (SWA)



Isotropic Texture



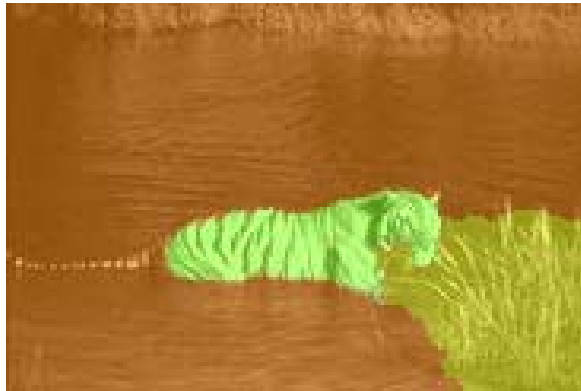
Our Algorithm (SWA)



Isotropic Texture



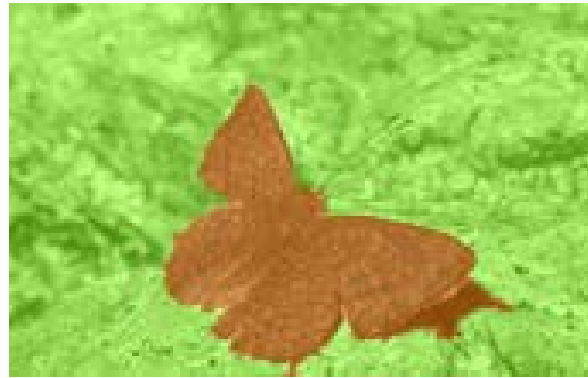
Our Algorithm (SWA)



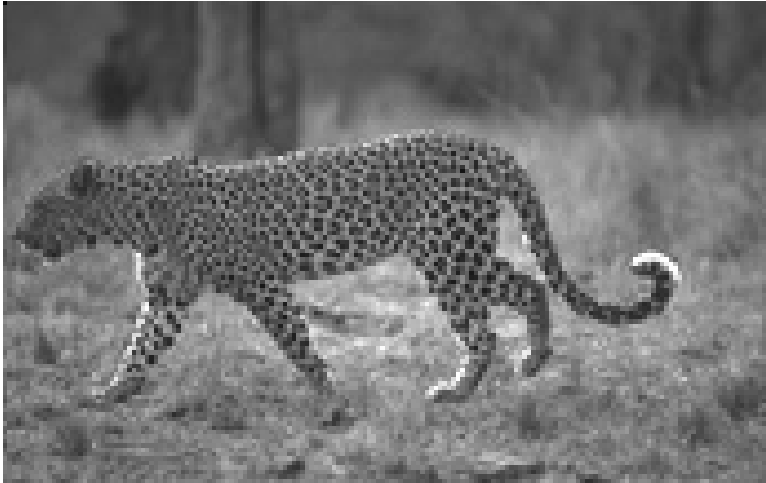
Isotropic Texture



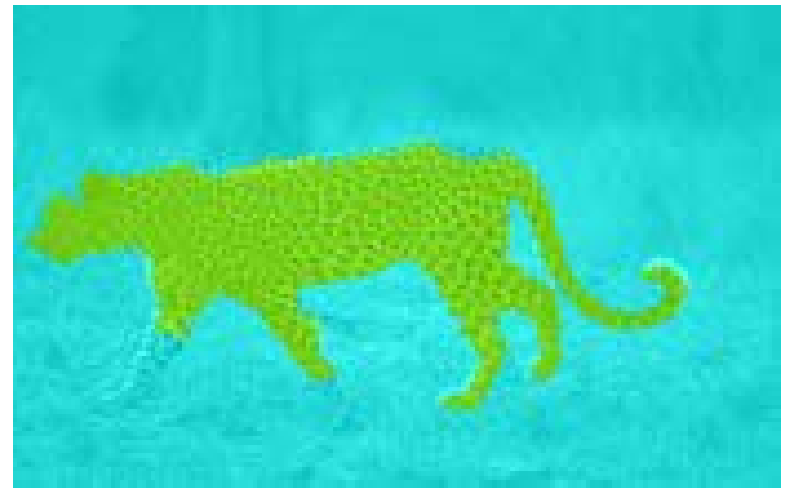
Our Algorithm (SWA)

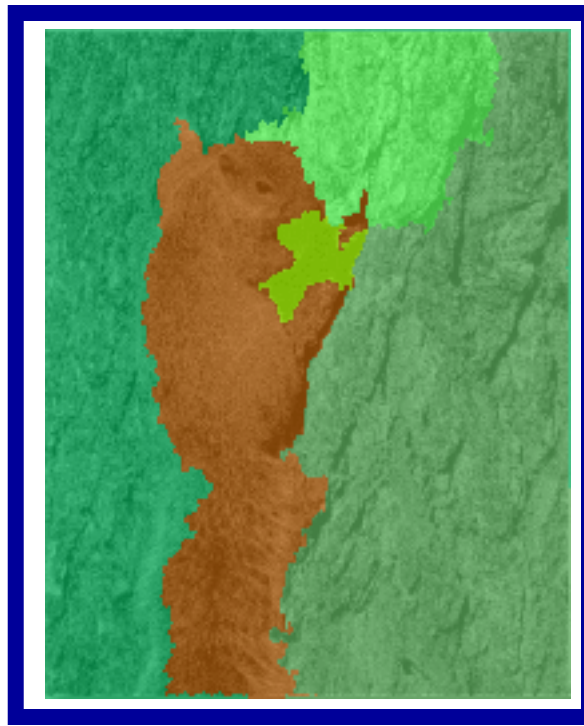


Isotropic Texture

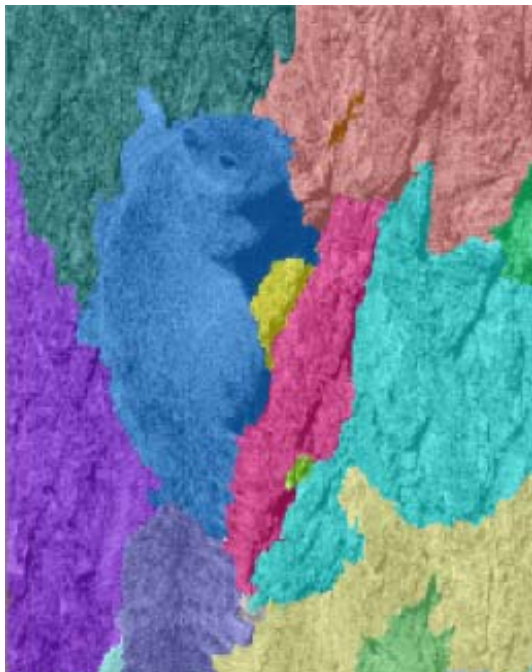


Our Algorithm (SWA)





**Our Algorithm
(SWA)**



Our previous



Our Algorithm (SWA)



Our previous

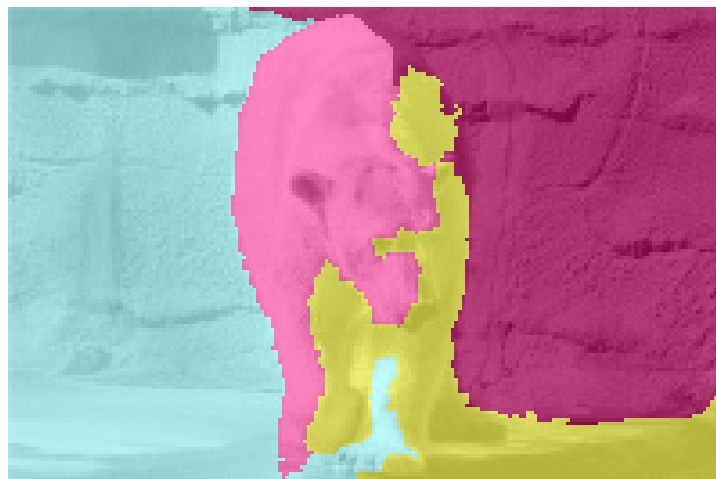




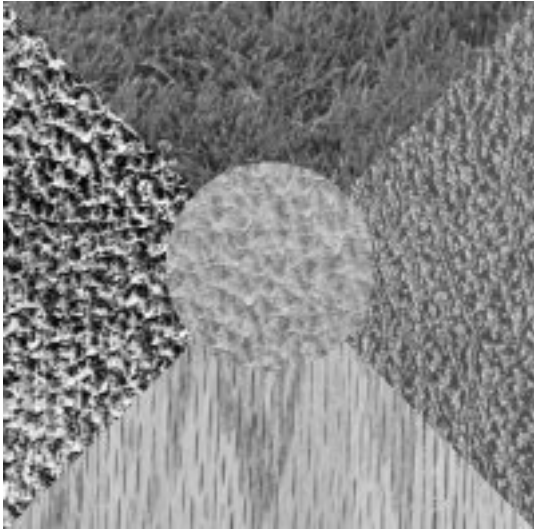
Our Algorithm (SWA)



Our previous



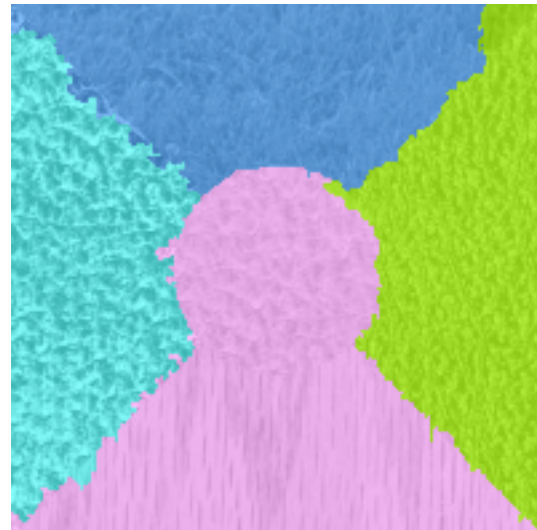
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Our Algorithm (SWA)



Our previous



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