

Digital Curvature Evolution Model for Image Segmentation

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Discrete Geometry for Computery Imagery

ESIEE Paris. March 27, 2019

Presentation plan

Introduction

- Motivation problems

- Regularization in imaging

- Curvature as regularization

- Discretization and multigrid convergence

Contribution

- Curve Evolution Model

- Interpretation

- Discussion and application

Conclusion

Image segmentation

Image segmentation

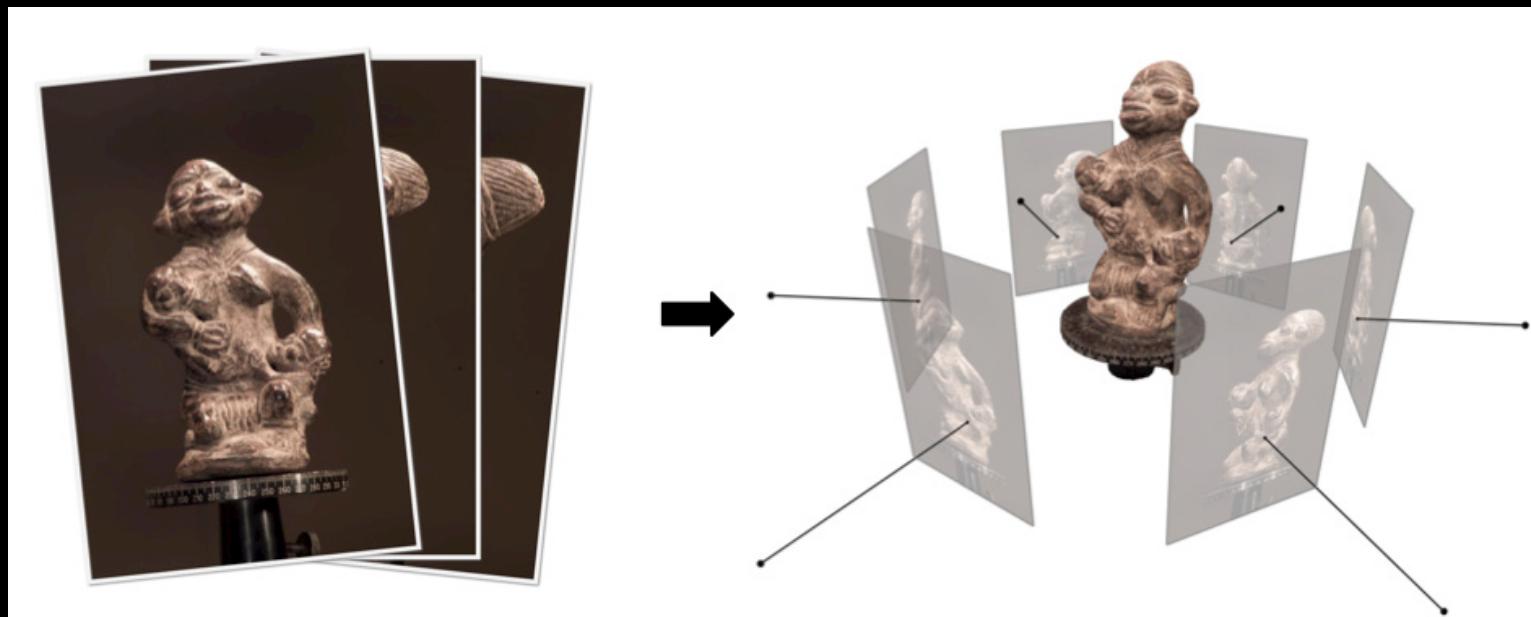


Denoising



[Unger, Werlberger, 2011]

3D Reconstruction



[Furukawa, Hernández 2015]

1. Motivation problems

2. Regularization

3. Curvature regularization

4. Discretization and multigrid convergence



Segmentation



Denoising



3D Reconstruction

1. Motivation problems

2. Regularization

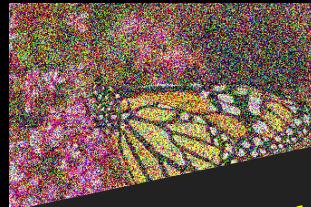
3. Curvature regularization

4. Discretization and multigrid convergence

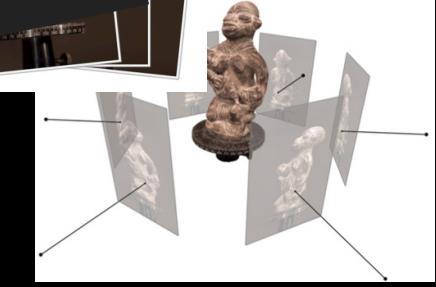
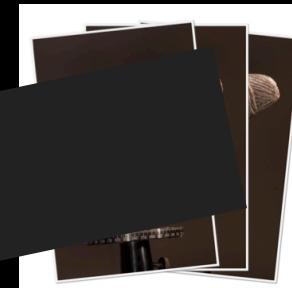
Inverse Problems



Segmentation



Denoising



3D Reconstruction

Solving Strategy

Solving Strategy

Let Ω be the image space

$$u^* = \arg \min_{u \in \Omega} E(u)$$

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Model for denoising

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Model for denoising

$$E(u) = \alpha ||g - u||^2 + \beta ||\nabla u||^2,$$

where g is the noisy (input) image.

Solving Strategy

Let Ω be the image space

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Model for denoising

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Solution resemble input image

where g is the noisy (input) image.

Solving Strategy

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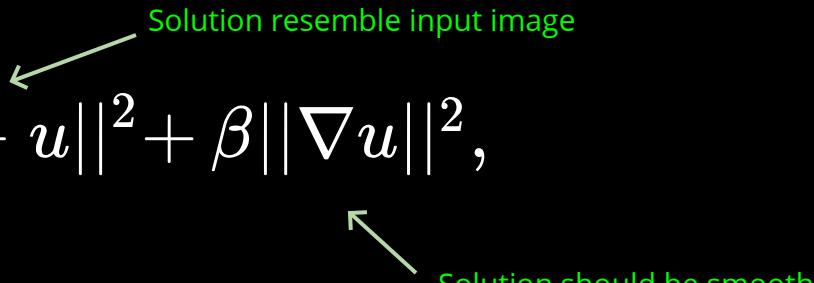
 Solution resemble input image
Solution should be smooth

Image segmentation

Image segmentation

Mumford-Shah model

Image segmentation

Mumford-Shah model

$$E(u, K) = \int_{\Omega - K} (g - u)^2 dx + \lambda \int_{\Omega - K} \|\nabla u\|^2 dx + \int_K dx$$

Image segmentation

Mumford-Shah model

$$E(u, K) = \int_{\Omega - K} (g - u)^2 dx + \lambda \int_{\Omega - K} \|\nabla u\|^2 dx + \int_K dx$$

↑
Similar to original image

Image segmentation

Mumford-Shah model

$$E(u, K) = \int_{\Omega - K} (g - u)^2 dx + \lambda \int_{\Omega - K} \|\nabla u\|^2 dx + \int_K dx$$


Piecewise smooth

Image segmentation

Mumford-Shah model

$$E(u, K) = \int_{\Omega - K} (g - u)^2 dx + \lambda \int_{\Omega - K} \|\nabla u\|^2 dx + \int_K dx$$

↑
Small perimeter

Image segmentation

Mumford-Shah model

$$E(u, K) = \int_{\Omega - K} (g - u)^2 dx + \lambda \int_{\Omega - K} \|\nabla u\|^2 dx + \int_K dx$$

Binary piece-wise smooth [Chan; Vese, 2001]

Image segmentation

Mumford-Shah model

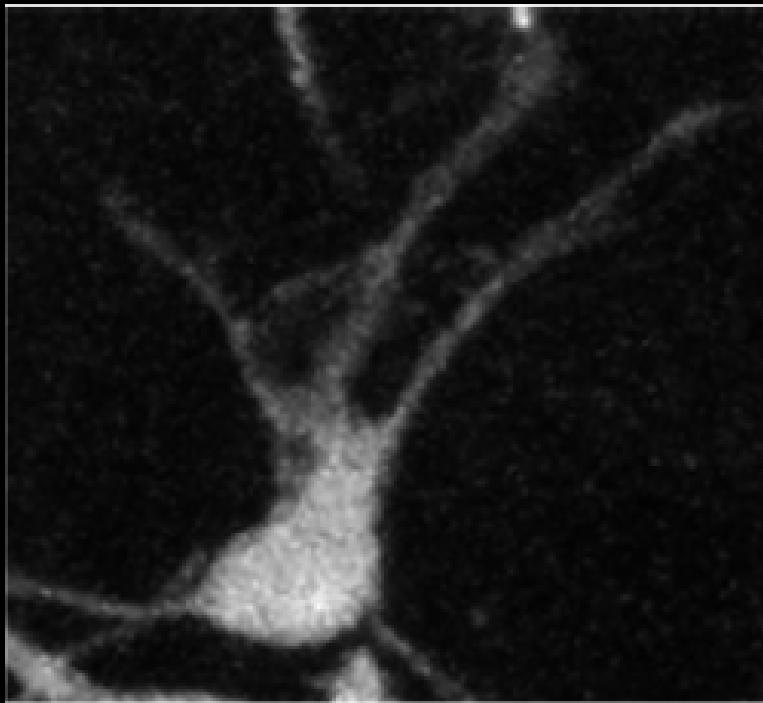
$$E(u, K) = \int_{\Omega - K} (g - u)^2 dx + \lambda \int_{\Omega - K} \|\nabla u\|^2 dx + \int_K dx$$

Binary piece-wise smooth [Chan; Vese, 2001]

Optimization of Ambrosio Tortorelli energy [Foare; Lachaud; Talbot, 2016]

Curvature as regularization in segmentation

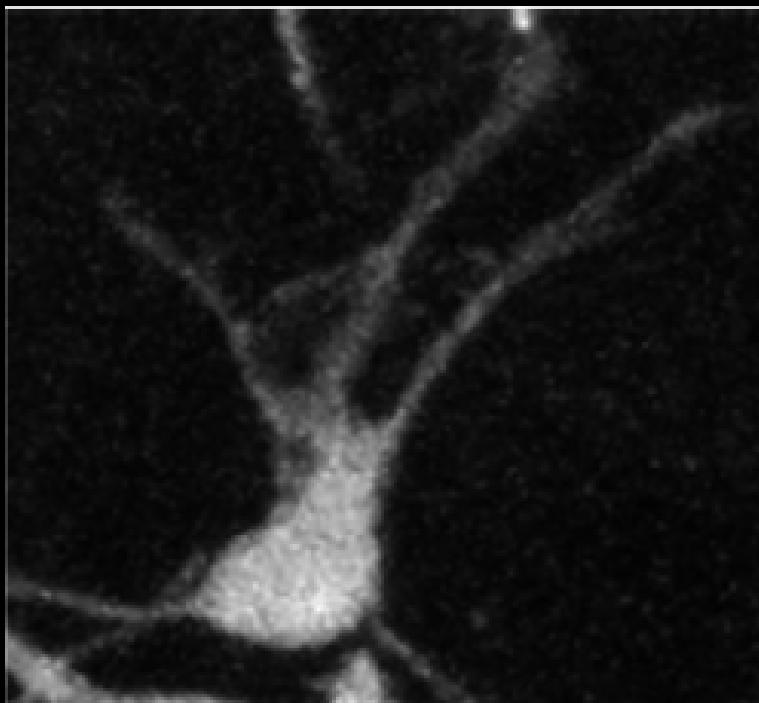
Curvature as regularization in segmentation



[El-Zehiry, 2010]

Curvature as regularization in segmentation

Data term

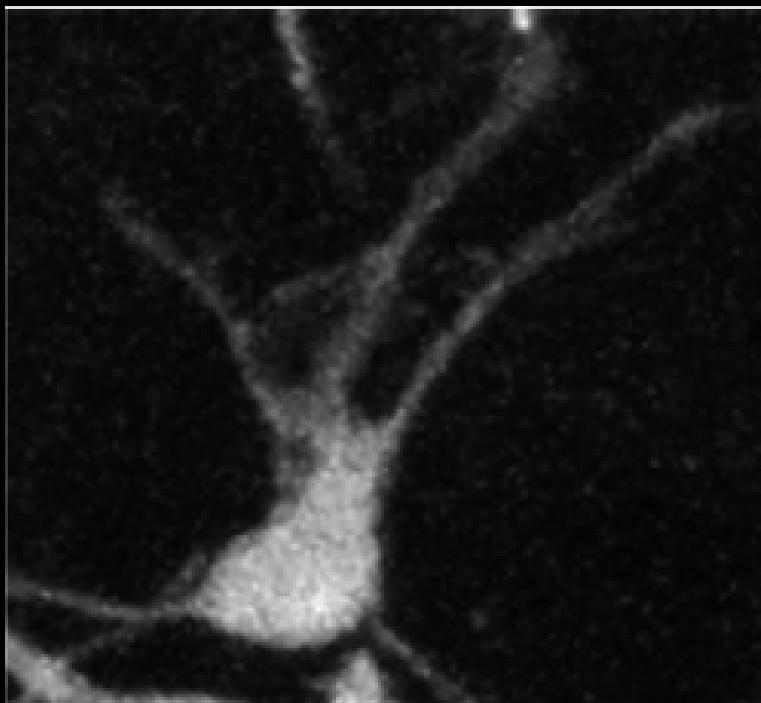


[El-Zehiry, 2010]



Curvature as regularization in segmentation

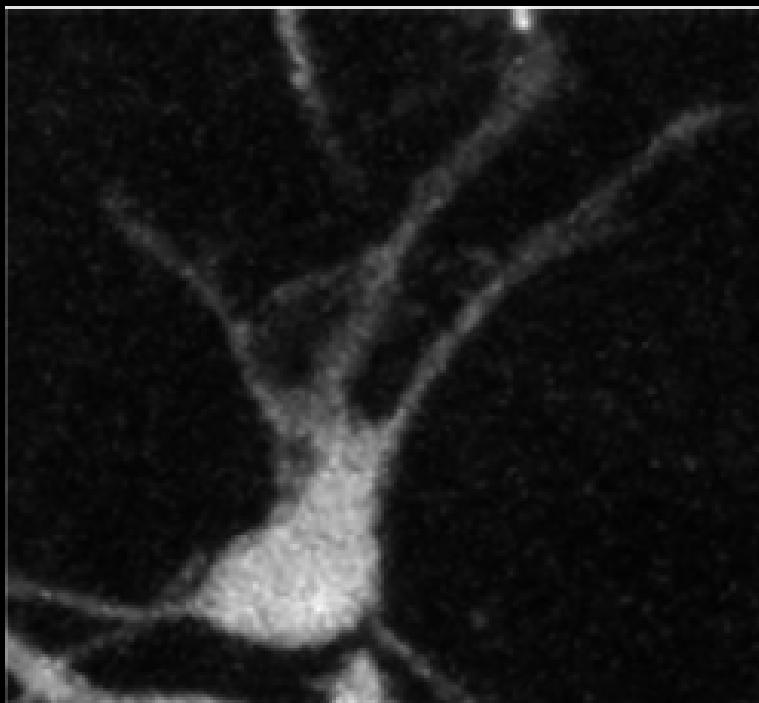
Data + Perimeter term



[El-Zehiry, 2010]

Curvature as regularization in segmentation

Data + Curvature term

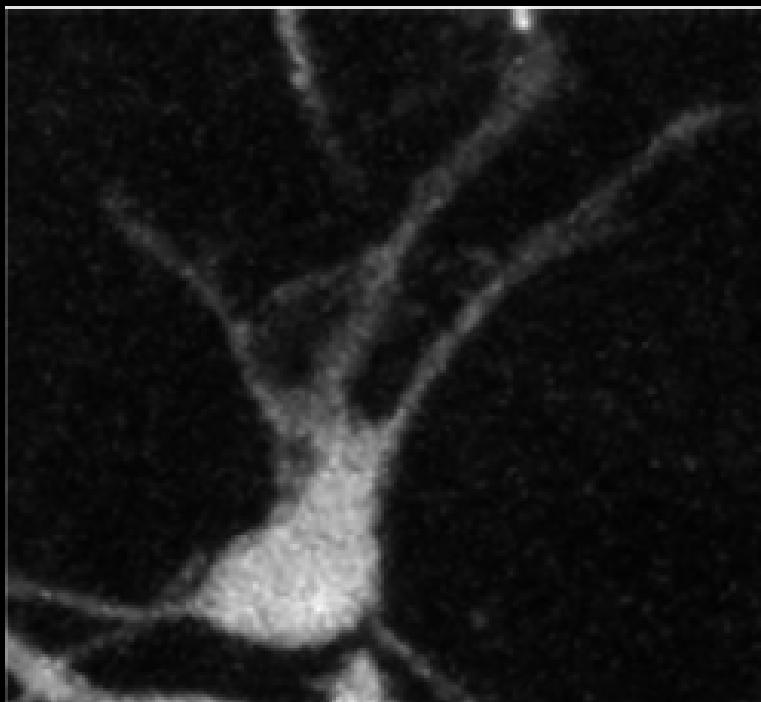


[El-Zehiry, 2010]



Curvature as regularization in segmentation

Data + Curvature term



[El-Zehiry, 2010]



Curvature as regularization in segmentation

Curvature as regularization in segmentation

$$E(u) = \int_{\Omega} (u - g)^2 dx + \int_{\partial u} \alpha + \beta \kappa^2 ds$$

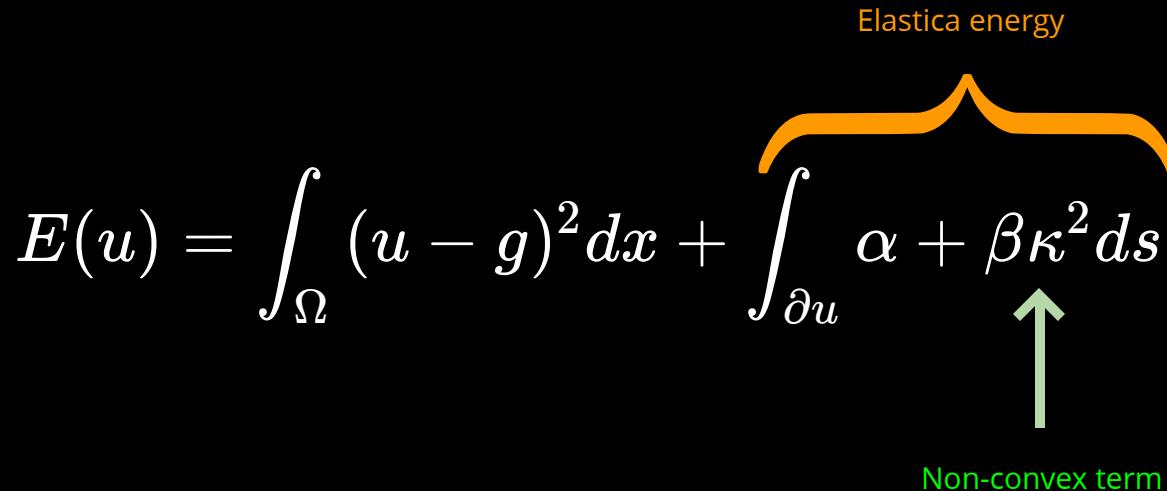
Curvature as regularization in segmentation

$$E(u) = \int_{\Omega} (u - g)^2 dx + \int_{\partial u} \underbrace{\alpha + \beta \kappa^2}_{\text{Elastica energy}} ds$$

Curvature as regularization in segmentation

$$E(u) = \int_{\Omega} (u - g)^2 dx + \int_{\partial u} \underbrace{\alpha + \beta \kappa^2}_{\text{Non-convex term}} ds$$

Elastica energy



Curvature as regularization in segmentation

$$E(u) = \int_{\Omega} (u - g)^2 dx + \int_{\partial u} \alpha + \beta \kappa^2 ds$$

Elastica energy

Integration domain
is unknown

Non-convex term

Curvature as regularization in segmentation

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Difficult to optimize

Curvature as regularization in segmentation

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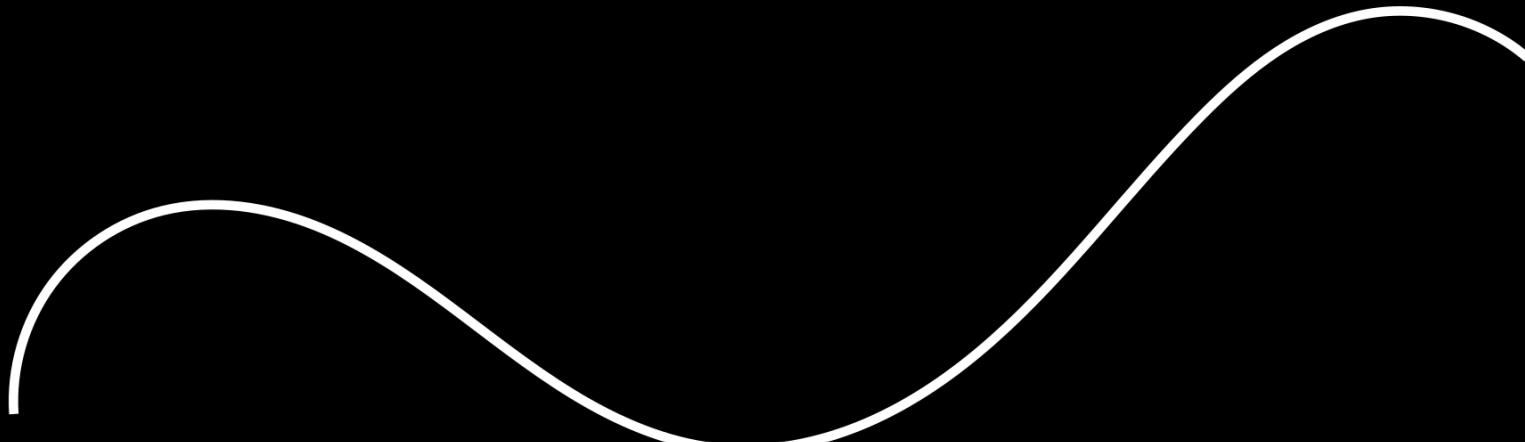
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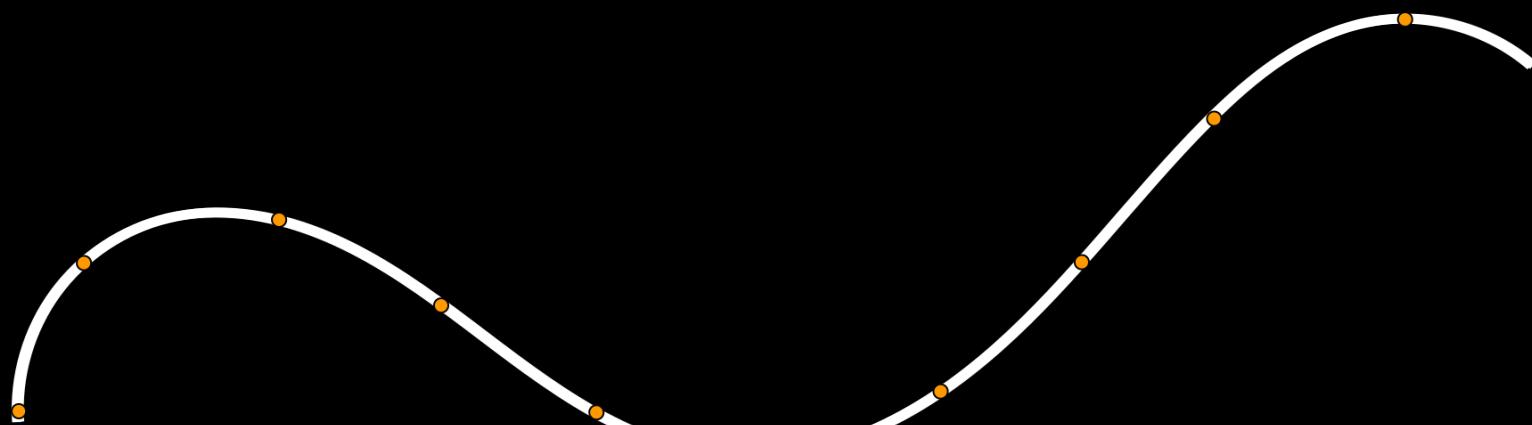
Second order term. Should be careful with discretization scheme

Curvature discretization

Curvature discretization



Curvature discretization



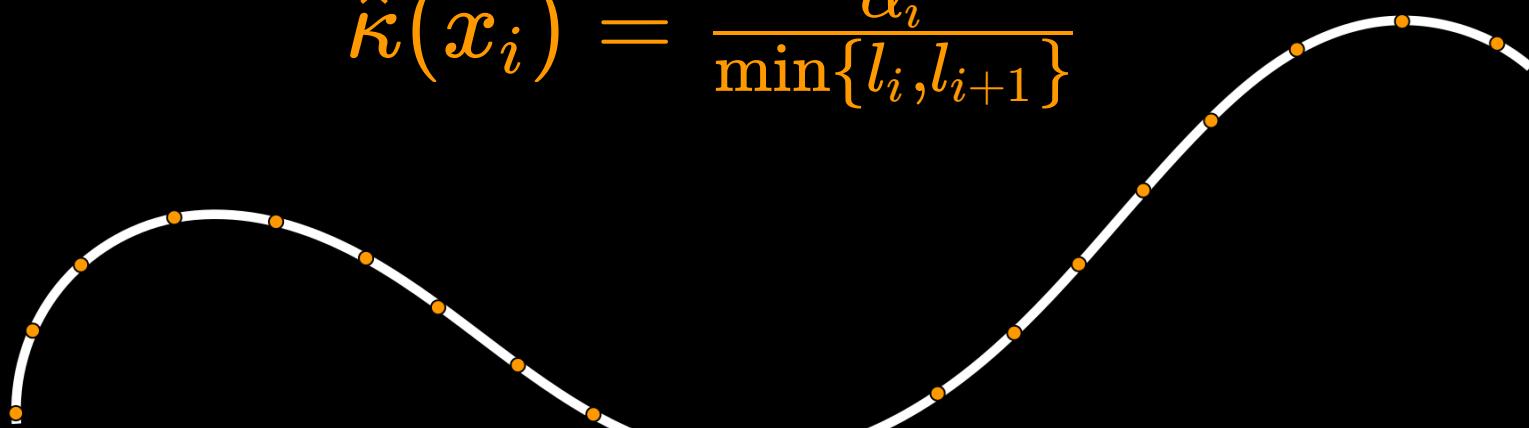
Curvature discretization

$$\hat{\kappa}(x_i) = \frac{\alpha_i}{\min\{l_i, l_{i+1}\}}$$



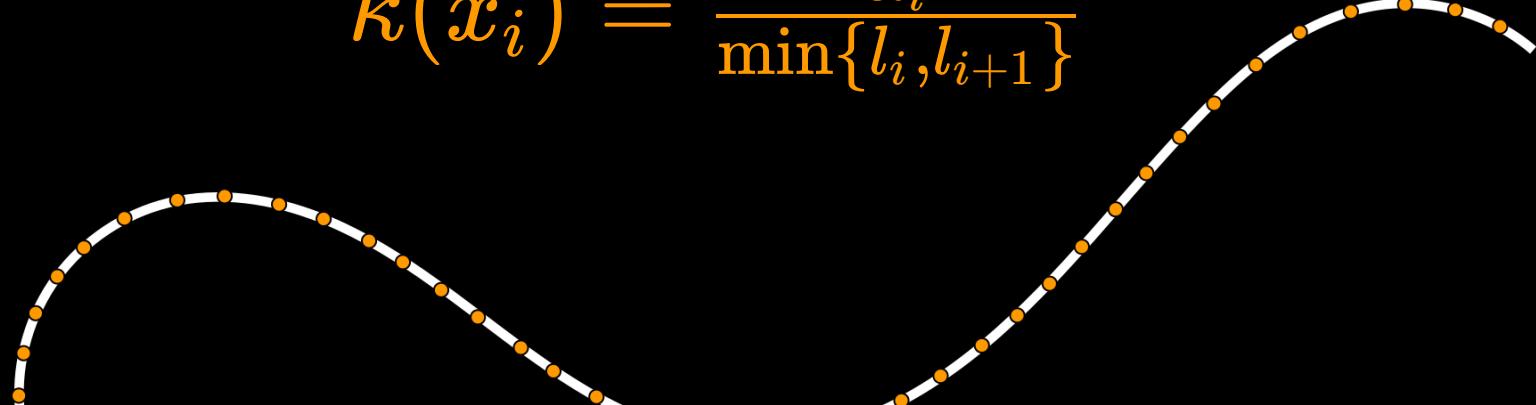
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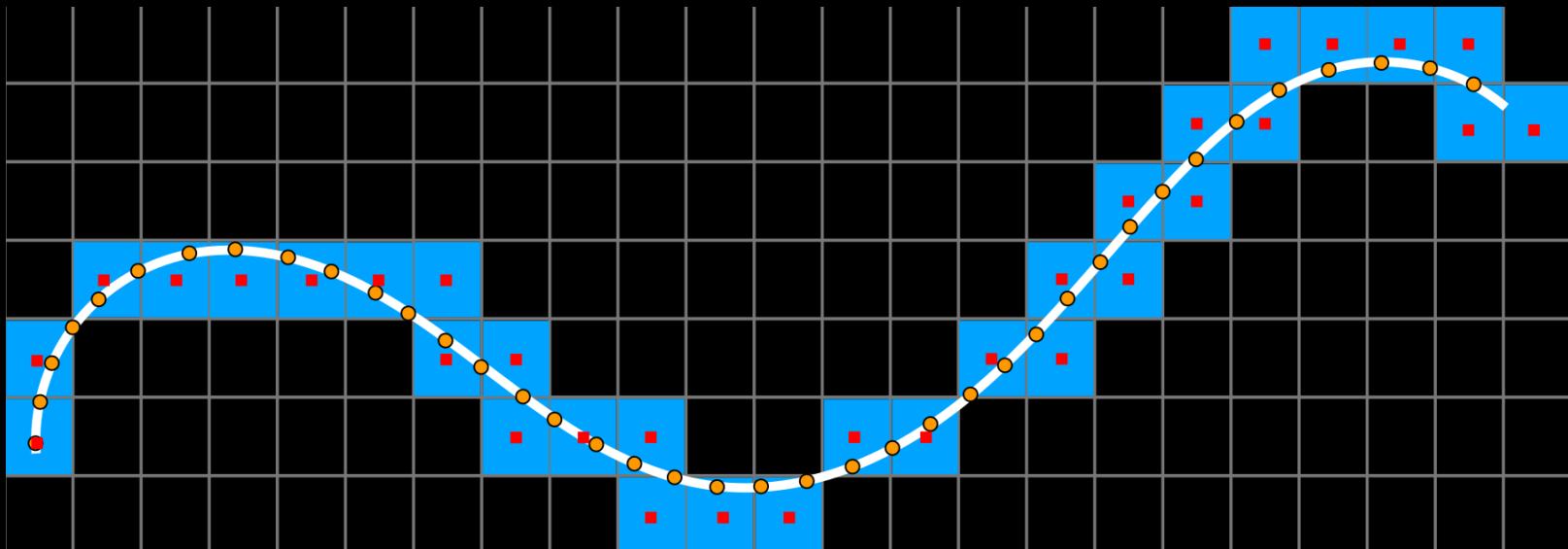


Curvature discretization

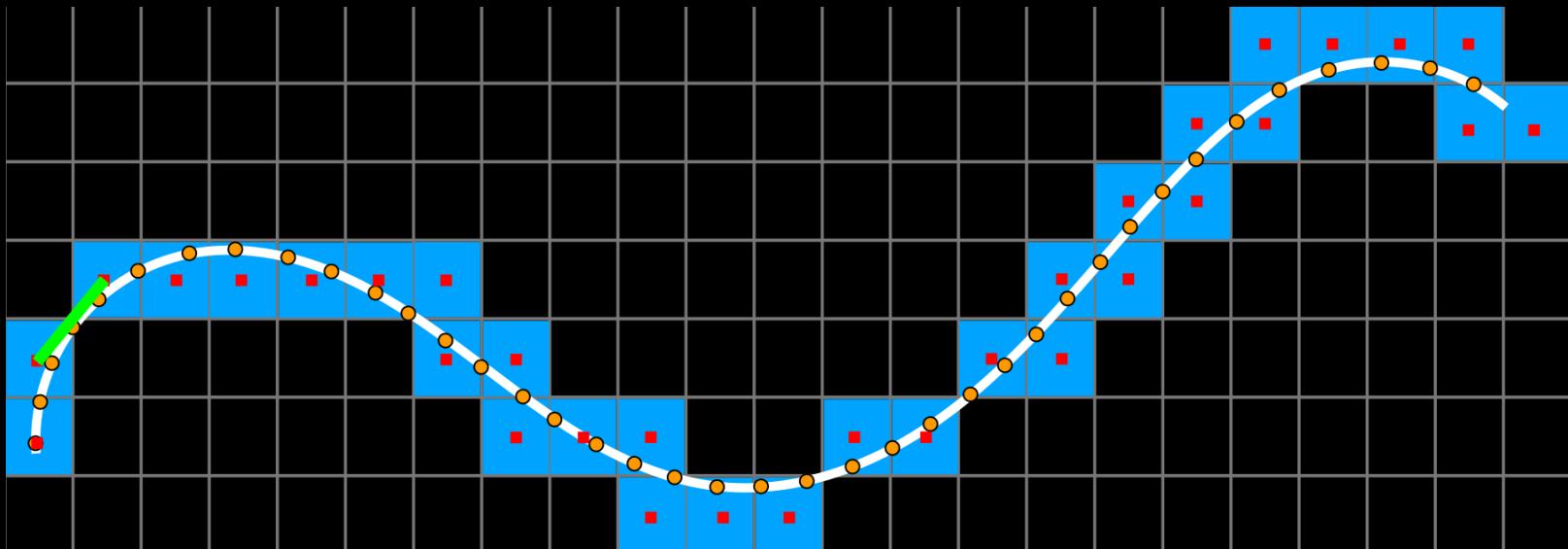
$$\hat{\kappa}(x_i) = \frac{\alpha_i}{\min\{l_i, l_{i+1}\}}$$



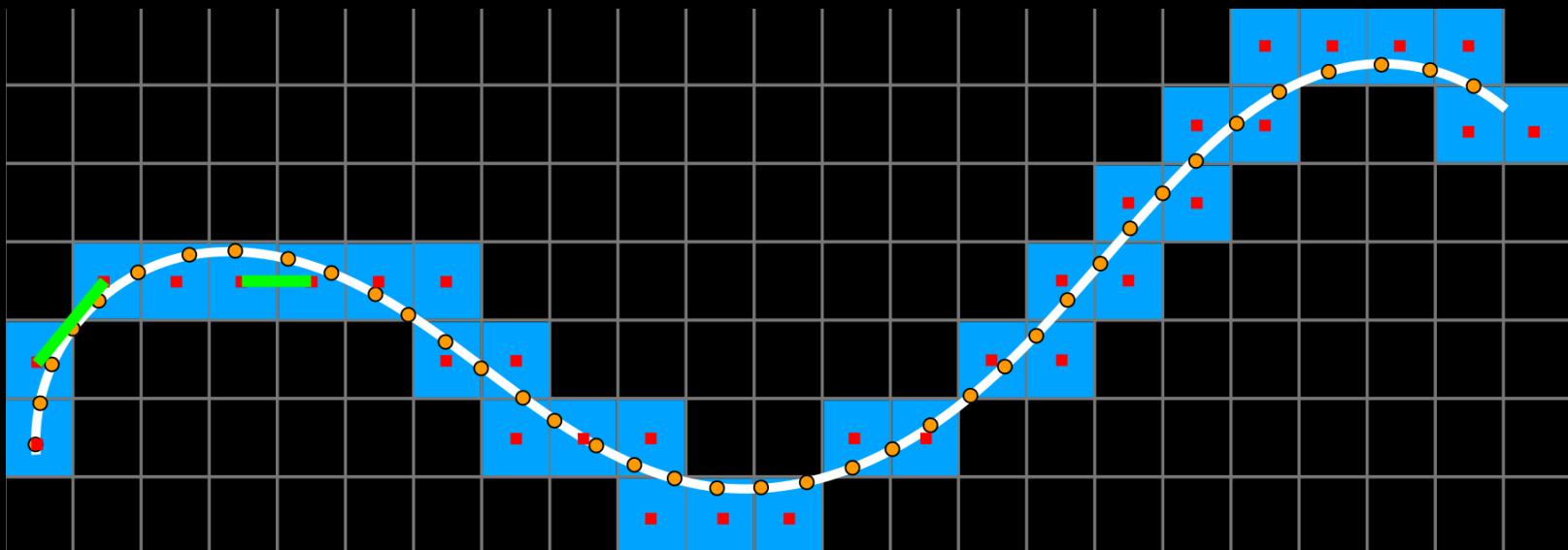
Curvature discretization



Curvature discretization

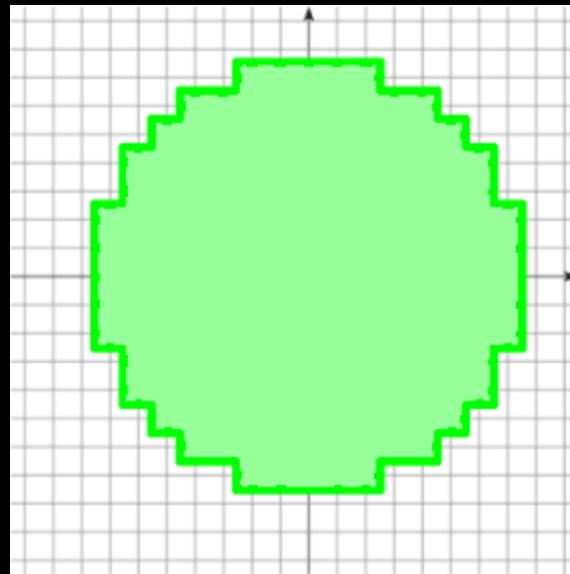


Curvature discretization



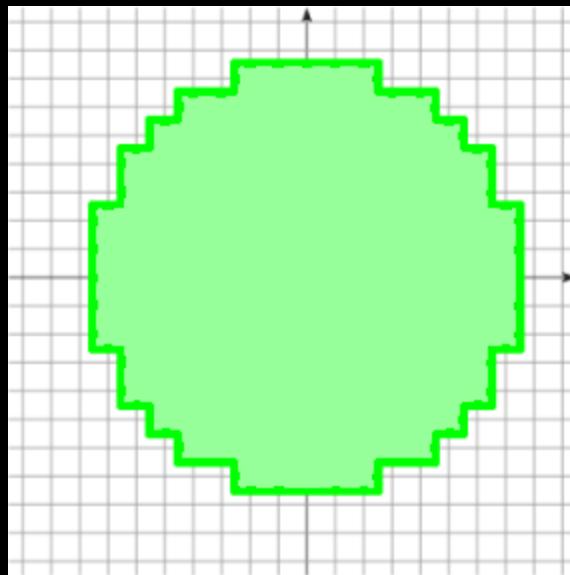
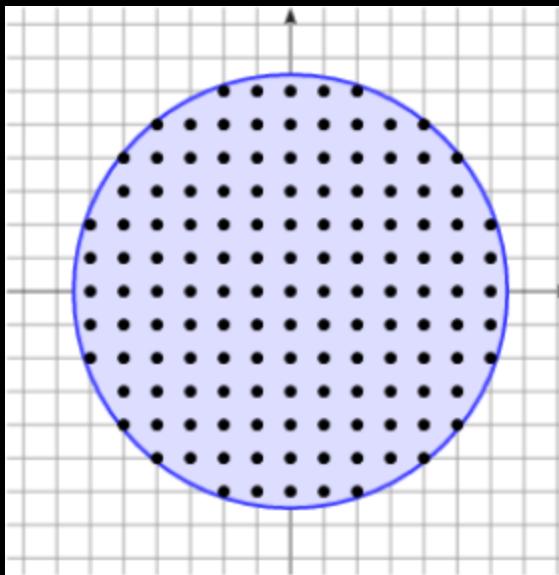
Digitization ambiguity

Digitization ambiguity



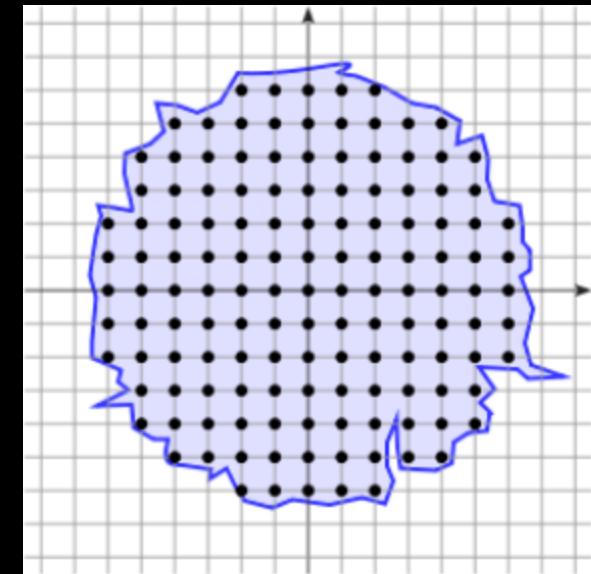
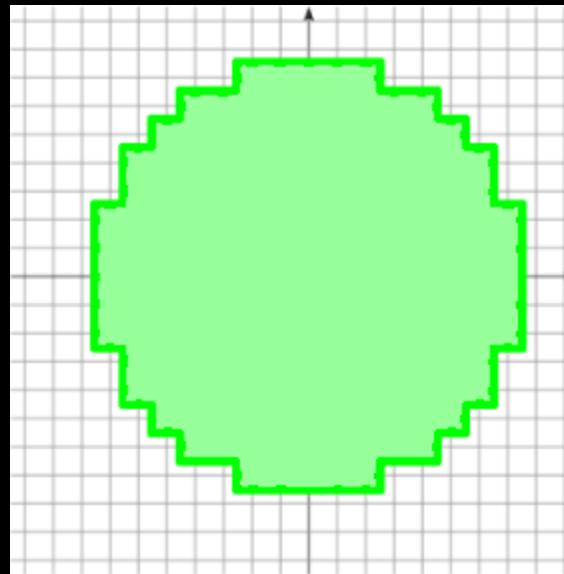
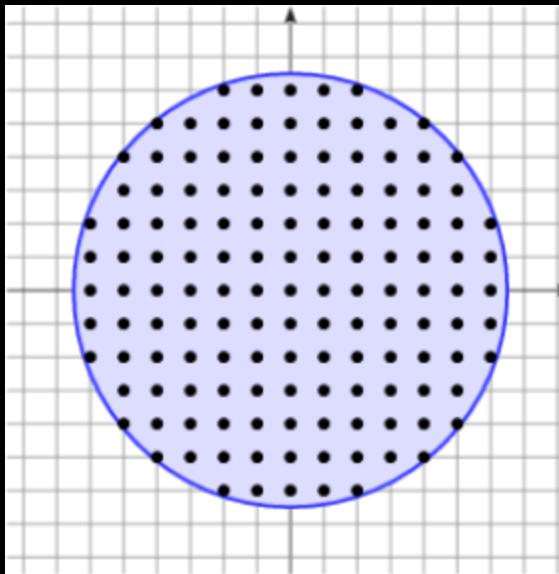
[Roussillon, Lachaud 2011]

Digitization ambiguity



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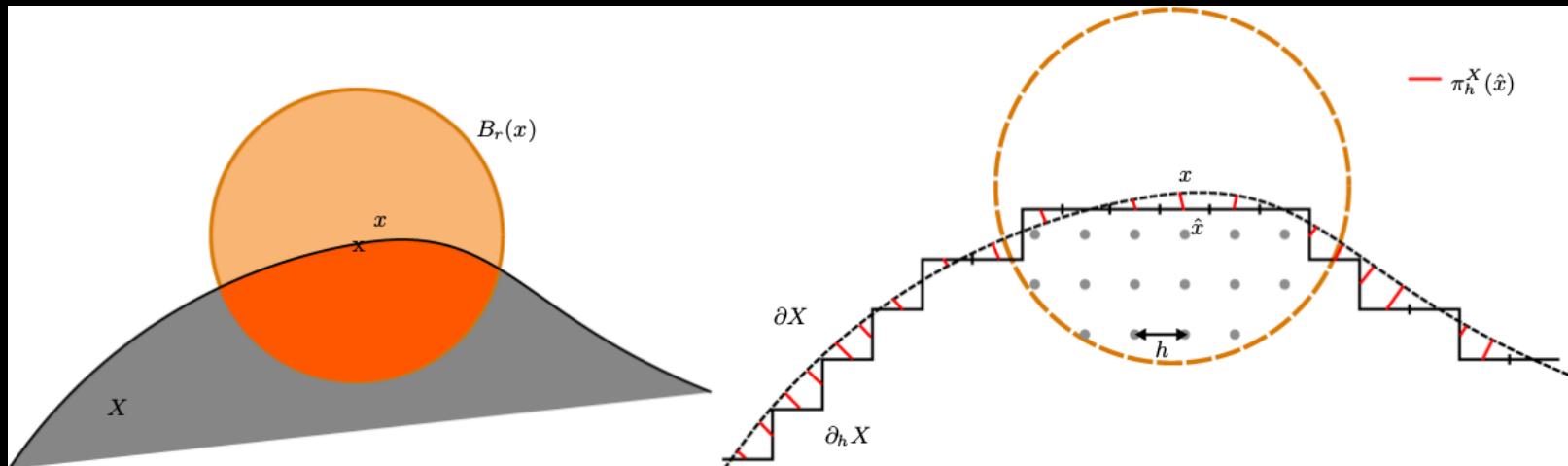
Multigrid Convergence

Multigrid Convergence

The estimated quantity $\hat{E}(D_h(X), \hat{x}, h)$ gets arbitrarily close from $E(X, x)$ as resolution increases.

Integral based estimator for curvature

Integral based estimator for curvature



[Cœurjolly, Lachaud, Levallois 2013]

$$\hat{\kappa}_{R,h}(x_i) = \frac{3}{R^3} \left(\frac{\pi R^2}{2} - \widehat{\text{Area}}(B_{R,h}(x_i) \cap D_h) \right)$$

To sum up

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We want to use curvature as regularization term in models of image processing tasks

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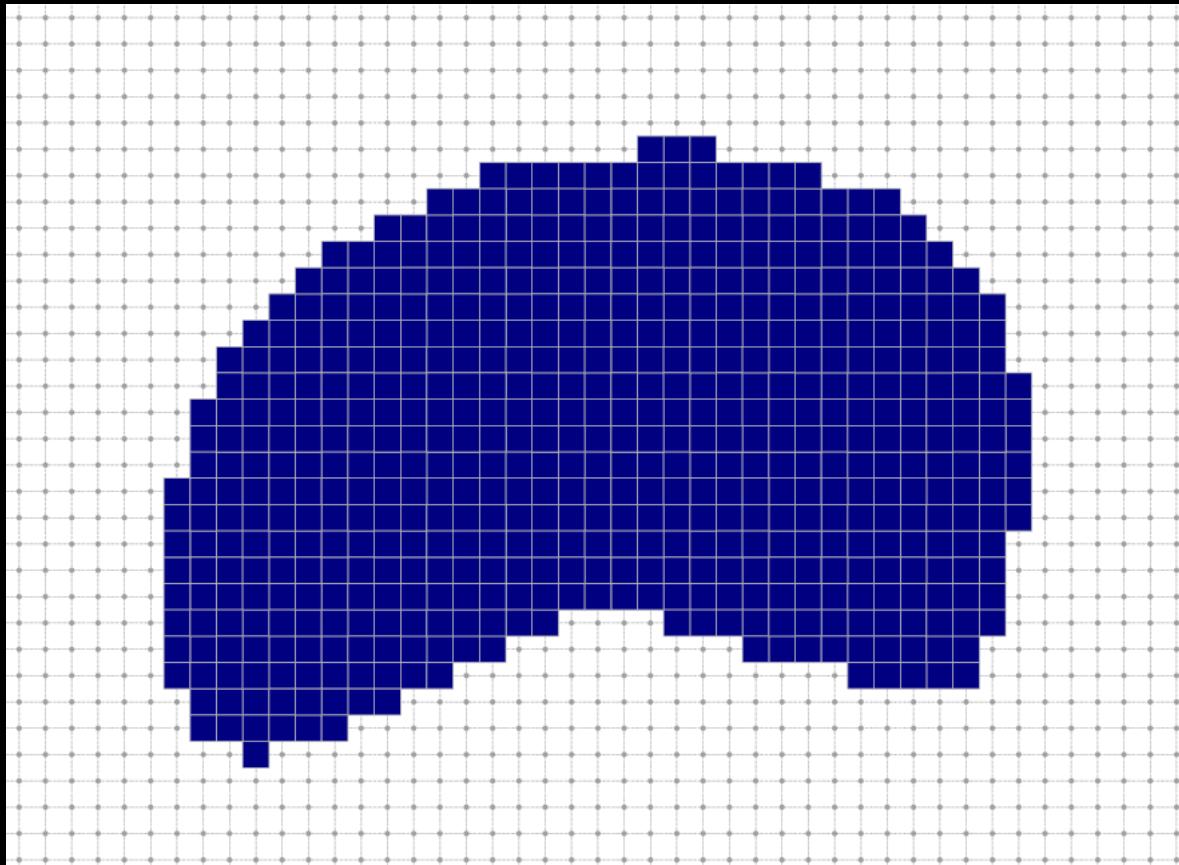
We want to use curvature as regularization term in models of image processing tasks

We believe that by using a multigrid convergent estimator, we can recover better results

Notation

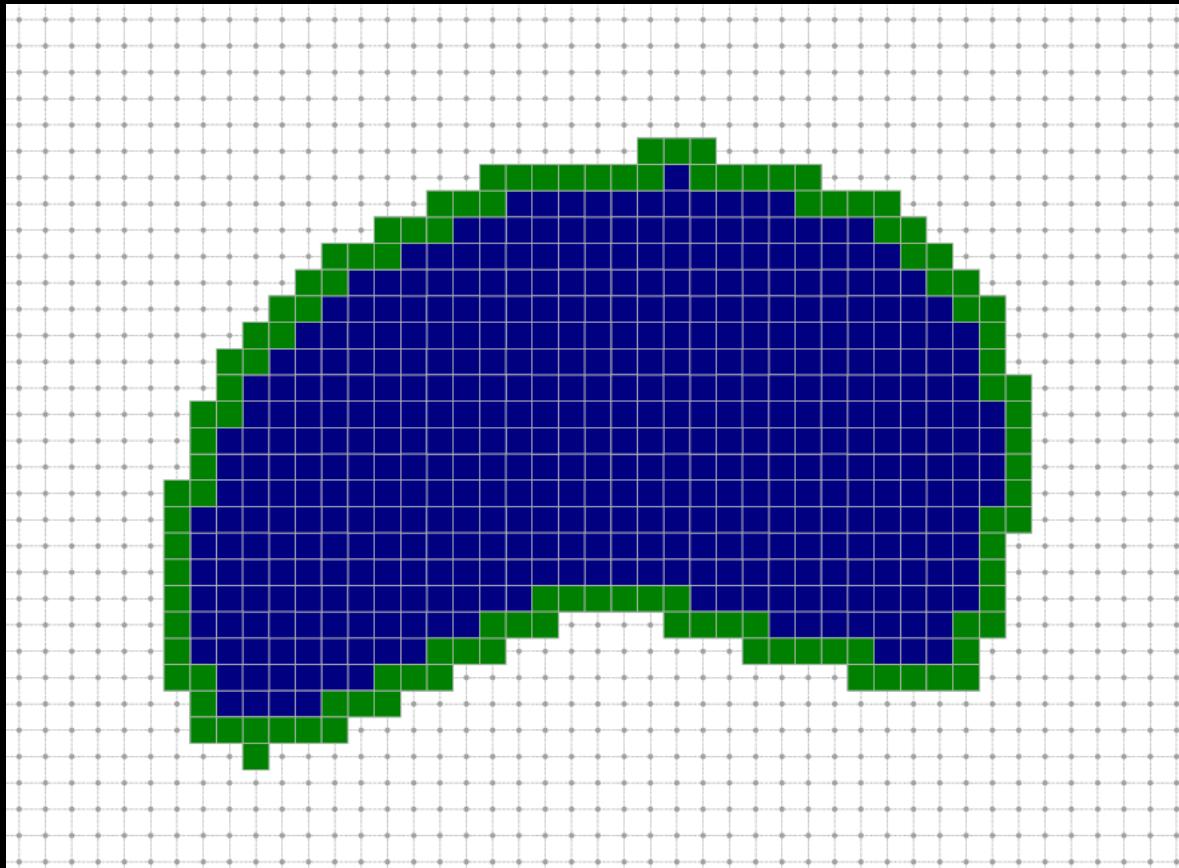
Notation

Let D be a connected digital shape



Notation

Let D be a connected digital shape

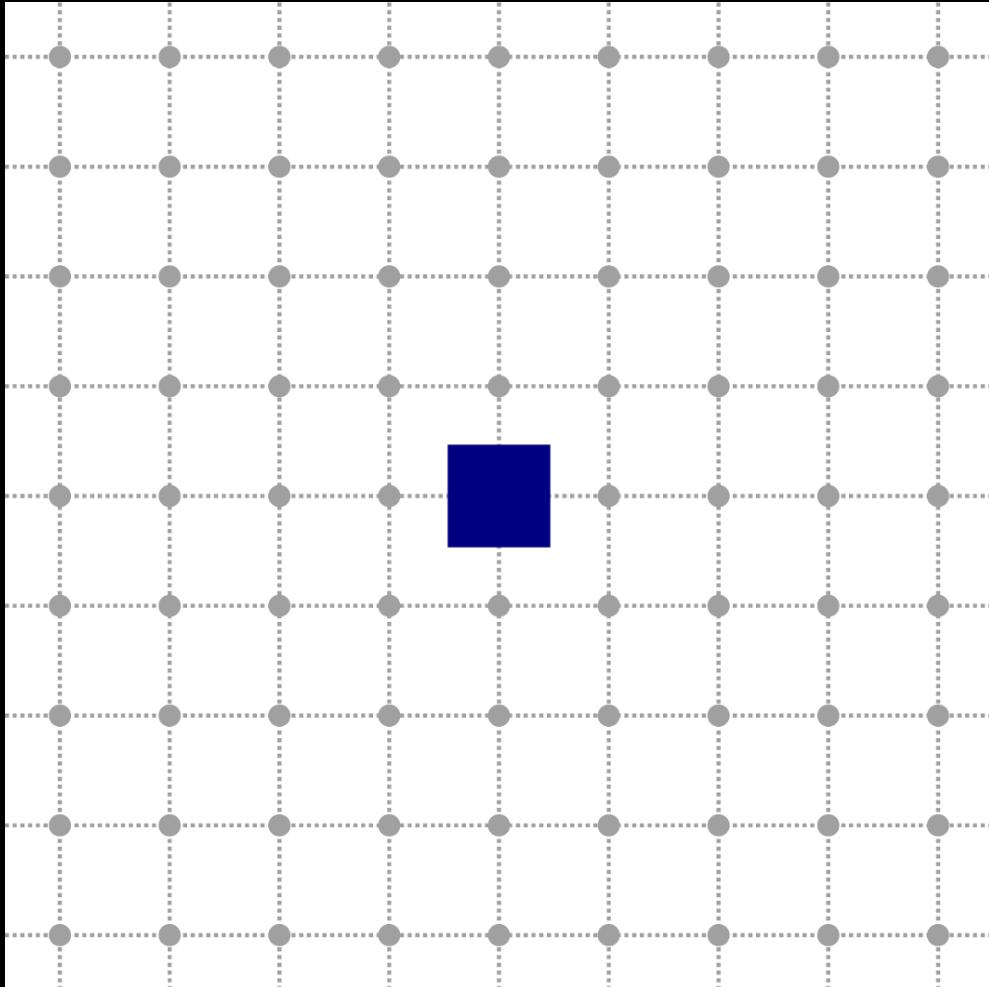


$$\mathcal{C}(D)$$

4-connected pixel
boundary

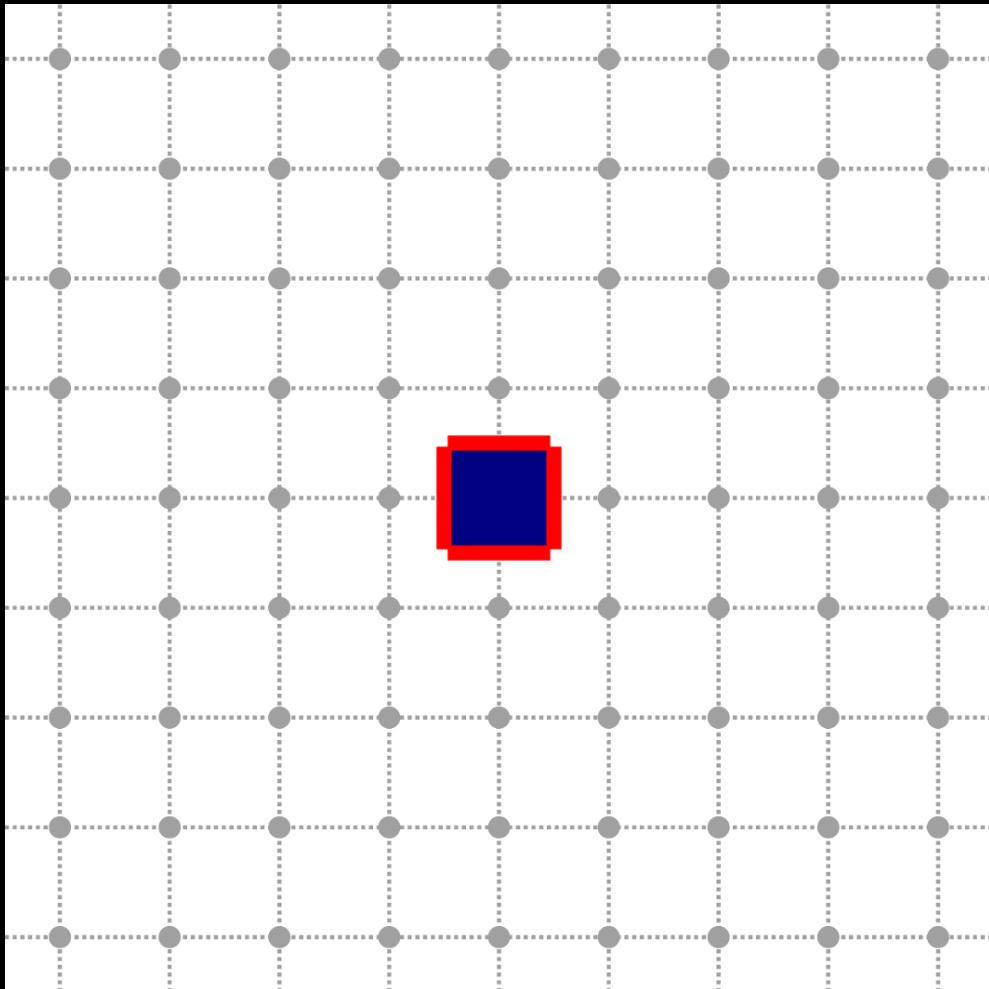
Cellular grid model

Cellular grid model



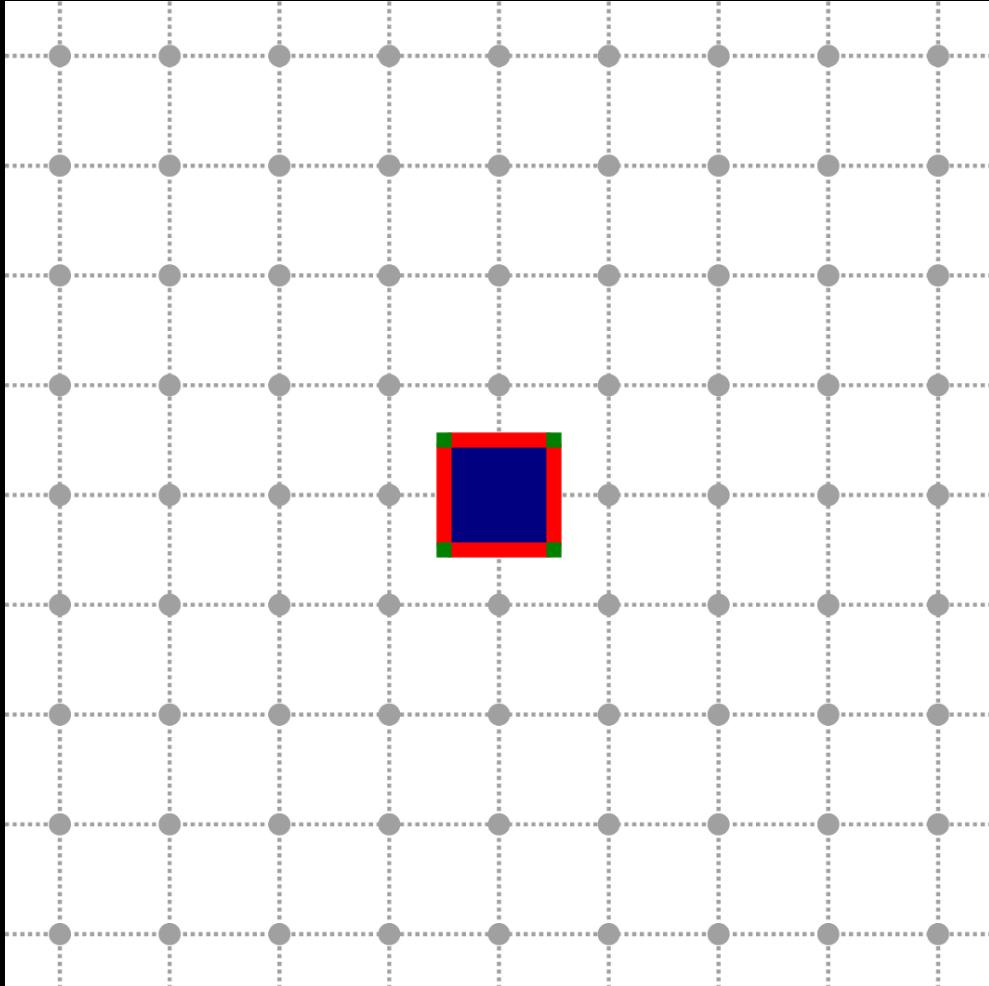
Cells (pixels)

Cellular grid model



Cells (pixels)
Linels

Cellular grid model



Cells (pixels)

Linels

Pointels

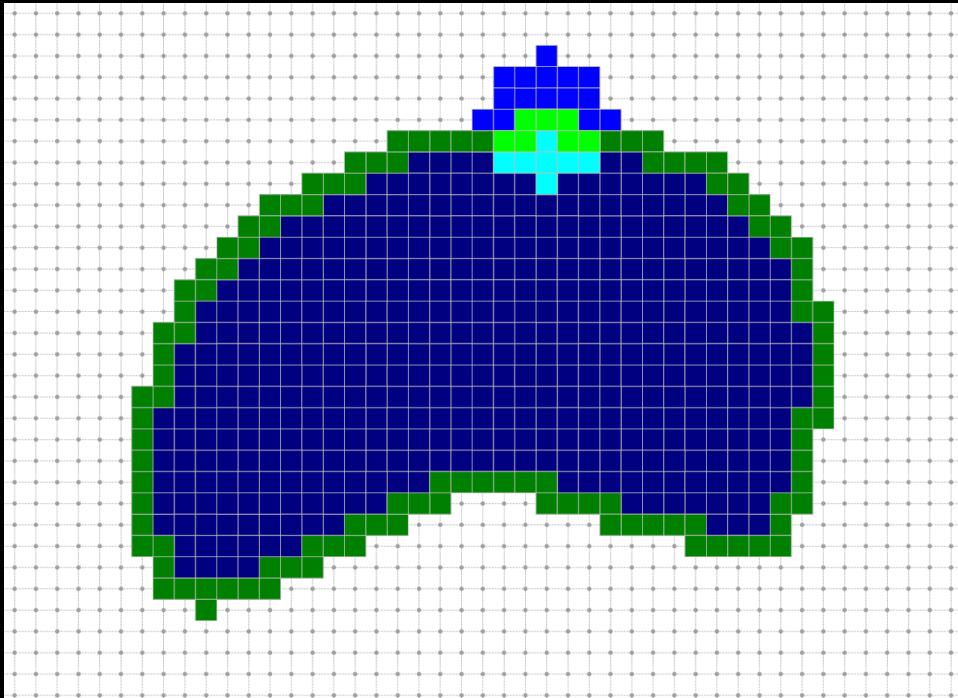
Curve evolution model

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$$E(u) = \int_{\partial u} \kappa^2 ds$$

Curve evolution model

$$E(u) = \int_{\partial u} \kappa^2 ds$$

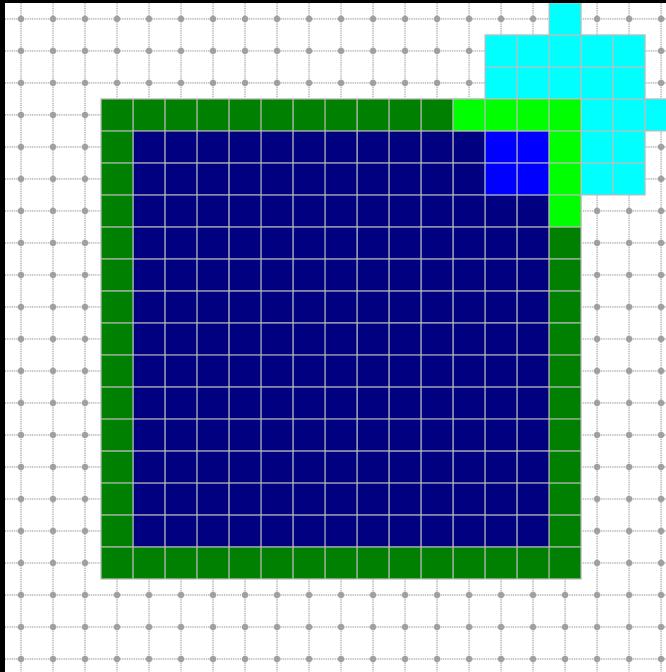


$$\sum_{y_i \in \mathcal{C}(D)} \hat{k}_R^2(y_i)$$

Curve evolution model

Curve evolution model

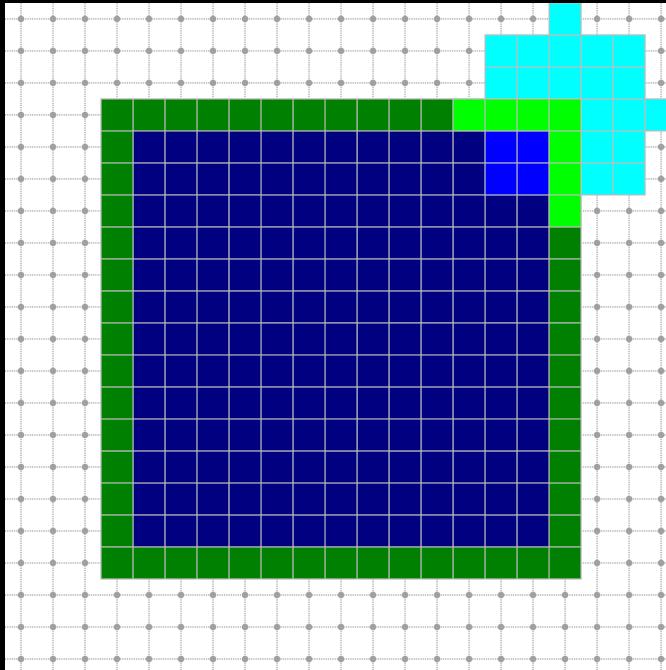
$$\min_y \sum_{y_i \in \mathcal{C}(D)} \hat{k}_R^2(y_i), \quad y \in \{0, 1\}^{|\mathcal{C}(D)|}$$



Discrete Geometry for Computery Imagery

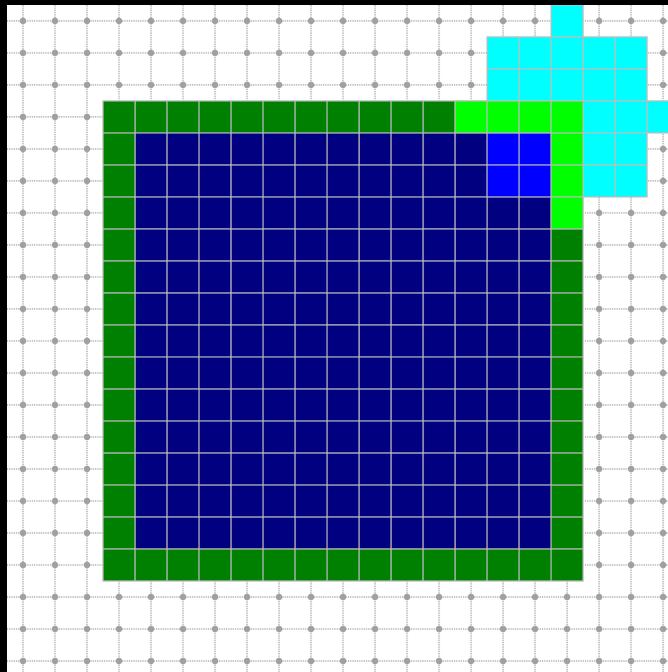
Curve evolution model

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Curve evolution model

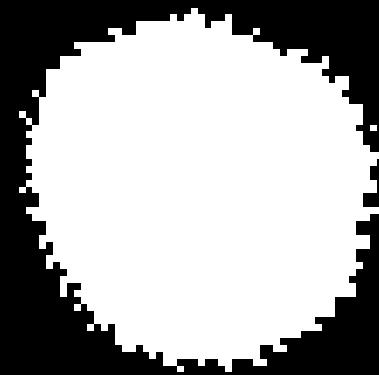
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Discrete Geometry for Computery Imagery

A first evolution

A first evolution

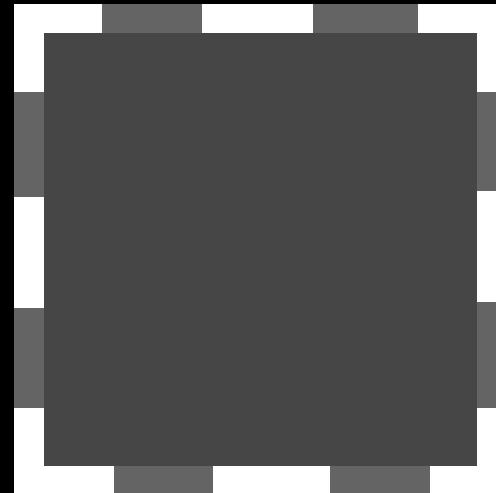


Sensible regions indication

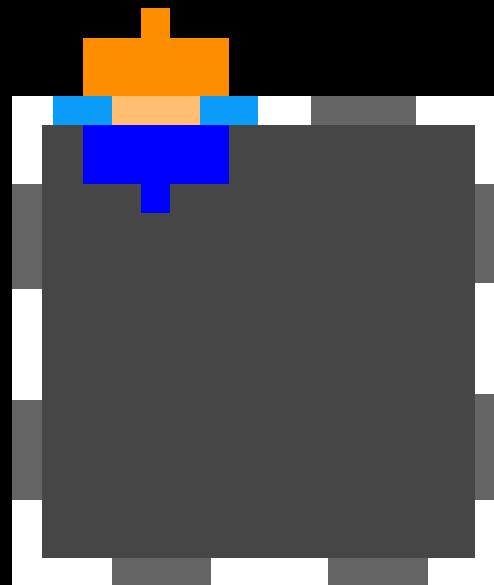
Sensible regions indication



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Sensible regions indication

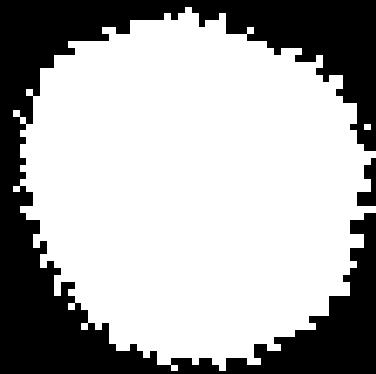


Sensible regions indication



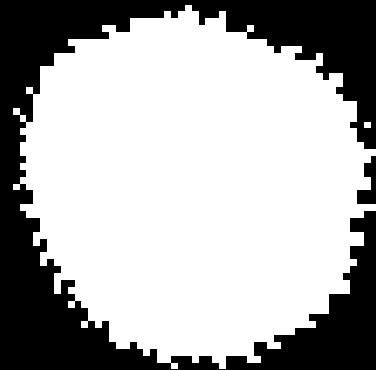
Perimeter penalization

Perimeter penalization



$$\min_y \sum_{y_i \in \mathcal{O}} \hat{k}_R^2(y_i)$$

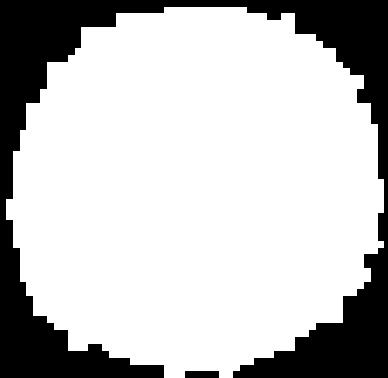
Perimeter penalization



$$\min_y \sum_{y_i \in \mathcal{O}} \hat{k}_R^2(y_i)$$

$$\min_y \alpha \sum_{y_i \in \mathcal{O}} \hat{k}_R^2(y_i) + \beta \sum_{y_i \in \mathcal{O}} \sum_{y_j \in \mathcal{N}_4(y_i)} (y_i - y_j)^2$$

Perimeter penalization



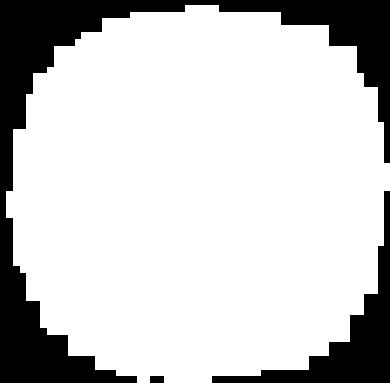
$$\alpha = 1$$

$$\beta = 0.5$$

$$\min_y \sum_{y_i \in \mathcal{O}} \hat{k}_R^2(y_i)$$

$$\min_y \alpha \sum_{y_i \in \mathcal{O}} \hat{k}_R^2(y_i) + \beta \sum_{y_i \in \mathcal{O}} \sum_{y_j \in \mathcal{N}_4(y_i)} (y_i - y_j)^2$$

Perimeter penalization



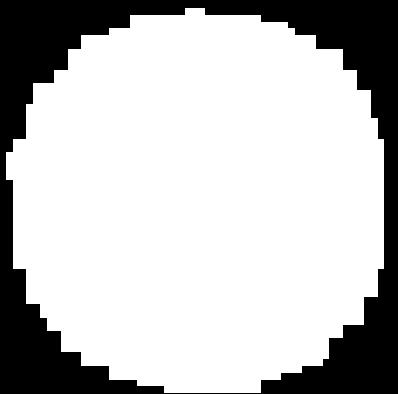
$$\alpha = 1$$

$$\beta = 1.0$$

$$\min_y \sum_{y_i \in \mathcal{O}} \hat{k}_R^2(y_i)$$

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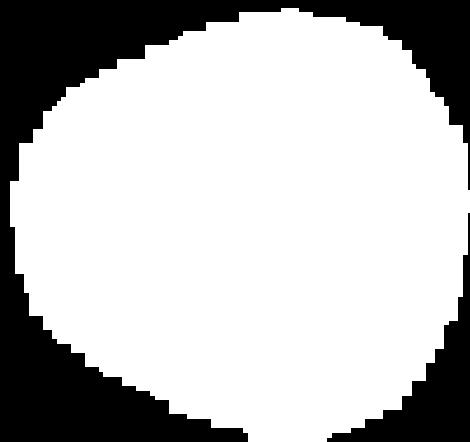
$$\alpha = 1$$

$$\beta = 2.0$$

$$\min_y \sum_{y_i \in \mathcal{O}} \hat{k}_R^2(y_i)$$

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Perimeter penalization



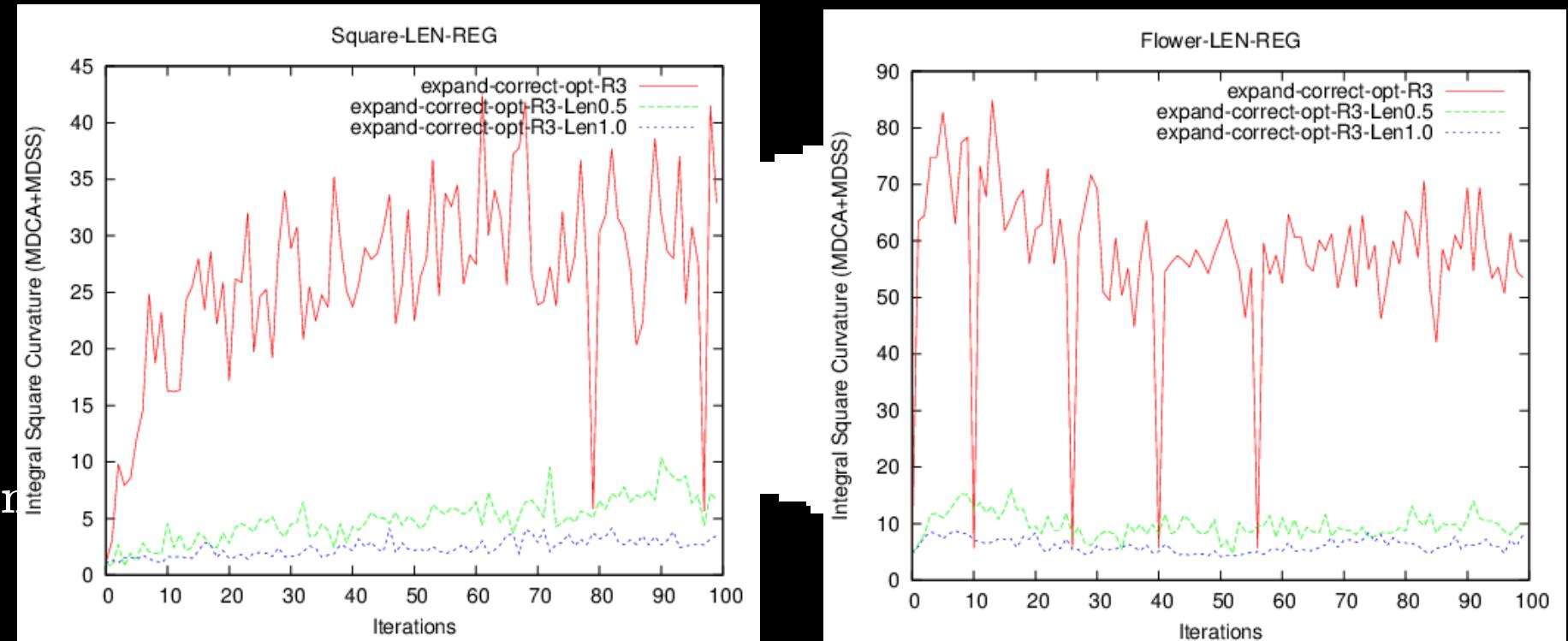
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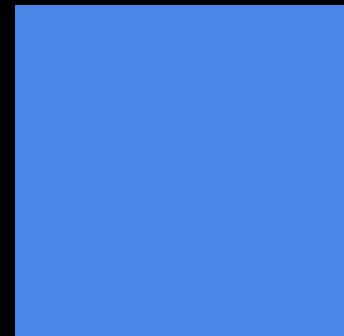
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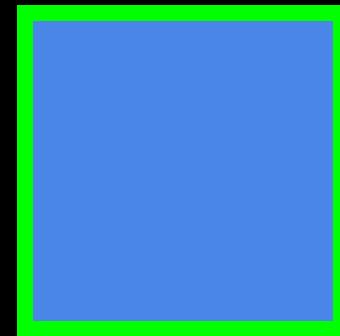
Filtering artifacts

Filtering artifacts



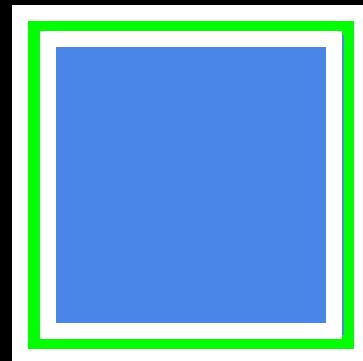
Filtering artifacts

Optimization region \mathcal{O}



Filtering artifacts

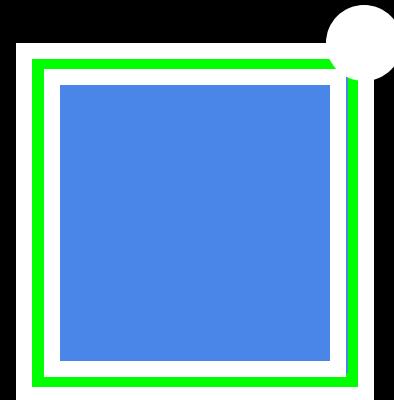
Optimization region \mathcal{O}



Computation Region \mathcal{A}

Filtering artifacts

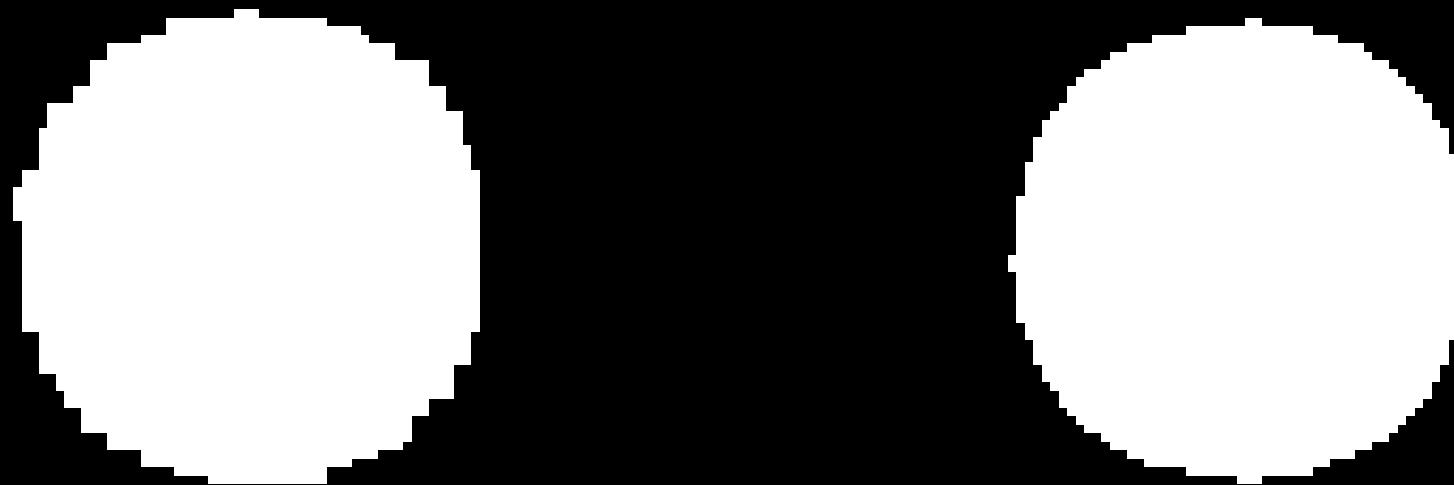
Optimization region \mathcal{O}



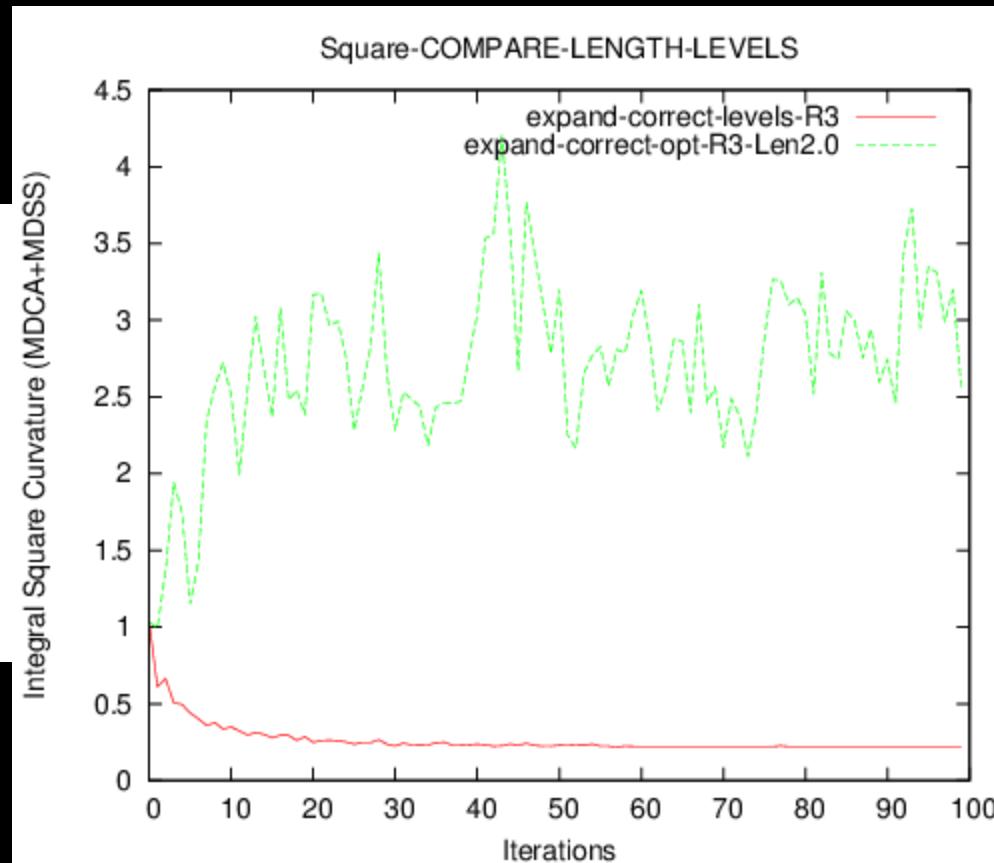
Computation Region \mathcal{A}

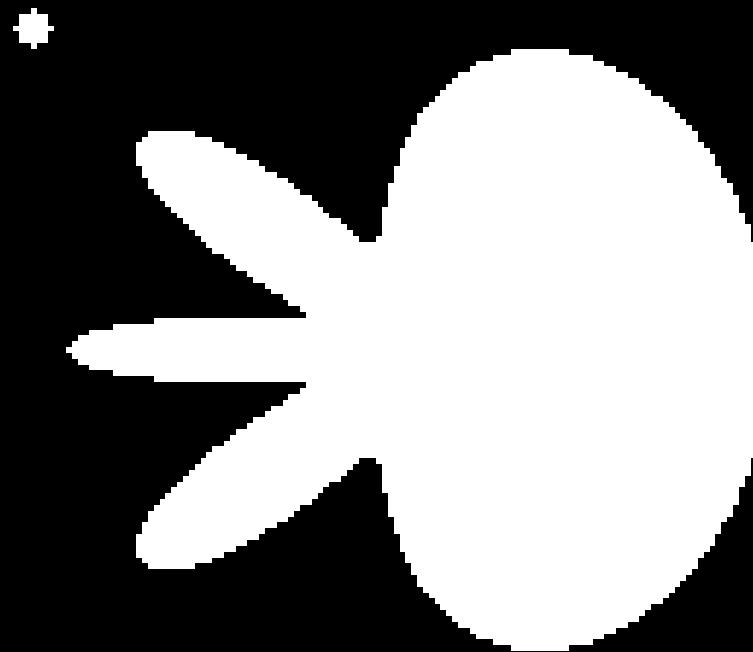
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Bands evolution

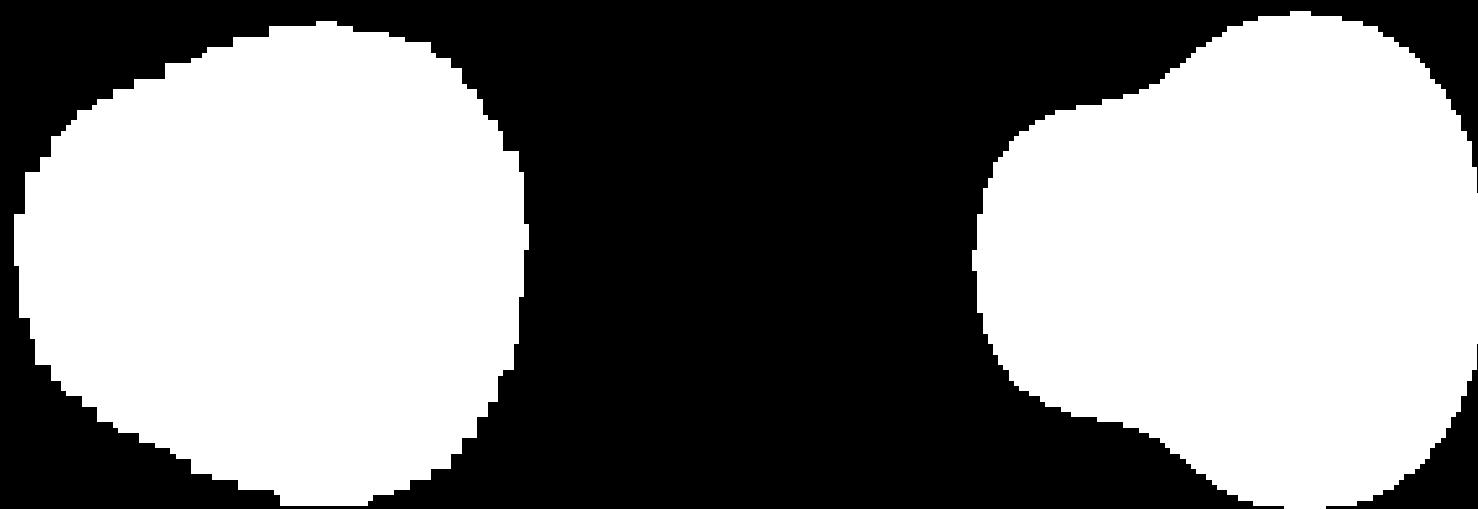


Bands evolution

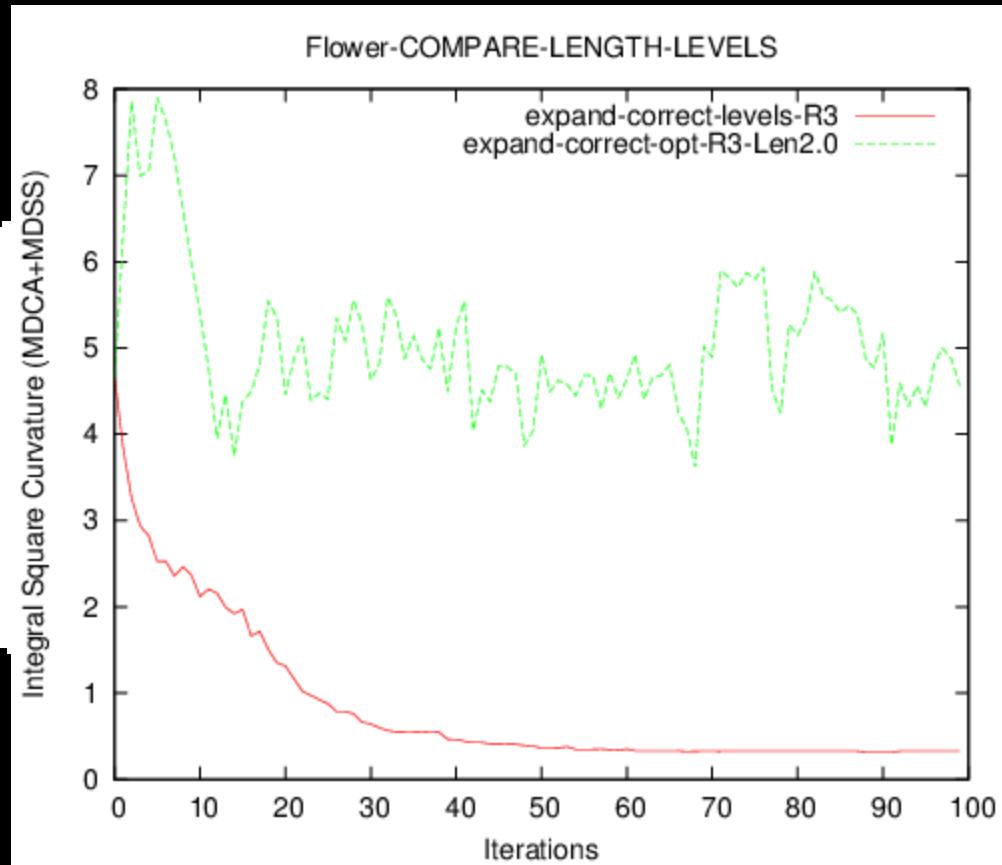




Bands evolution

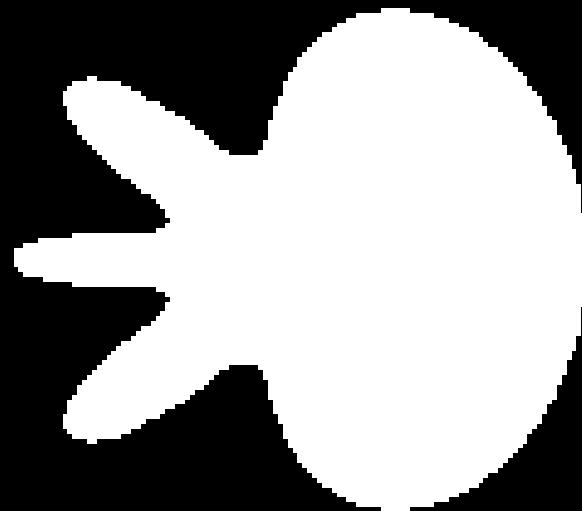


Bands evolution

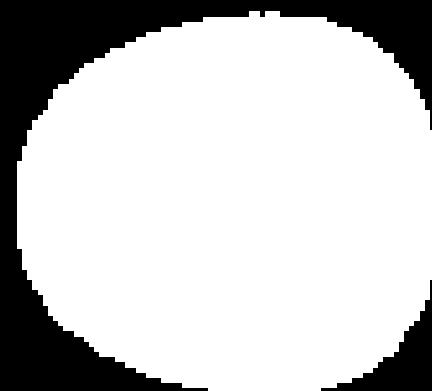


Ball radius effect

$$R = 3$$



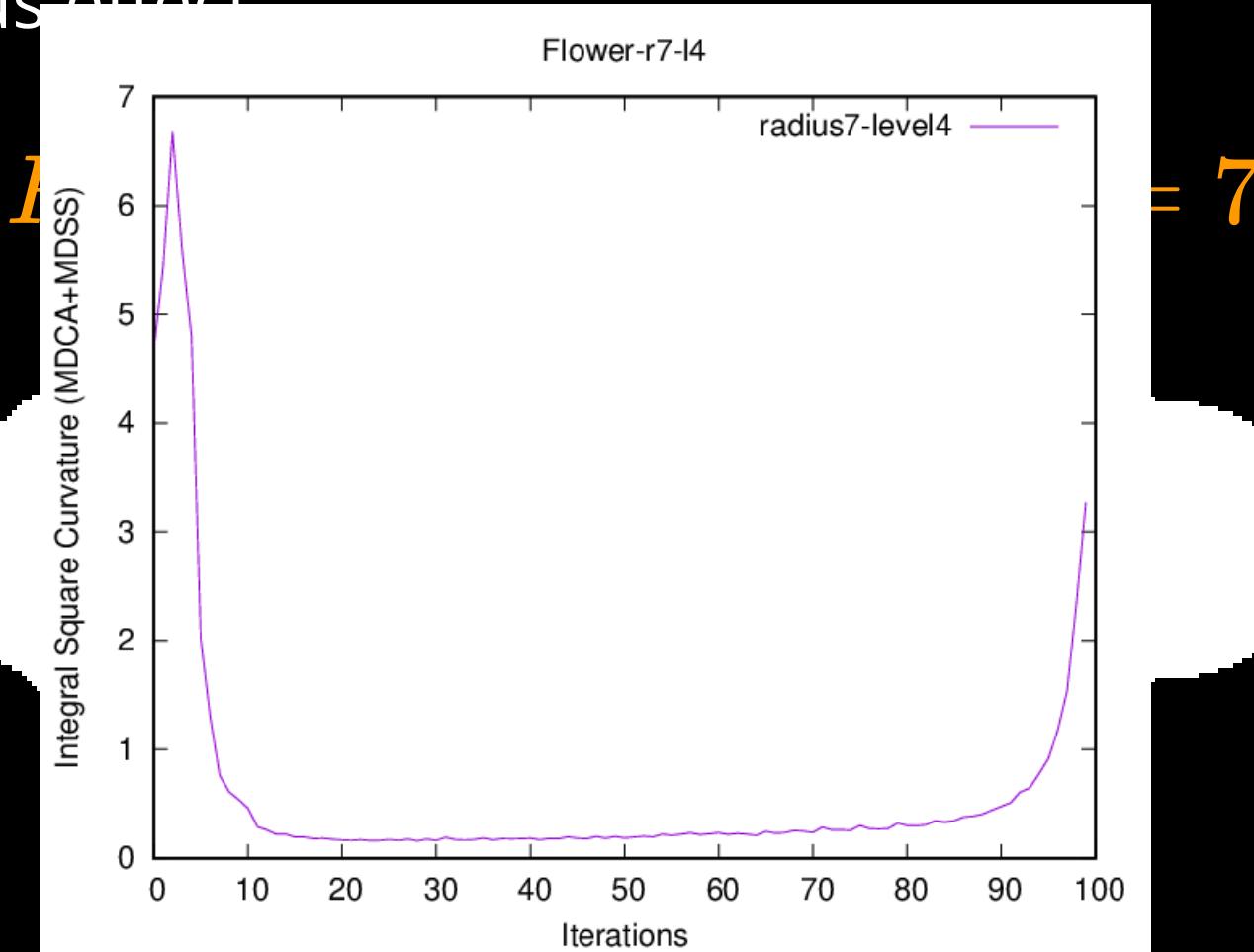
$$R = 5$$



Ball radius effect



Ball radius effect



Quadratic pseudo-boolean function

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$$\min_y \sum_{p \in \mathcal{C}(D)} \left((1/2 + |F_r(p)| - c_2) \cdot \sum_{y_i \in Y_r(p)} y_i + \sum_{y_i, y_j \in Y_r(p); i < j} y_i y_j \right)$$

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Supermodular
energy

$$\frac{\partial^2 \hat{E}}{\partial y_i \partial y_j} \geq 0, \quad \forall i \neq j$$

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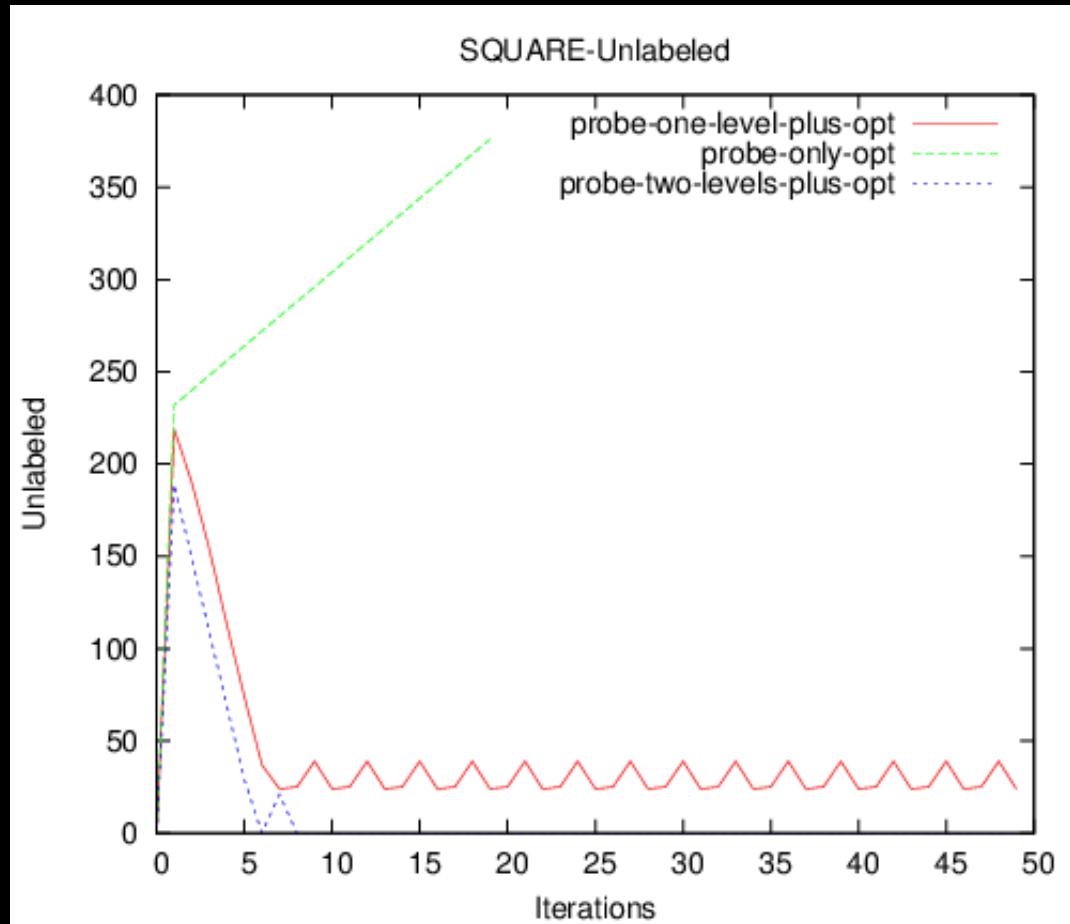
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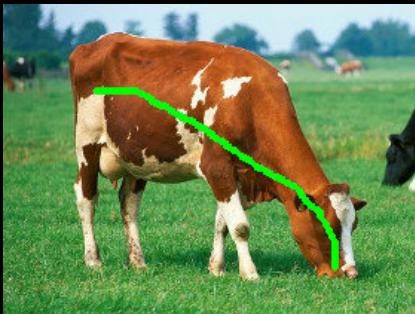
If energy is submodular, **QPBOP** labels all variables.

Unlabeled pixels

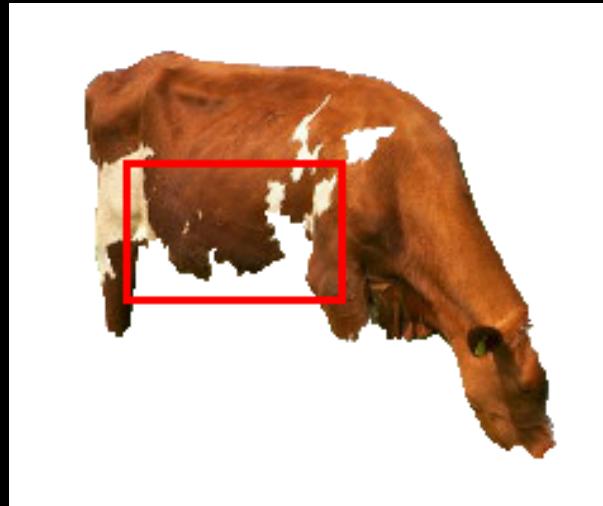
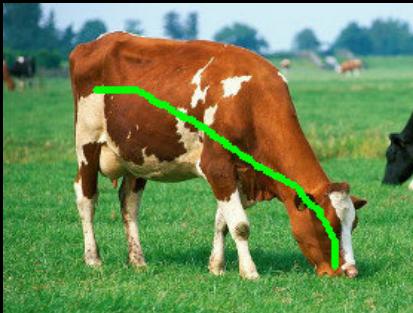


Segmentation post-processing

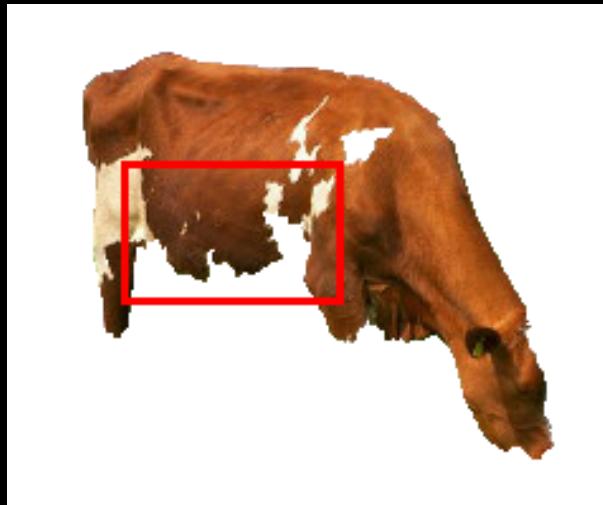
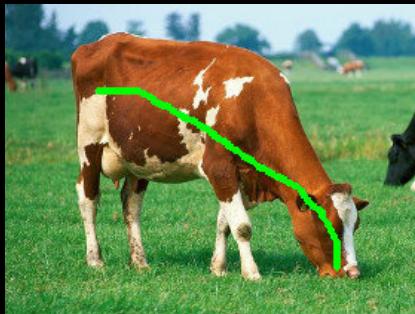
Segmentation post-processing



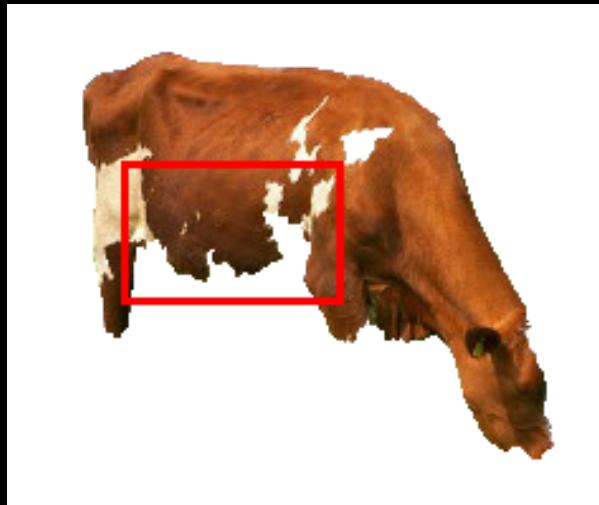
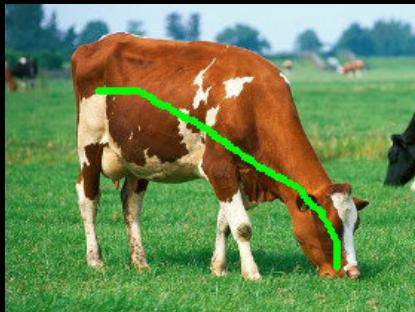
Segmentation post-processing



Segmentation post-processing



Segmentation post-processing



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Segmentation post-processing



Model summary

Model summary



- Flow based on a multigrid convergent estimator of curvature

Model summary

- + Flow based on a multigrid convergent estimator of curvature
- + Post-processing step in image segmentation

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Model summary

-  Flow based on a multigrid convergent estimator of curvature
-  Post-processing step in image segmentation
-  Works well with extra terms (data fidelity, perimeter)
-  Too local. Completion property is not recovered

Digital Curvature Evolution Model for Image Segmentation

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Thank you for your
attention!