

DTI 516 Multimedia Processing

Chapter: 5

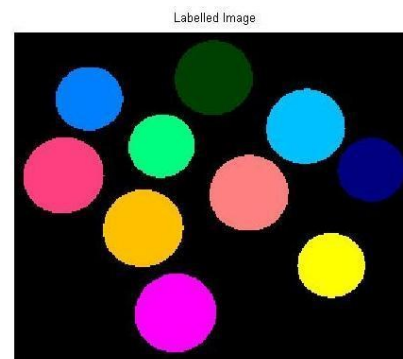
Image Segmentation

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Digital Technology Innovation : Maejo University

Download slide @ <http://www.drpaween.com>



Image Segmentation



angeljohnsy@blogspot.com

Image Segmentation

Image segmentation is the process of partitioning a digital image into multiple segments (sets of pixels, also known as superpixels).

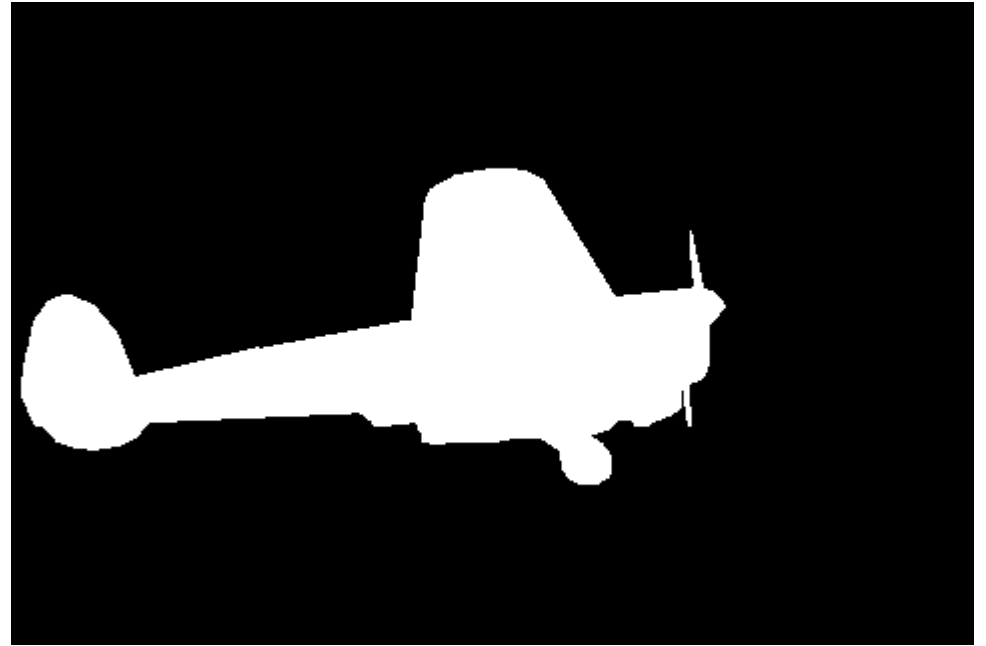


Image Segmentation

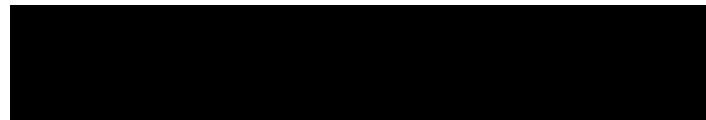
Thresholding Methods

Simple Threshold Segmentation

Thresholding is the simplest method of [image segmentation](#). From a [grayscale](#) image, thresholding can be used to create [binary images](#)



$$I(j) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{where } I(j) \geq \theta \\ 0 & \text{where } I(j) < \theta \end{cases}$$



Thresholding

Simple Threshold Segmentation

$$I(j) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{where } I(j) \geq \theta \\ 0 & \text{where } I(j) < \theta \end{cases}$$



What is the θ for **snow** segmentation

Simple Threshold Segmentation

$$I(j) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{where } I(j) \geq \theta \\ 0 & \text{where } I(j) < \theta \end{cases}$$



$\theta=0$



$\theta=10$



$\theta=50$



$\theta=100$



$\theta=127$



$\theta=200$



$\theta=255$

Simple Threshold Segmentation

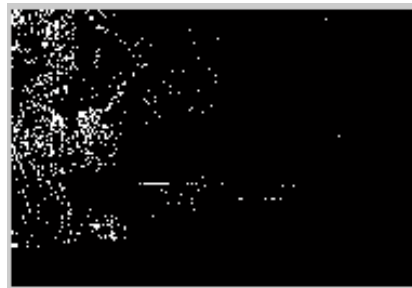
$$I(j) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{where } I(j) \geq \theta \\ 0 & \text{where } I(j) < \theta \end{cases}$$



What is the θ for **trees** segmentation

Simple Threshold Segmentation

$$I(j) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{where } I(j) \geq \theta \\ 1 & \text{where } I(j) < \theta \end{cases}$$



$\theta=1$



$\theta=10$



$\theta=50$



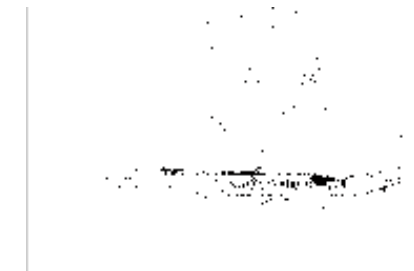
$\theta=100$



$\theta=127$



$\theta=200$



$\theta=254$

Simple Threshold Segmentation

$$I(j) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{where } I(j) \geq \theta \\ 1 & \text{where } I(j) < \theta \end{cases}$$

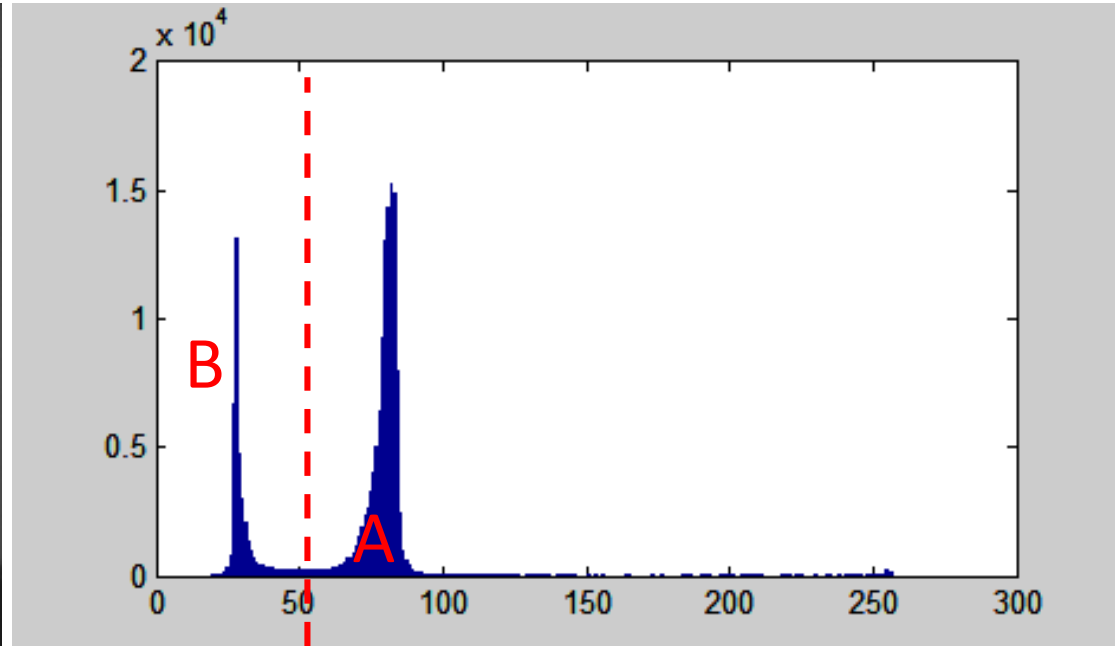
Can we calculate determine θ automatically?

Simple Threshold Segmentation

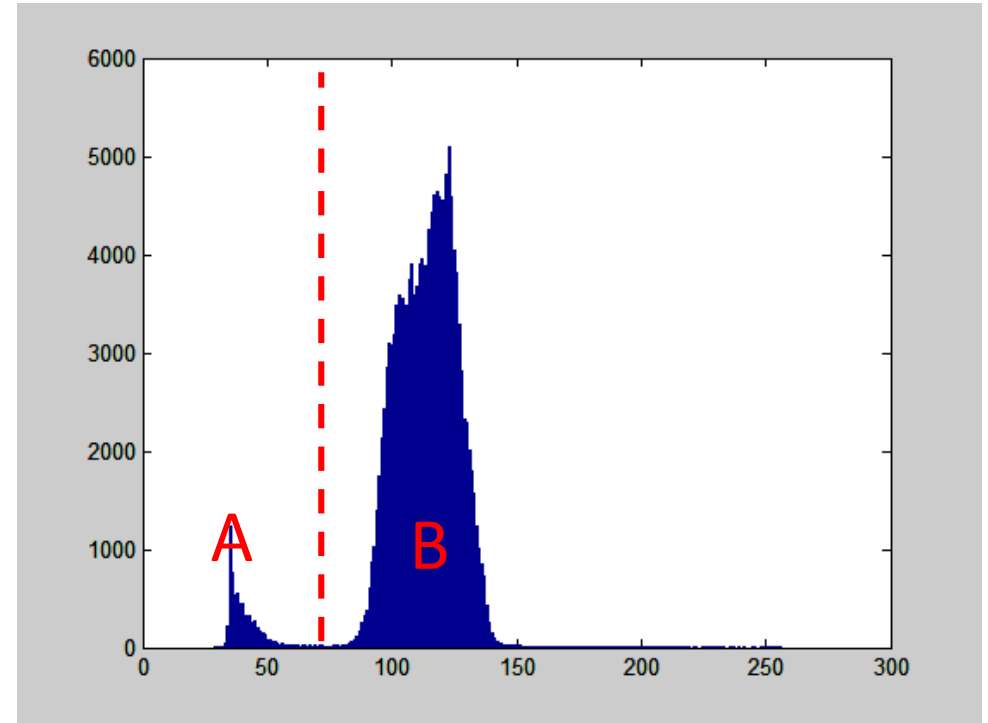
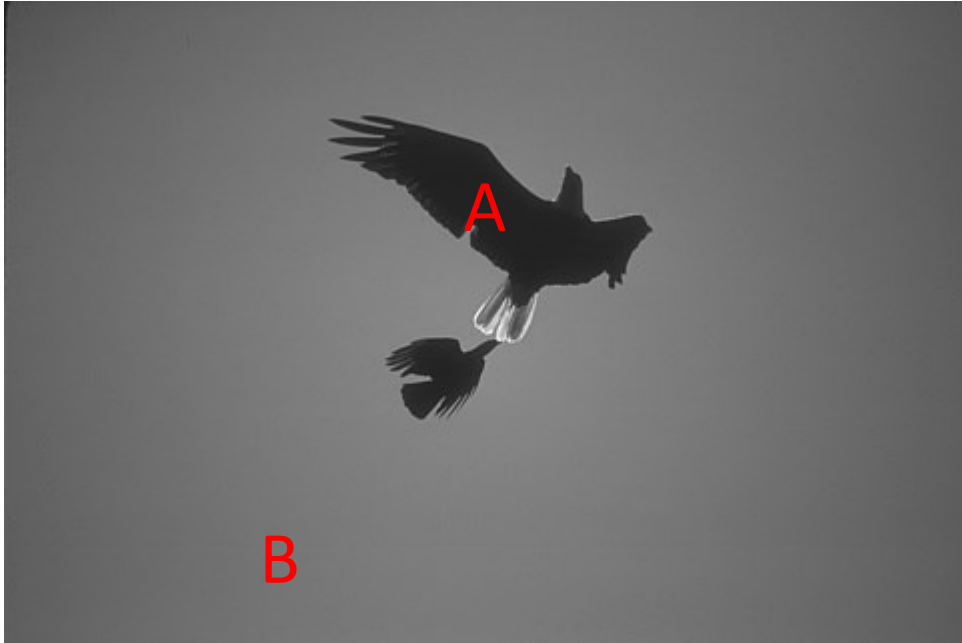
Otsu's method

[Nobuyuki Otsu](#) (大津展之 *Ōtsu Nobuyuki*)

Otsu's method



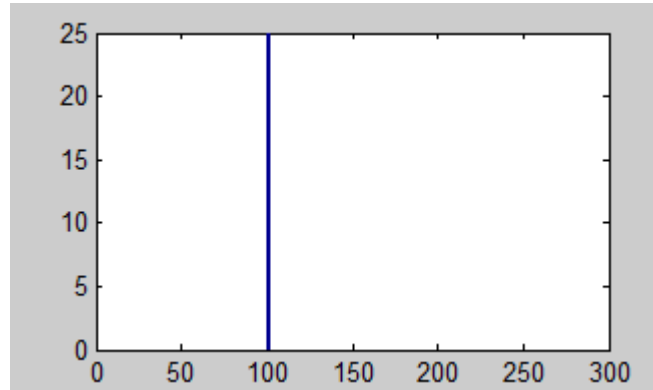
Otsu's method



Understanding Population Variance

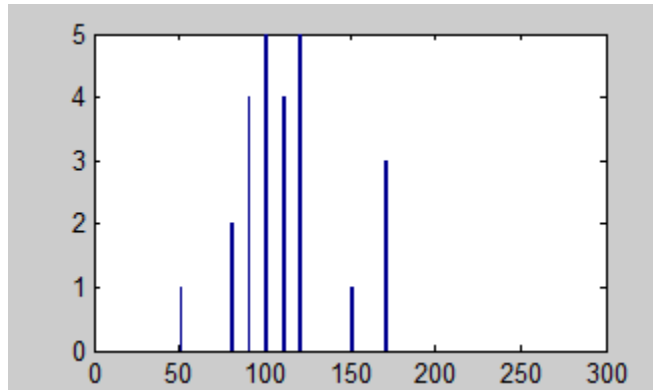
$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum(X - \bar{X})^2}{n}$$

100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100



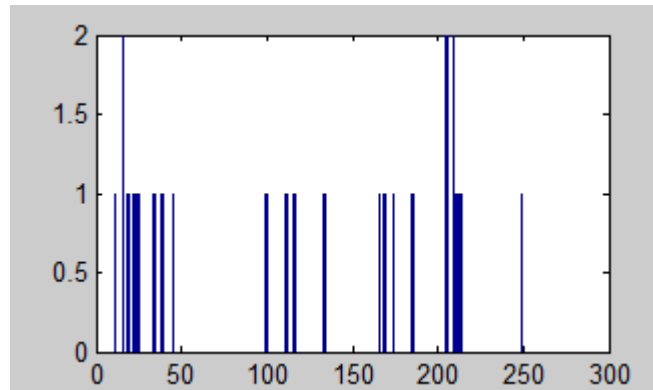
$$\sigma^2 = 0$$

90	100	110	80	120
90	100	110	120	170
90	100	110	120	170
90	100	110	120	170
50	100	80	120	150



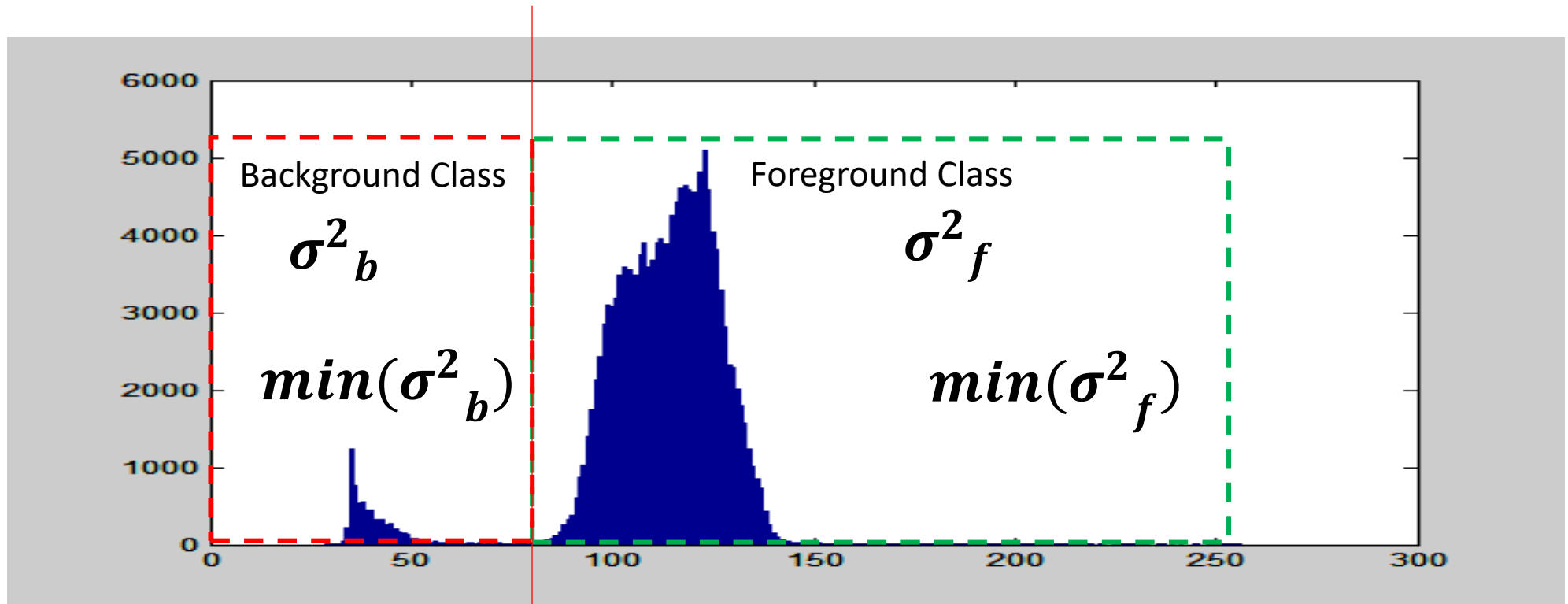
$$\sigma^2 = 815.36$$

15	24	168	115	44
173	208	132	110	99
10	208	248	210	212
18	184	165	21	204
133	38	204	33	15



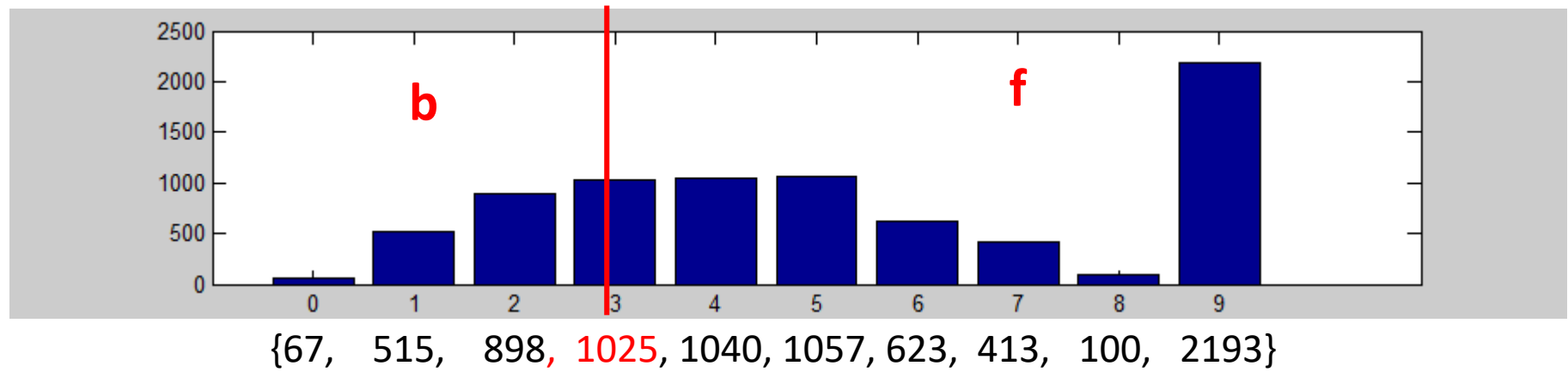
$$\sigma^2 = 6331.91$$

Otsu's method



$$\min(\sigma_b^2 + \sigma_f^2)$$

Within-Class Variance



Mean b $\mu_b = \frac{(0 \times 67) + (1 \times 515) + (2 \times 898) + (3 \times 1025)}{67 + 515 + 898 + 1025} = 2.1501$

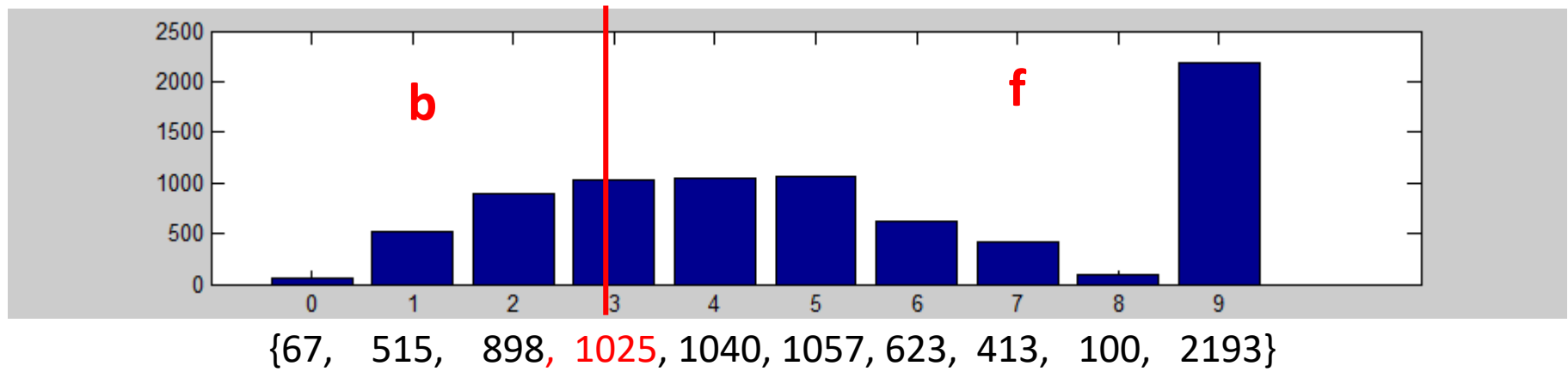
Variance b $\sigma_b^2 = \frac{((0 - \mu_b)^2 \times 67) + ((1 - \mu_b)^2 \times 515) + ((2 - \mu_b)^2 \times 898) + ((3 - \mu_b)^2 \times 1025)}{67 + 515 + 898 + 1025}$

$= 0.6992$

Weight b $w_b = \frac{67 + 515 + 898 + 1025}{67 + 515 + 898 + 1025 + 1040 + 1057 + 623 + 413 + 100 + 2193}$

$= 0.3158$

Within-Class Variance



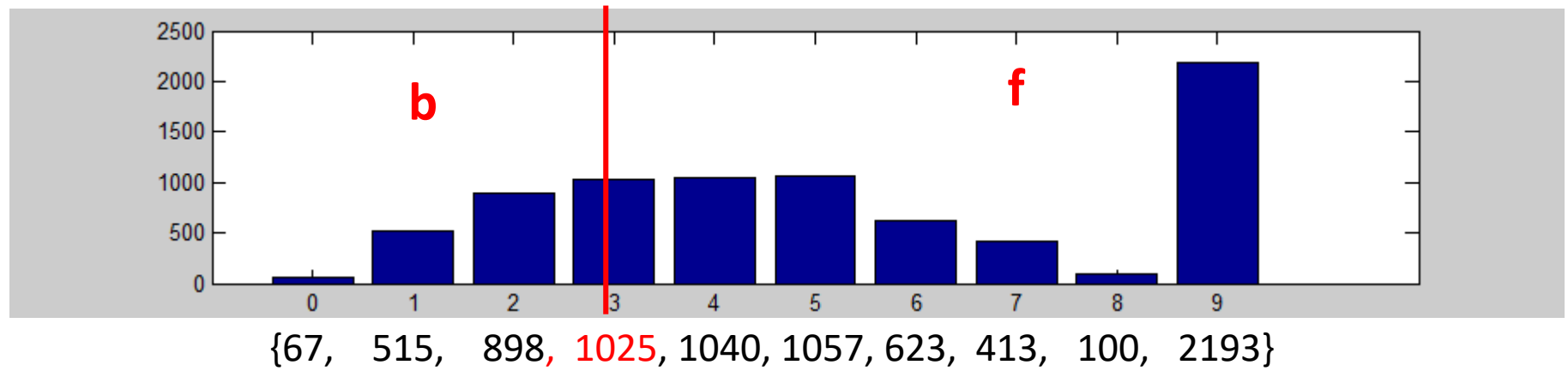
Mean f $\mu_f = \frac{(4 \times 1040) + (5 \times 1057) + (6 \times 623) + (7 \times 413) + (8 \times 100) + (9 \times 2193)}{1040 + 1057 + 623 + 413 + 100 + 2193} = 6.747$

Variance f $\sigma_f^2 = \frac{((4 - \mu_f)^2 \times 1040) + ((5 - \mu_f)^2 \times 1057) + \dots + ((9 - \mu_f)^2 \times 2193)}{1040 + 1057 + 623 + 413 + 100 + 2193}$
 $= 4.1903$

Weight f $w_f = \frac{1040 + 1057 + 623 + 413 + 100 + 2193}{67 + 515 + 898 + 1025 + 1040 + 1057 + 623 + 413 + 100 + 2193}$
 $= 0.6842$

Within-Class Variance $\sigma_w^2 = (w_b \times \sigma_b^2) + (w_f \times \sigma_f^2)$

Within-Class Variance



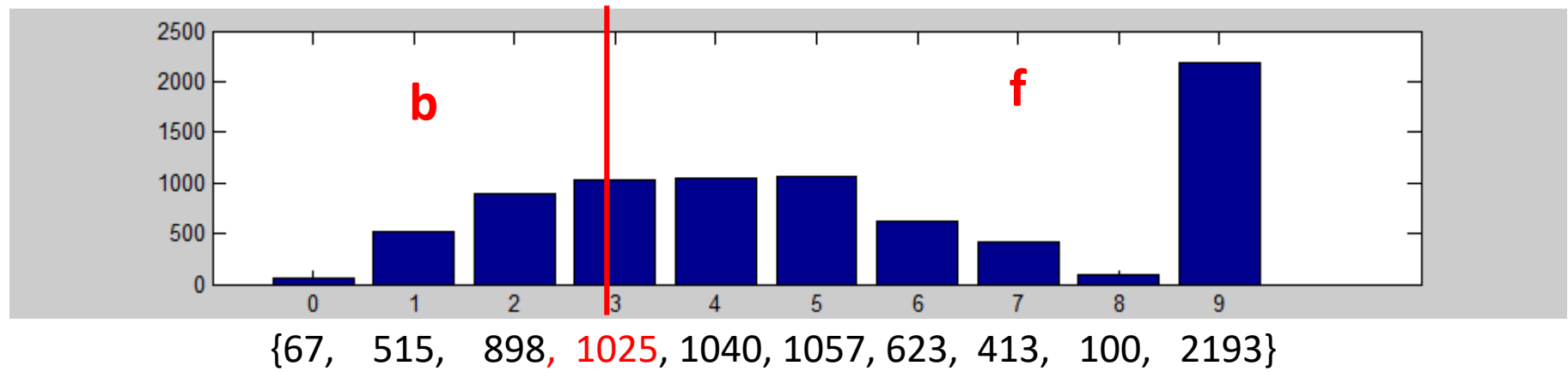
$$\mu_b = 2.1501 \quad \sigma_b^2 = 0.6992 \quad w_b = 0.3158$$

$$\mu_f = 6.747 \quad \sigma_f^2 = 4.1903 \quad w_f = 0.6842$$

Within-Class Variance $\sigma_w^2 = (w_b \times \sigma_b^2) + (w_f \times \sigma_f^2)$

$$\sigma_w^2 = (0.3158 \times 0.6992) + (0.6842 \times 4.1903) = 3.0878$$

Within-Class Variance



$$\mu_b = 2.1501 \quad \sigma_b^2 = 0.6992 \quad w_b = 0.3158$$

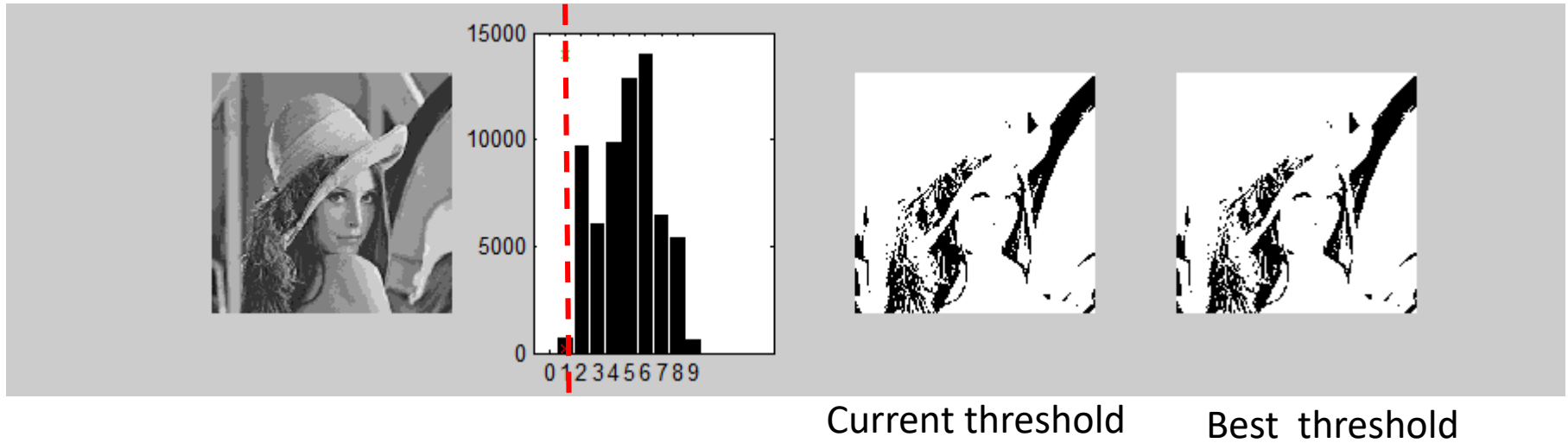
$$\mu_f = 6.747 \quad \sigma_f^2 = 4.1903 \quad w_f = 0.6842$$

Within-Class Variance $\sigma_w^2 = (w_b \times \sigma_b^2) + (w_f \times \sigma_f^2)$

$$\sigma_w^2 = (0.3158 \times 0.6992) + (0.6842 \times 4.1903) = 3.0878$$

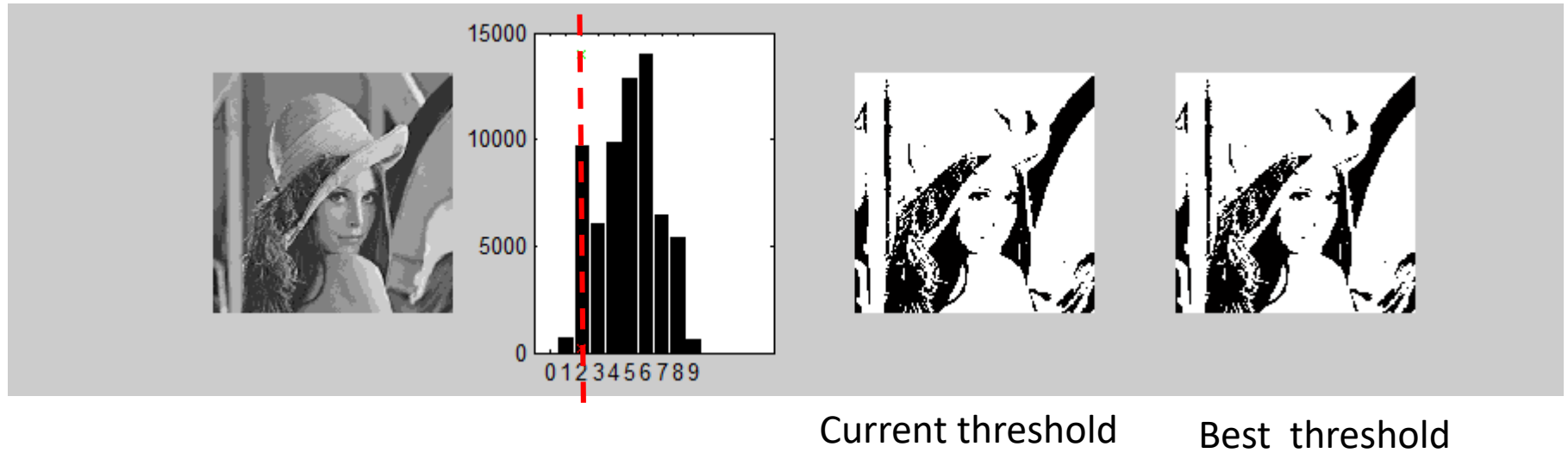
***Otsu algorithm move this, to find the smallest of this

Otsu's method



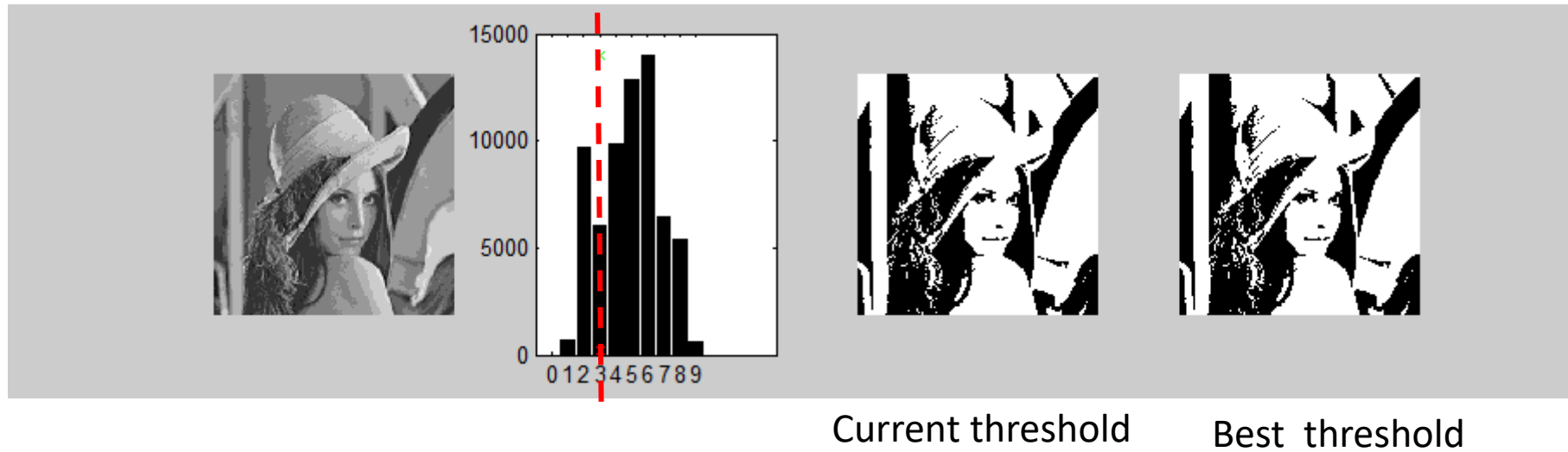
Iteration	μ_b	σ_b^2	w_b	μ_f	σ_f^2	w_f	σ_w^2	Bin
2	1.0000	0	0.0100	4.9127	3.3687	0.9900	3.3350	1
								2
								3
								4
								5
								6
								7
								8

Otsu's method



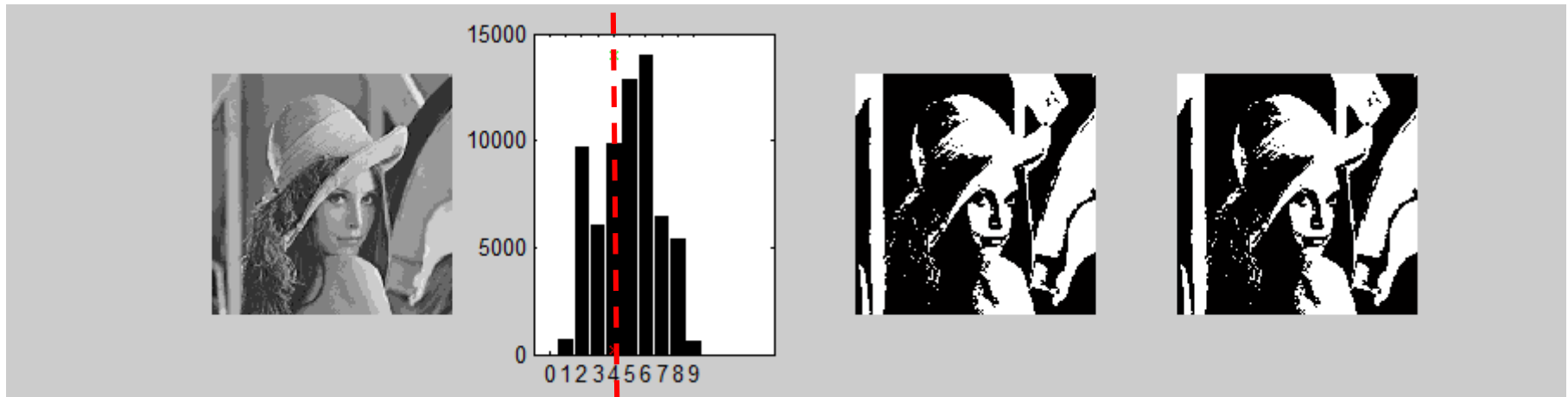
Iteration	μ_b	σ_b^2	w_b	μ_f	σ_f^2	w_f	σ_w^2	Bin
2	1.0000	0	0.0100	4.9127	3.3687	0.9900	3.3350	1
3	1.9368	0.0592	0.1582	5.4253	2.2057	0.8418	1.8662	2
								3
								4
								5
								6
								7
								8

Otsu's method



Iteration	μ_b	σ_b^2	w_b	μ_f	σ_f^2	w_f	σ_w^2	Bin
2	1.0000	0	0.0100	4.9127	3.3687	0.9900	3.3350	1
3	1.9368	0.0592	0.1582	5.4253	2.2057	0.8418	1.8662	2
4	2.3289	0.3005	0.2506	5.7244	1.6628	0.7494	1.3214	3
								4
								5
								6
								7
								8

Otsu's method

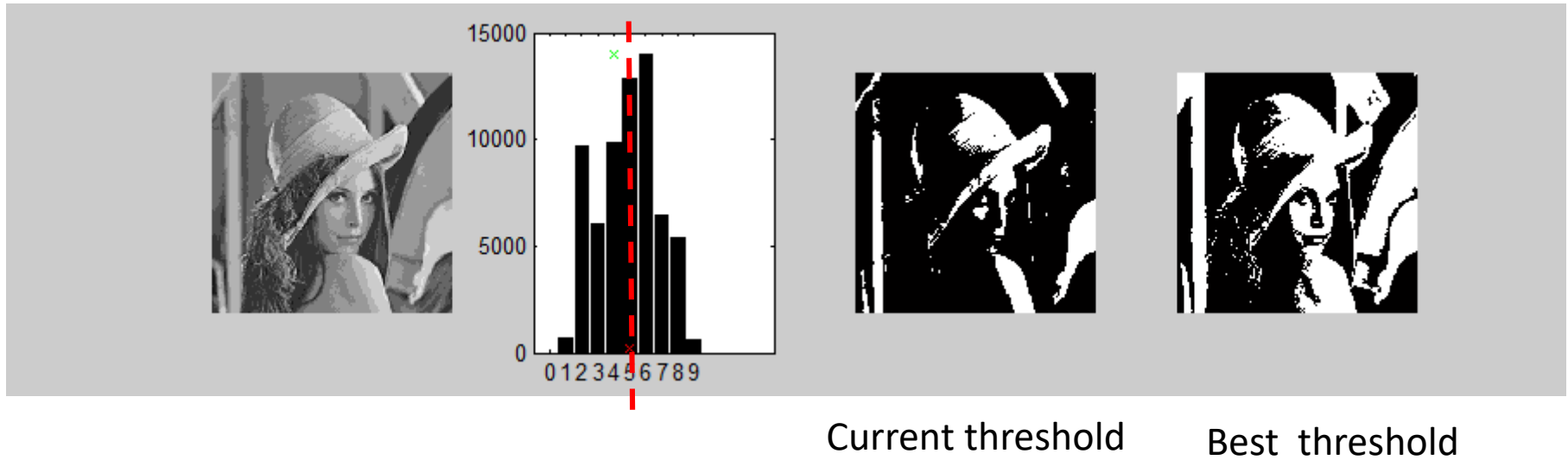


Current threshold

Best threshold

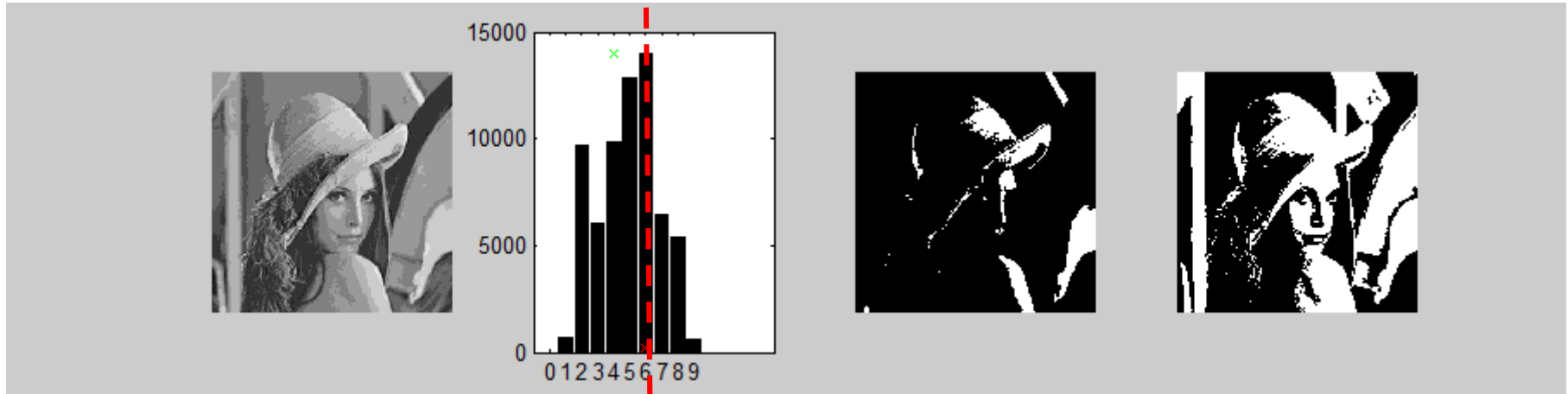
Iteration	μ_b	σ_b^2	w_b	μ_f	σ_f^2	w_f	σ_w^2	Bin
2	1.0000	0	0.0100	4.9127	3.3687	0.9900	3.3350	1
3	1.9368	0.0592	0.1582	5.4253	2.2057	0.8418	1.8662	2
4	2.3289	0.3005	0.2506	5.7244	1.6628	0.7494	1.3214	3
5	2.9543	0.8420	0.4004	6.1554	1.1495	0.5996	1.0263	4
								5
								6
								7
								8

Otsu's method



Iteration	μ_b	σ_b^2	w_b	μ_f	σ_f^2	w_f	σ_w^2	Bin
2	1.0000	0	0.0100	4.9127	3.3687	0.9900	3.3350	1
3	1.9368	0.0592	0.1582	5.4253	2.2057	0.8418	1.8662	2
4	2.3289	0.3005	0.2506	5.7244	1.6628	0.7494	1.3214	3
5	2.9543	0.8420	0.4004	6.1554	1.1495	0.5996	1.0263	4
6	3.6273	1.4888	0.5967	6.7179	0.7428	0.4033	1.1880	5
								6
								7
								8

Otsu's method

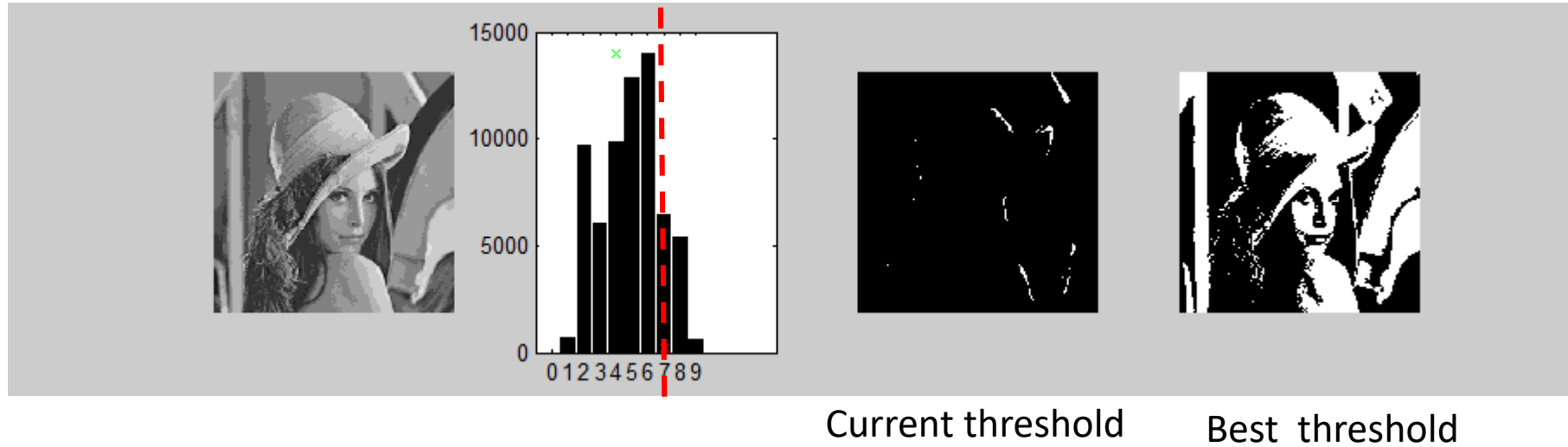


Current threshold

Best threshold

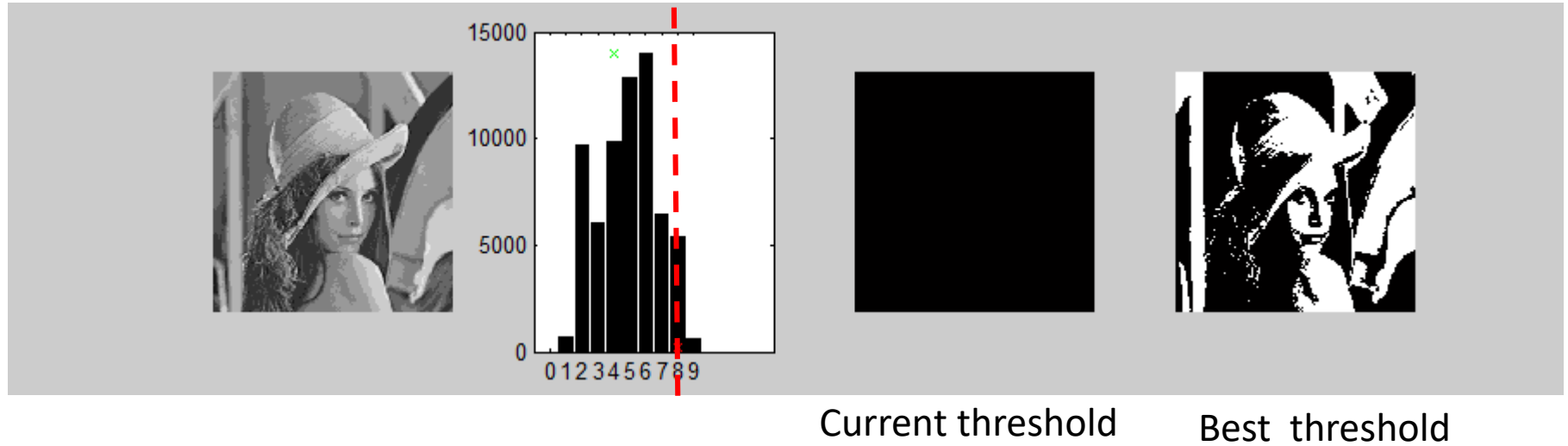
Iteration	μ_b	σ_b^2	w_b	μ_f	σ_f^2	w_f	σ_w^2	Bin
2	1.0000	0	0.0100	4.9127	3.3687	0.9900	3.3350	1
3	1.9368	0.0592	0.1582	5.4253	2.2057	0.8418	1.8662	2
4	2.3289	0.3005	0.2506	5.7244	1.6628	0.7494	1.3214	3
5	2.9543	0.8420	0.4004	6.1554	1.1495	0.5996	1.0263	4
6	3.6273	1.4888	0.5967	6.7179	0.7428	0.4033	1.1880	5
7	4.2535	2.1896	0.8107	7.5291	0.3417	0.1893	1.8397	6
								7
								8

Otsu's method



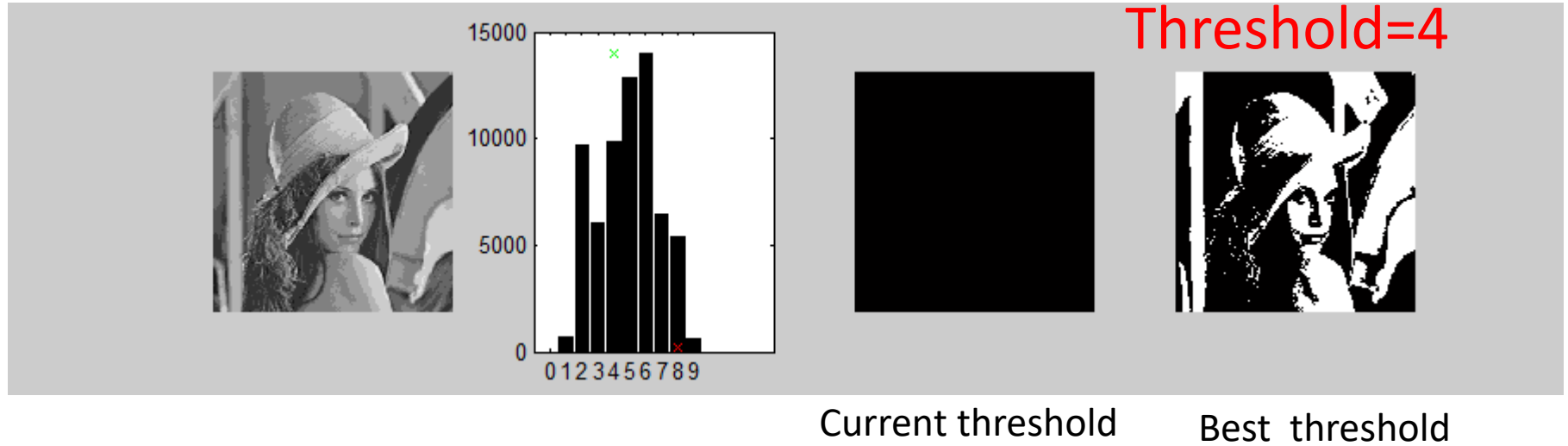
Iteration	μ_b	σ_b^2	w_b	μ_f	σ_f^2	w_f	σ_w^2	Bin
2	1.0000	0	0.0100	4.9127	3.3687	0.9900	3.3350	1
3	1.9368	0.0592	0.1582	5.4253	2.2057	0.8418	1.8662	2
4	2.3289	0.3005	0.2506	5.7244	1.6628	0.7494	1.3214	3
5	2.9543	0.8420	0.4004	6.1554	1.1495	0.5996	1.0263	4
6	3.6273	1.4888	0.5967	6.7179	0.7428	0.4033	1.1880	5
7	4.2535	2.1896	0.8107	7.5291	0.3417	0.1893	1.8397	6
8	4.5494	2.6789	0.9086	8.0958	0.0866	0.0914	2.4419	7

Otsu's method



Iteration	μ_b	σ_b^2	w_b	μ_f	σ_f^2	w_f	σ_w^2	Bin
2	1.0000	0	0.0100	4.9127	3.3687	0.9900	3.3350	1
3	1.9368	0.0592	0.1582	5.4253	2.2057	0.8418	1.8662	2
4	2.3289	0.3005	0.2506	5.7244	1.6628	0.7494	1.3214	3
5	2.9543	0.8420	0.4004	6.1554	1.1495	0.5996	1.0263	4
6	3.6273	1.4888	0.5967	6.7179	0.7428	0.4033	1.1880	5
7	4.2535	2.1896	0.8107	7.5291	0.3417	0.1893	1.8397	6
8	4.5494	2.6789	0.9086	8.0958	0.0866	0.0914	2.4419	7
9	4.8371	3.3656	0.9912	9.0000	0	0.0088	3.3361	8

Otsu's method



Iteration	μ_b	σ_b^2	w_b	μ_f	σ_f^2	w_f	σ_w^2	Bin
2	1.0000	0	0.0100	4.9127	3.3687	0.9900	3.3350	1
3	1.9368	0.0592	0.1582	5.4253	2.2057	0.8418	1.8662	2
4	2.3289	0.3005	0.2506	5.7244	1.6628	0.7494	1.3214	3
5	2.9543	0.8420	0.4004	6.1554	1.1495	0.5996	1.0263	4
6	3.6273	1.4888	0.5967	6.7179	0.7428	0.4033	1.1880	5
7	4.2535	2.1896	0.8107	7.5291	0.3417	0.1893	1.8397	6
8	4.5494	2.6789	0.9086	8.0958	0.0866	0.0914	2.4419	7
9	4.8371	3.3656	0.9912	9.0000	0	0.0088	3.3361	8

Otsu's method

A Faster Approach

Within-Class Variance $\sigma_w^2 = (w_b \times \sigma_b^2) + (w_f \times \sigma_f^2)$

Between Class Variance $\sigma_B^2 = \sigma^2 - \sigma_w^2$

However $\mu = (w_b \times \mu_b) + (w_f \times \mu_f)$

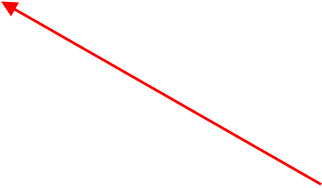
$$\sigma_B^2 = w_b(\mu_b - \mu)^2 + w_f(\mu_f - \mu)^2$$

$$\sigma_B^2 = w_b w_f (\mu_b - \mu_f)^2$$

$$\sigma_w^2 \propto \frac{1}{\sigma_B^2}$$

Otsu's method

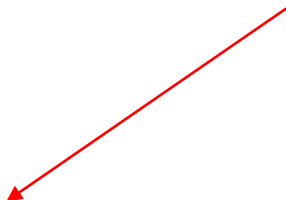
Within-Class Variance

$$\sigma_w^2 = (w_b \times \sigma_b^2) + (w_f \times \sigma_f^2)$$


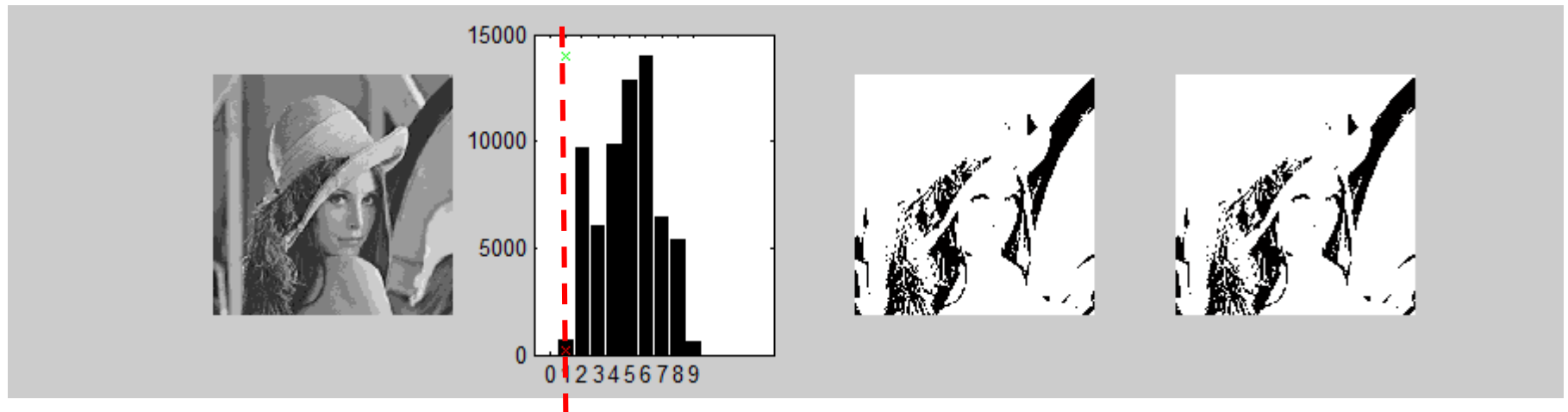
Traditional Otsu move threshold to **minimize** Within-class Variance

Traditional Otsu move threshold to **maximize** Between-class Variance

Between Class Variance

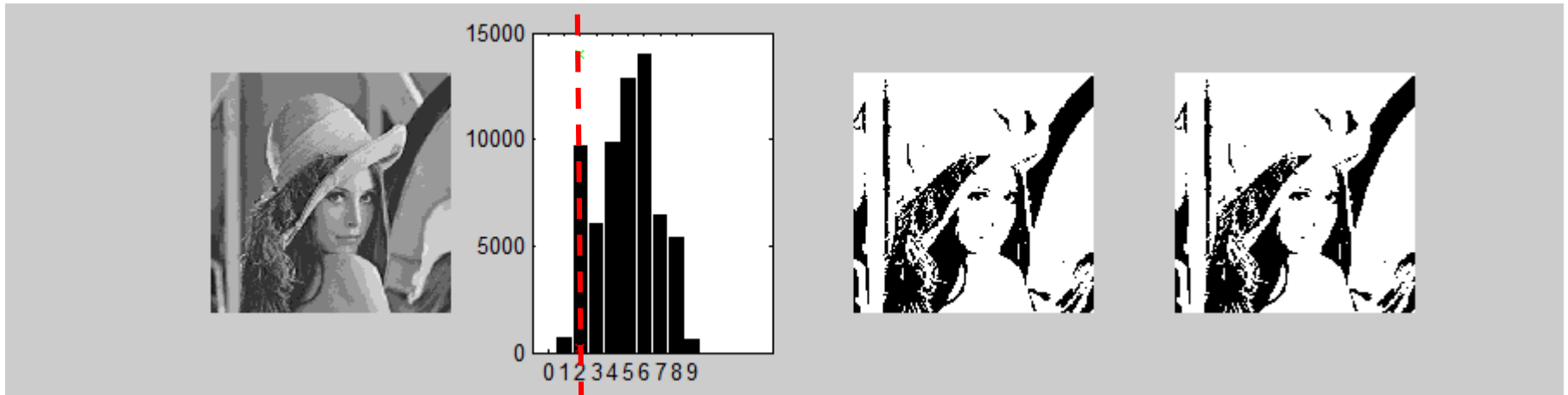
$$\sigma_B^2 = w_b w_f (\mu_b - \mu_f)^2$$


Otsu's method(Fast)



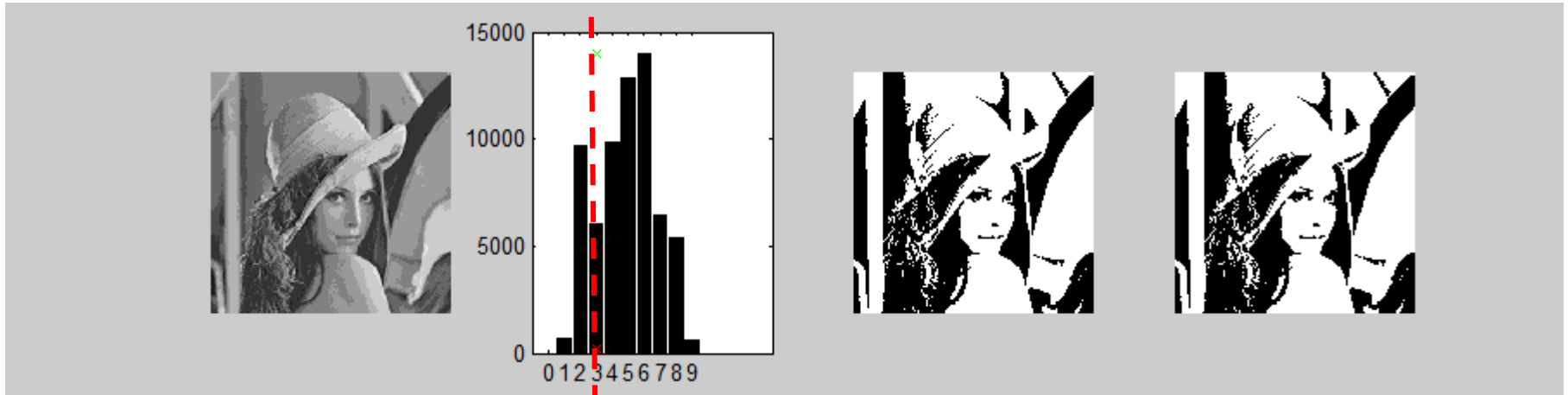
Iteration	Current threshold					Best threshold	
	μ_b	w_b	μ_f	w_f	σ_w^2	Bin	
2	1.0000	0.0100	4.9127	0.9900	0.1515	1	
						2	
						3	
						4	
						5	
						6	
						7	
						8	

Otsu's method(Fast)



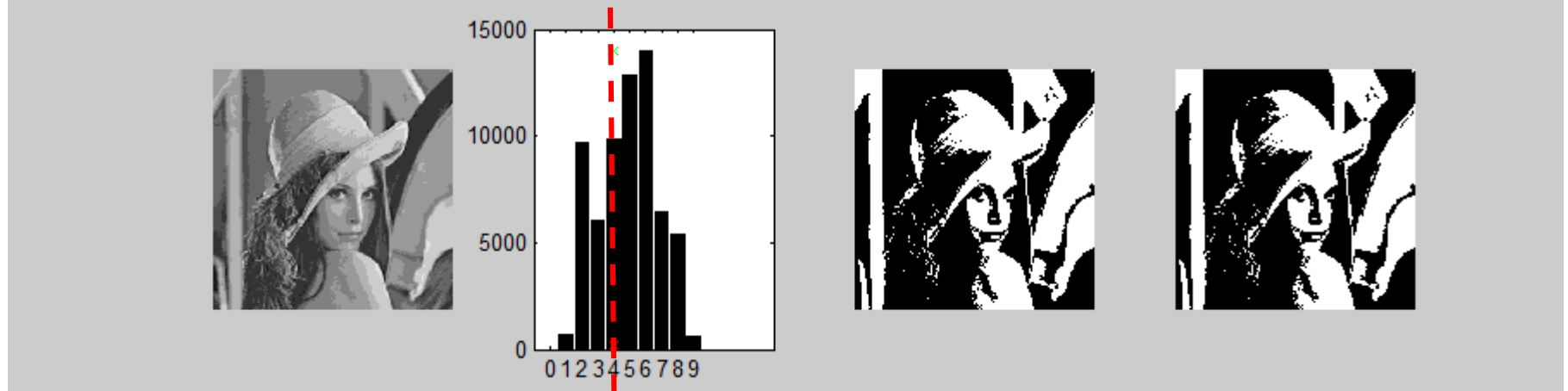
Iteration	Current threshold					Best threshold
	μ_b	w_b	μ_f	w_f	σ_w^2	Bin
2	1.0000	0.0100	4.9127	0.9900	0.1515	1
3	1.9368	0.1582	5.4253	0.8418	1.6203	2
						3
						4
						5
						6
						7
						8

Otsu's method(Fast)



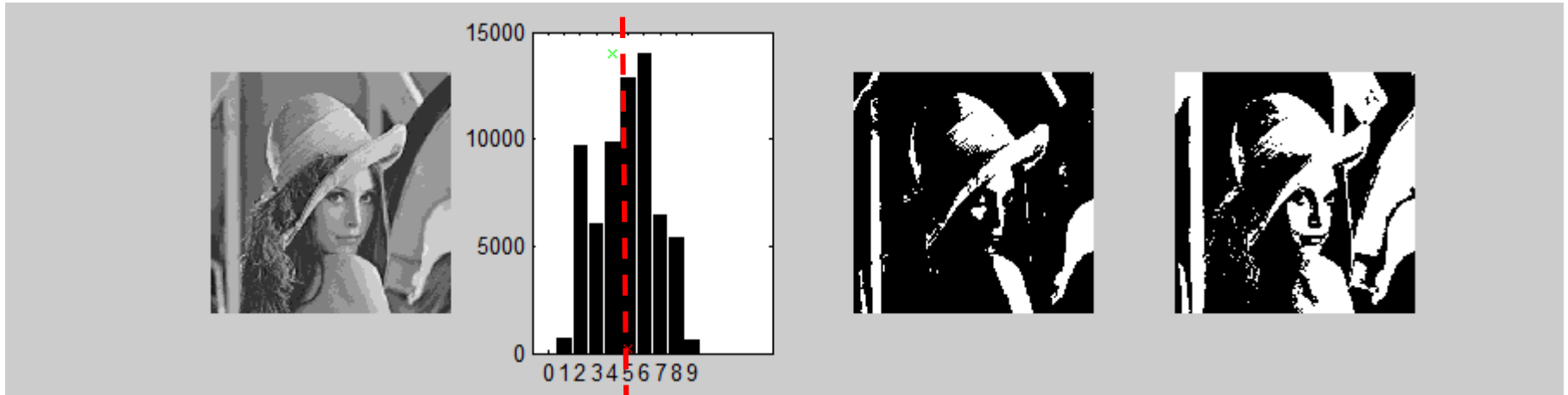
Iteration	Current threshold					Best threshold
	μ_b	w_b	μ_f	w_f	σ_w^2	Bin
2	1.0000	0.0100	4.9127	0.9900	0.1515	1
3	1.9368	0.1582	5.4253	0.8418	1.6203	2
4	2.3289	0.2506	5.7244	0.7494	2.1651	3
						4
						5
						6
						7
						8

Otsu's method(Fast)



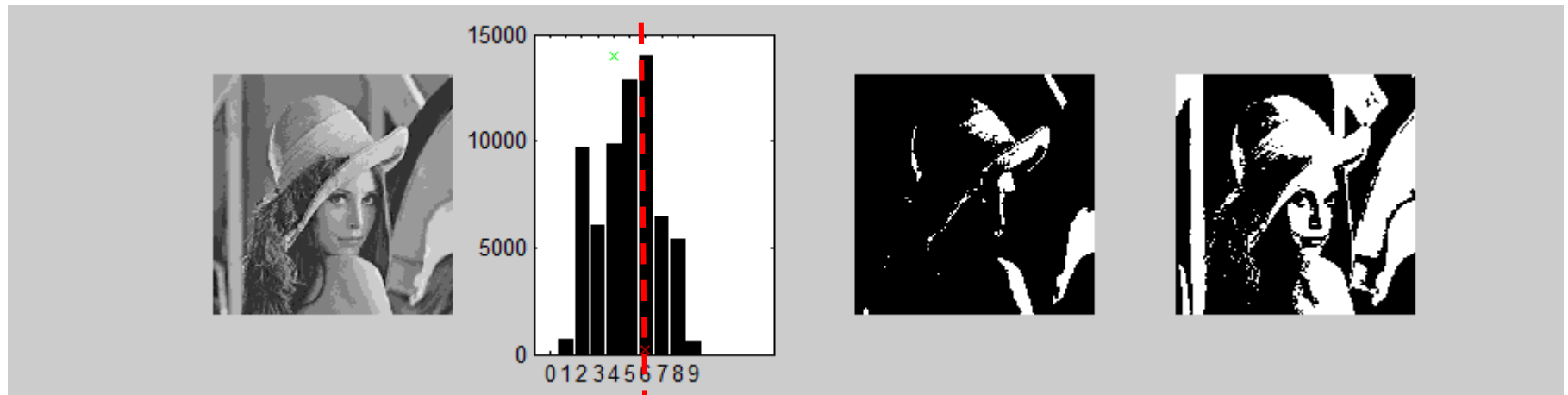
Iteration	Current threshold					Best threshold
	μ_b	w_b	μ_f	w_f	σ_w^2	
2	1.0000	0.0100	4.9127	0.9900	0.1515	1
3	1.9368	0.1582	5.4253	0.8418	1.6203	2
4	2.3289	0.2506	5.7244	0.7494	2.1651	3
5	2.9543	0.4004	6.1554	0.5996	2.4602	4
						5
						6
						7
						8

Otsu's method(Fast)



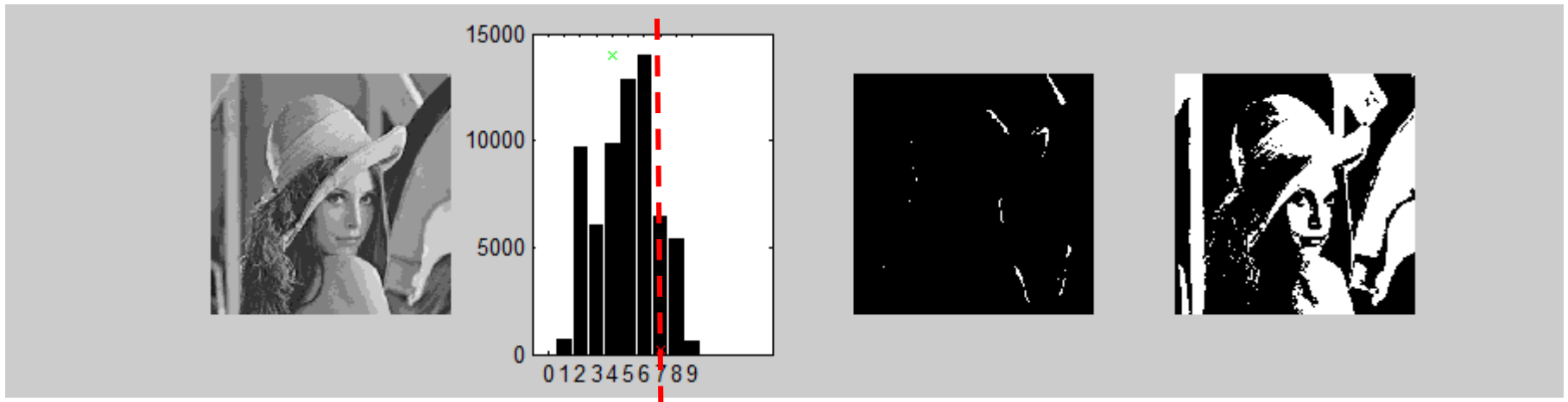
Iteration	Current threshold					Best threshold
	μ_b	w_b	μ_f	w_f	σ_w^2	Bin
2	1.0000	0.0100	4.9127	0.9900	0.1515	1
3	1.9368	0.1582	5.4253	0.8418	1.6203	2
4	2.3289	0.2506	5.7244	0.7494	2.1651	3
5	2.9543	0.4004	6.1554	0.5996	2.4602	4
6	3.6273	0.5967	6.7179	0.4033	2.2985	5
						6
						7
						8

Otsu's method(Fast)



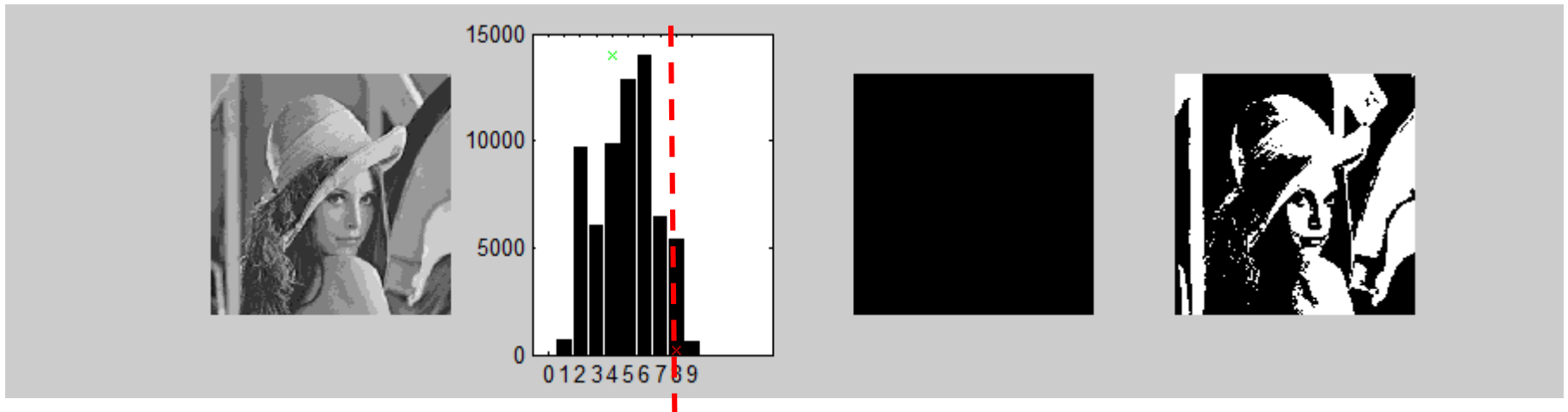
Iteration	Current threshold					Best threshold
	μ_b	w_b	μ_f	w_f	σ_w^2	Bin
2	1.0000	0.0100	4.9127	0.9900	0.1515	1
3	1.9368	0.1582	5.4253	0.8418	1.6203	2
4	2.3289	0.2506	5.7244	0.7494	2.1651	3
5	2.9543	0.4004	6.1554	0.5996	2.4602	4
6	3.6273	0.5967	6.7179	0.4033	2.2985	5
7	4.2535	0.8107	7.5291	0.1893	1.6468	6
						7
						8

Otsu's method(Fast)



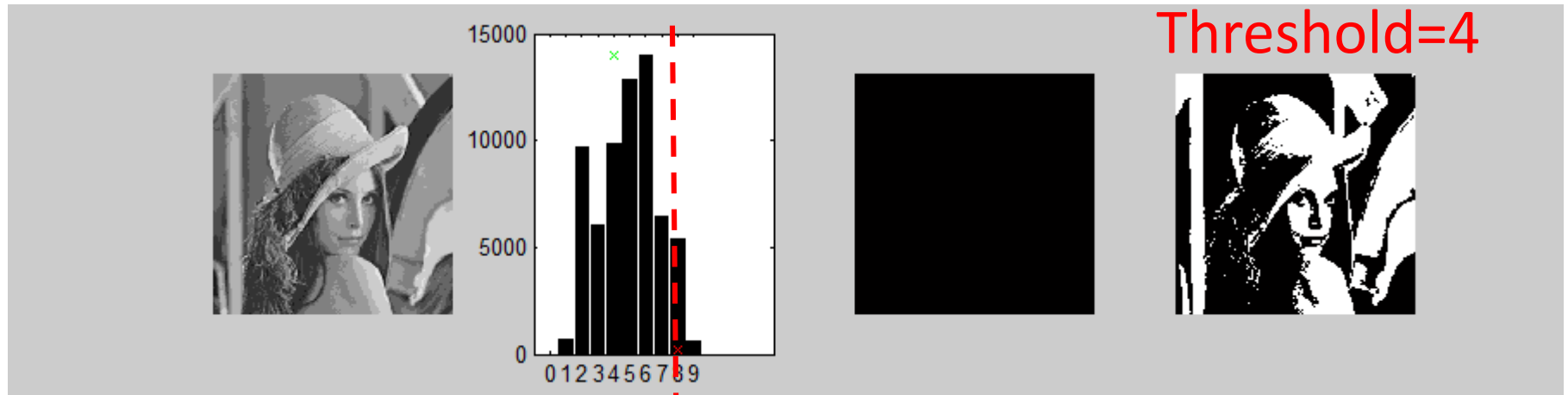
Iteration	Current threshold					Best threshold
	μ_b	w_b	μ_f	w_f	σ_w^2	Bin
2	1.0000	0.0100	4.9127	0.9900	0.1515	1
3	1.9368	0.1582	5.4253	0.8418	1.6203	2
4	2.3289	0.2506	5.7244	0.7494	2.1651	3
5	2.9543	0.4004	6.1554	0.5996	2.4602	4
6	3.6273	0.5967	6.7179	0.4033	2.2985	5
7	4.2535	0.8107	7.5291	0.1893	1.6468	6
8	4.5494	0.9086	8.0958	0.0914	1.0446	7
						8

Otsu's method(Fast)



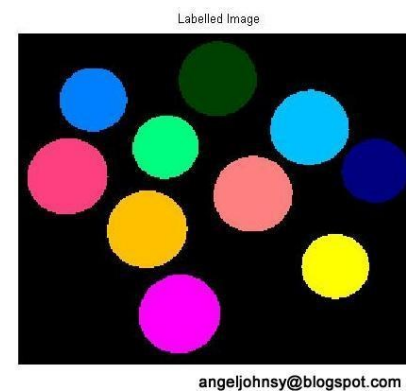
Iteration	Current threshold					Best threshold
	μ_b	w_b	μ_f	w_f	σ_w^2	Bin
2	1.0000	0.0100	4.9127	0.9900	0.1515	1
3	1.9368	0.1582	5.4253	0.8418	1.6203	2
4	2.3289	0.2506	5.7244	0.7494	2.1651	3
5	2.9543	0.4004	6.1554	0.5996	2.4602	4
6	3.6273	0.5967	6.7179	0.4033	2.2985	5
7	4.2535	0.8107	7.5291	0.1893	1.6468	6
8	4.5494	0.9086	8.0958	0.0914	1.0446	7
9	4.8371	0.9912	9.0000	0.0088	0.1505	8

Otsu's method(Fast)



Iteration	Current threshold					Best threshold
	μ_b	w_b	μ_f	w_f	σ_w^2	Bin
2	1.0000	0.0100	4.9127	0.9900	0.1515	1
3	1.9368	0.1582	5.4253	0.8418	1.6203	2
4	2.3289	0.2506	5.7244	0.7494	2.1651	3
5	2.9543	0.4004	6.1554	0.5996	2.4602	4
6	3.6273	0.5967	6.7179	0.4033	2.2985	5
7	4.2535	0.8107	7.5291	0.1893	1.6468	6
8	4.5494	0.9086	8.0958	0.0914	1.0446	7
9	4.8371	0.9912	9.0000	0.0088	0.1505	8

Pixel Neighborhood



Pixel Neighborhood

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25

4-connected neighbors

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25

8-connected neighbors

Pixel Neighborhood

Connected-component labelling

0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

V

p is current pixel

If **all neighbours are 0** then assign **a new label** to p

else

If only **one neighbour has $V=\{1\}$** then assign **its label** to p

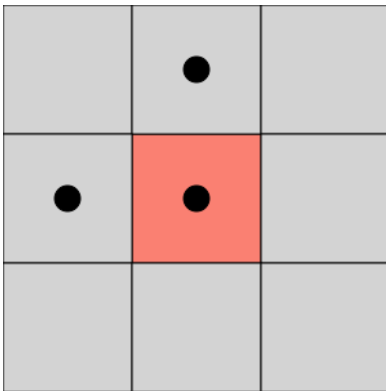
else

If more than one of the neighbours have **$V=\{1\}$** then assign one of the labels to p and make a note of the equivalences.

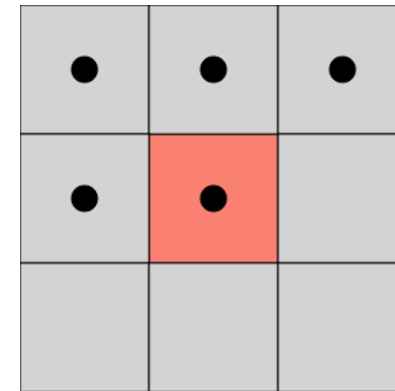
Pixel Neighborhood

Connected-component labelling

0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



4-connected neighbors



8-connected neighbors

Pixel Neighborhood

Connected-component labelling

0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

V

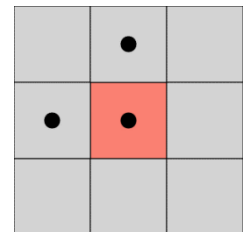
4-connected neighbors

If **all neighbours are 0** then assign **a new label** to p
else

If only **one neighbour has $V=\{1\}$** then assign **its label** to p

else

If more than one of the neighbours have **$V=\{1\}$** then assign **one of the labels** to p and make a note of the **equivalences**.



Pixel Neighborhood

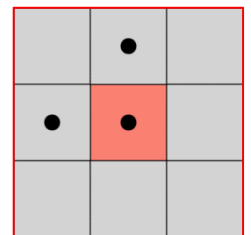
Connected-component labelling

0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

V

X									

4-connected neighbors



→ If $V=\{1\}$ then

If **all neighbours are 0** then assign **a new label** to p

else

If only **one neighbour has $V=\{1\}$** then assign **its label** to p

else

If more than one of the neighbours have $V=\{1\}$ then assign one of the labels to p and make a note of the equivalences.

Pixel Neighborhood

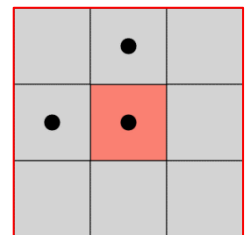
Connected-component labelling

0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

V

	X								

4-connected neighbors



If $V=\{1\}$ then

→ If **all neighbours are 0** then assign **a new label** to p
else

If only **one neighbour has $V=\{1\}$** then assign **its label** to p

else

If more than one of the neighbours have $V=\{1\}$ then assign one of the labels to p and make a note of the equivalences.

Pixel Neighborhood

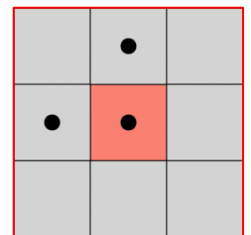
Connected-component labelling

0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

V

	1								

4-connected neighbors



If $V=\{1\}$ then

→ If **all neighbours are 0** then assign **a new label** to p
else

If only **one neighbour has $V=\{1\}$** then assign **its label** to p

else

If more than one of the neighbours have $V=\{1\}$ then assign one of the labels to p and make a note of the equivalences.

Pixel Neighborhood

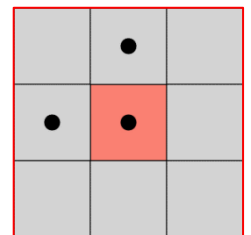
Connected-component labelling

0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

V

	1	X							

4-connected neighbors



→ If $V=\{1\}$ then

If **all neighbours are 0** then assign **a new label** to p

else

If only **one neighbour has $V=\{1\}$** then assign **its label** to p

else

If more than one of the neighbours have $V=\{1\}$ then assign one of the labels to p and make a note of the equivalences.

Pixel Neighborhood

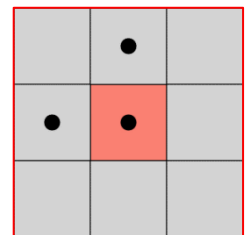
Connected-component labelling

0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

V

	1		x						

4-connected neighbors



If $V=\{1\}$ then

→ If **all neighbours are 0** then assign **a new label** to p
else

If only **one neighbour has $V=\{1\}$** then assign **its label** to p

else

If more than one of the neighbours have $V=\{1\}$ then assign one of the labels to p and make a note of the equivalences.

Pixel Neighborhood

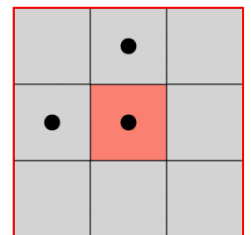
Connected-component labelling

0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

V

	1		2						

4-connected neighbors



If $V=\{1\}$ then

→ If **all neighbours are 0** then assign **a new label** to p
else

If only **one neighbour has $V=\{1\}$** then assign **its label** to p

else

If more than one of the neighbours have $V=\{1\}$ then assign one of the labels to p and make a note of the equivalences.

Pixel Neighborhood

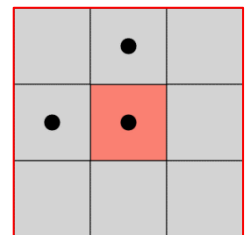
Connected-component labelling

0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

V

	1		2						x

4-connected neighbors



→ If $V=\{1\}$ then

If **all neighbours are 0** then assign **a new label** to p

else

If only **one neighbour has $V=\{1\}$** then assign **its label** to p

else

If more than one of the neighbours have $V=\{1\}$ then assign one of the labels to p and make a note of the equivalences.

Pixel Neighborhood

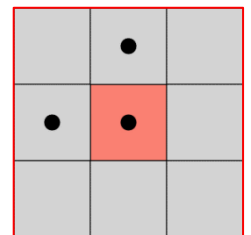
Connected-component labelling

0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

V

	1		2						
	X								

4-connected neighbors



If $V=\{1\}$ then

If **all neighbours are 0** then assign **a new label** to p

else

→ If only **one neighbour has $V=\{1\}$** then assign **its label** to p

else

If more than one of the neighbours have $V=\{1\}$ then assign one of the labels to p and make a note of the equivalences.

Pixel Neighborhood

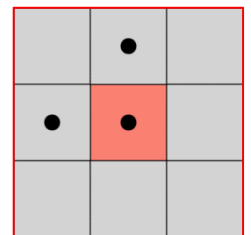
Connected-component labelling

0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

V

	1		2						
	1								

4-connected neighbors



If $V=\{1\}$ then

If **all neighbours are 0** then assign **a new label** to p

else

→ If only **one neighbour has $V=\{1\}$** then assign **its label** to p

else

If more than one of the neighbours have $V=\{1\}$ then assign one of the labels to p and make a note of the equivalences.

Pixel Neighborhood

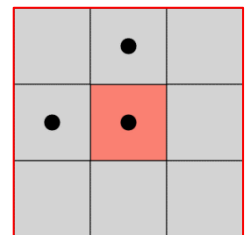
Connected-component labelling

0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

V

	1		2						
	1		2						

4-connected neighbors



If $V=\{1\}$ then

If **all neighbours are 0** then assign **a new label** to p

else

→ If only **one neighbour has $V=\{1\}$** then assign **its label** to p

else

If more than one of the neighbours have $V=\{1\}$ then assign one of the labels to p and make a note of the equivalences.

Pixel Neighborhood

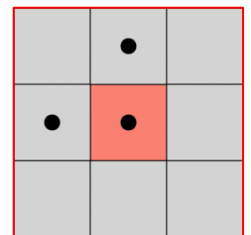
Connected-component labelling

0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

V

	1		2						
	1		2						
	1		2						
	1	1	X						

4-connected neighbors



If $V=\{1\}$ then

If **all neighbours are 0** then assign **a new label** to p

else

If only **one neighbour has $V=\{1\}$** then assign **its label** to p

else

➔ If more than one of the neighbours have $V=\{1\}$ then assign one of the labels to p and make a note of the equivalences.

Pixel Neighborhood

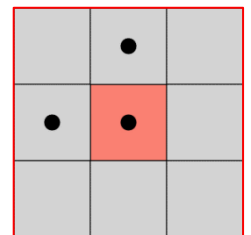
Connected-component labelling

0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

V

	1		2						
	1		2						
	1		2						
	1	1	X						

4-connected neighbors



If $V=\{1\}$ then

If **all neighbours are 0** then assign **a new label** to p

else

If only **one neighbour has $V=\{1\}$** then assign **its label** to p

else

➔ If more than one of the neighbours have $V=\{1\}$ then assign one of the labels to p and make a note of the equivalences.

Pixel Neighborhood

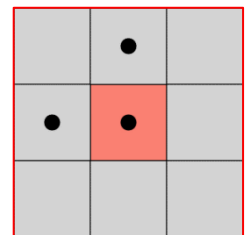
Connected-component labelling

0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

V

	1		1						
	1		1						
	1		1						
	1	1	X						

4-connected neighbors



If $V=\{1\}$ then

If **all neighbours are 0** then assign **a new label** to p

else

If only **one neighbour has $V=\{1\}$** then assign **its label** to p

else

➔ If more than one of the neighbours have $V=\{1\}$ then assign one of the labels to p and make a note of the equivalences.

Pixel Neighborhood

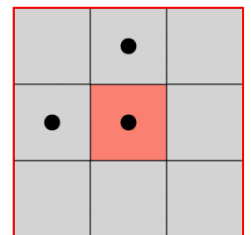
Connected-component labelling

0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

V

	1		1						
	1		1						
	1		1						
	1	1	1						

4-connected neighbors



If $V=\{1\}$ then

If **all neighbours are 0** then assign **a new label** to p

else

If only **one neighbour has $V=\{1\}$** then assign **its label** to p

else

➔ If more than one of the neighbours have $V=\{1\}$ then assign one of the labels to p and make a note of the equivalences.

Pixel Neighborhood

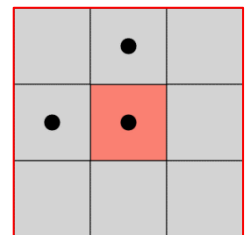
Connected-component labelling

0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

V

	1		1						
	1		1						
	1		1						
	1	1	1						
	1		1		X				

4-connected neighbors



If $V=\{1\}$ then

→ If **all neighbours are 0** then assign **a new label** to p
else

If only **one neighbour has $V=\{1\}$** then assign **its label** to p
else

If **more than one of the neighbours have $V=\{1\}$** then assign **one of the labels** to p and make a note of the **equivalences**.

Pixel Neighborhood

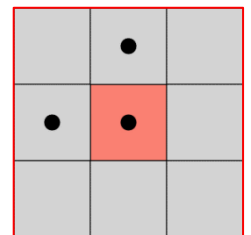
Connected-component labelling

0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

V

	1		1						
	1		1						
	1		1						
	1	1	1						
	1		1		2				

4-connected neighbors



If $V=\{1\}$ then

→ If **all neighbours are 0** then assign **a new label** to p
else

If only **one neighbour has $V=\{1\}$** then assign **its label** to p

else

If more than one of the neighbours have $V=\{1\}$ then assign one of the labels to p and make a note of the equivalences.

Pixel Neighborhood

Connected-component labelling

0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

V

	1		1						
	1		1						
	1		1						
	1	1	1						
	1		1		2	2			
	1		1		2	2			

4-connected neighbors

If $V=\{1\}$ then

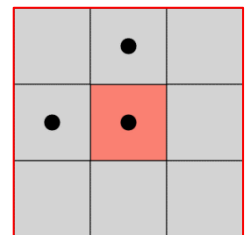
If **all neighbours are 0** then assign **a new label** to p

else

If only **one neighbour has $V=\{1\}$** then assign **its label** to p

else

If more than one of the neighbours have $V=\{1\}$ then assign one of the labels to p and make a note of the equivalences.



Pixel Neighborhood

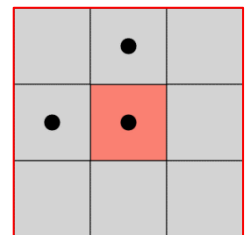
Connected-component labelling

0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

V

	1		1						
	1		1						
	1		1						
	1	1	1						
	1		1		2	2			
	1		1		2	2			

4-connected neighbors



If $V=\{1\}$ then

If **all neighbours are 0** then assign **a new label** to p

else

If only **one neighbour has $V=\{1\}$** then assign **its label** to p

else

If more than one of the neighbours have $V=\{1\}$ then assign one of the labels to p and make a note of the equivalences.

Homework !

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Segment this image using

1) 4-connected neighbors

2) 8-connected neighbors

Matlab image processing function

Labelling:

```
L=bwlabel(im);
```

Coordinate search:

```
[r c]=find(L==label);
```

Coloring Label:

```
im_rgb=label2rgb(L);
```


Pixel connectivity

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pixel_connectivity

