

# Immagini e clustering

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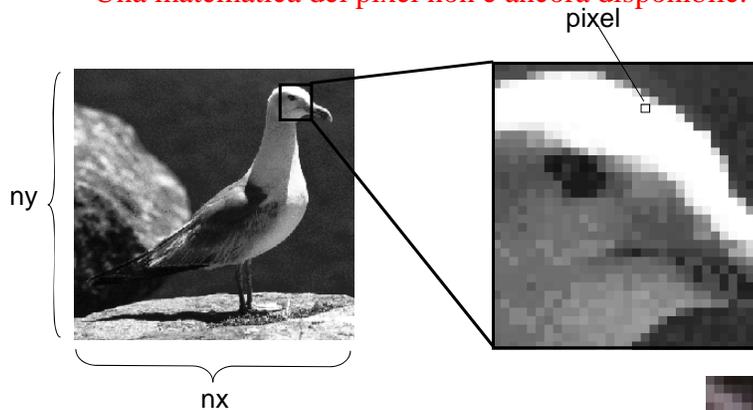
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## IMMAGINI DIGITALI



Una matematica del pixel non è ancora disponibile.



$$\text{IMG} = \text{Matrice } nx,ny = \begin{pmatrix} 142 & 174 & 164 & 144 & \dots & \dots \\ 107 & \dots & & & & \\ \dots & & & & & \\ \dots & & & & & \end{pmatrix} \quad ny$$



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2/24 **nx**

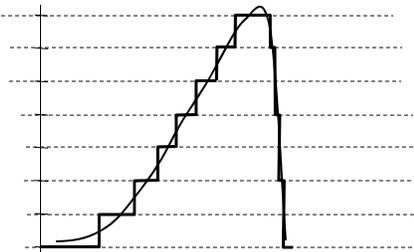


## IMMAGINI DIGITALI (immagini mediche su 12-14 bit)

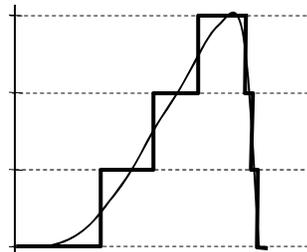


Quantizzazione:

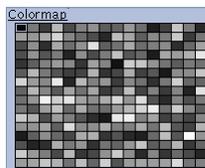
$n \text{ bit} \Rightarrow 2^n \text{ colori}$



ES.:  $3 \text{ bit} \Rightarrow 2^3 = 8 \text{ 'gradini'}$

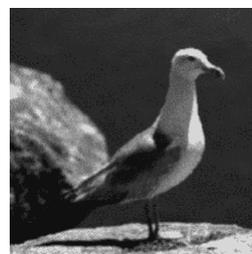


$2 \text{ bit} \Rightarrow 2^2 = 4 \text{ 'gradini'}$



8 bit  $\Rightarrow$  256 colori

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3 bit  $\Rightarrow$  8 colori

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## Colore



Colour is the colour which is perceived, seen, that is the colour which is reflected by the objects surface. Color is coded with three parameters (three channels).

Colour images are represented as additive mixture of Red Green Blue (additive mix).

*Another important coding is:*

**Y. Brightness.** Intensità del colore. It can be viewed as the colour of the image in B/W. It is due to the illumination intensity.

**Cb, Cr.** Quantità di blu e di rosso all'interno di un'immagine.

**Y** – Brightness.

**Y**

**U, V** – Color.

**Cb, Cr**



## Colore



Colour is the colour which is perceived, seen, that is the colour which is reflected by the objects surface. Color is coded with three parameters (three channels).

Colour images are represented as additive mixture of Red Green Blue (additive mix).

*Another two important codings are:*

**Hue.** Describes the colour (red, green...)

**Saturation.** Quantity of the colour. It differentiates red from rose. It can be viewed as the difference from the colour and a grey with the same brightness.

**Brightness.** Intensità del colore, it depends on the hue and saturation. It can be viewed as the colour of the image in B/W. It is due to the illumination intensity.



## Conversione tra gli spazi colore (secondo ITU-R BT.601)



$$\begin{aligned} Y &= + 0.299 * R + 0.587 * G + 0.114 * B \\ Cb &= - 0.168736 * R - 0.331264 * G + 0.5 * B \\ Cr &= + 0.5 * R - 0.418688 * G - 0.081312 * B \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R &= Y + 1.402 * (Cr-128) \\ G &= Y - 0.34414 * (Cb-128) - 0.71414 * (Cr-128) \\ B &= Y + 1.772 * (Cb-128) \end{aligned}$$

Diversi coefficienti per ITU-R NT.709 - HDTV



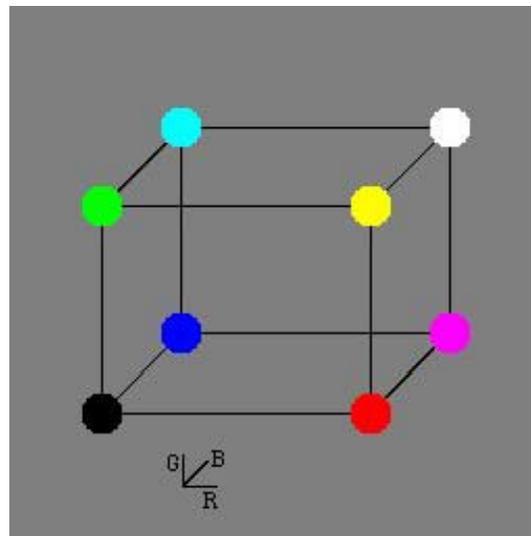
### Colors (examples in RGB)

	White	(R=255, G=255, B=255)
	Light Grey	(R=100, G=100, B=100)
	Dark grey	(R=200, G=200, B=200)
	Black	(R=0, G=0, B=0)
	Red	(R=255, G=0, B=0)
	Yellow	(R=255, G=255, B=0)
	Pale blue	(R=0, G=255, B=255)
	Green	(R=0, G=200, B=0)

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### Color Spaces - RGB

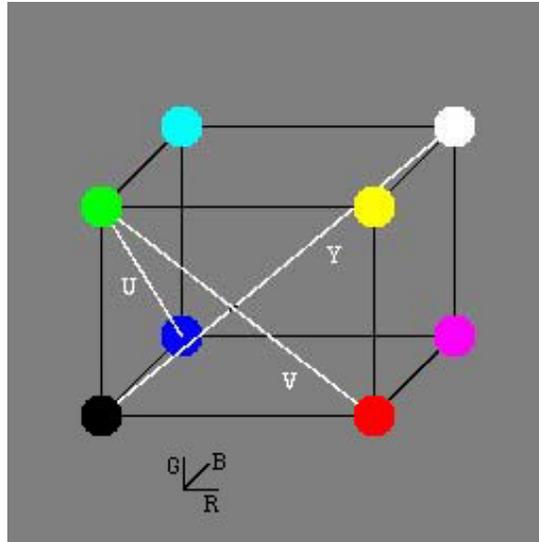


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## Color Spaces - YUV (YCbCr)

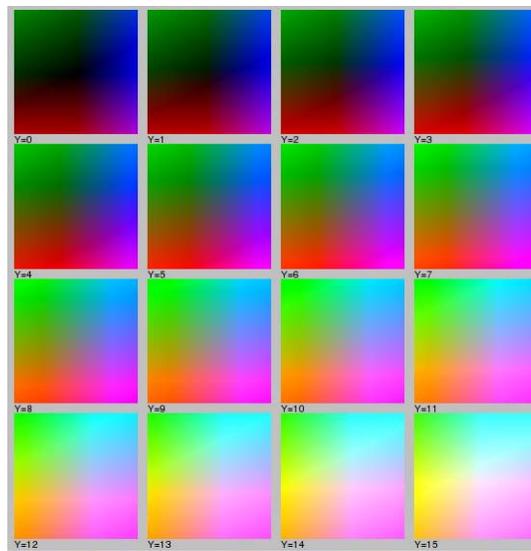


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## Color Spaces - YCbCr

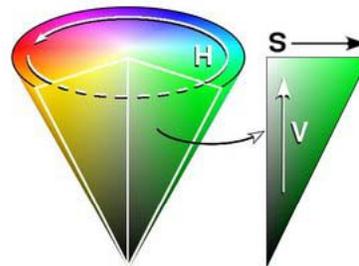
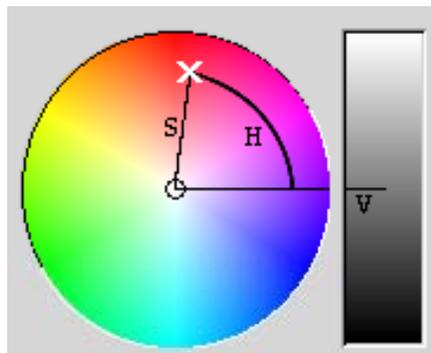


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## Color Spaces - HSV



[www.wordiq.com/definition/HSV\\_color\\_space](http://www.wordiq.com/definition/HSV_color_space)

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## Color Spaces - Discussion



- RGB
  - ◆ Handled by most capture cards
  - ◆ Used by computer monitors
  - ◆ Not easily separable channels
  
- YCbCr (YUV)
  - ◆ Handled by most capture cards
  - ◆ Used by TVs and JPEG images
  - ◆ Easily workable color space
  
- HSV
  - ◆ Rarely used in capture cards
  - ◆ Numerically unstable for grayscale pixels
  - ◆ Computationally expensive to calculate

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## Mappatura non lineare del colore (palette)



A **palette** is a given, finite set of colors for the management of digital images (that is, a **color palette**) (Wikipedia).

Rappresentazione di un colore su 4 byte: RGBA (alpha channel).  $256 * 256 * 256$  colori.

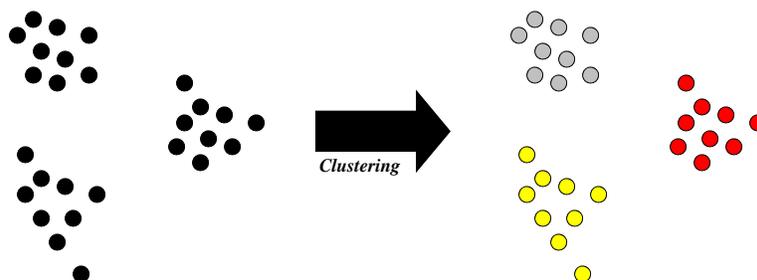
Trasformazione del monitor per la visualizzazione.



## Apprendimento non-supervisionato



- Clustering: raggruppamento degli "oggetti" in classi omogenee tra loro.
  - ◆ Raggruppamento per colore
  - ◆ Raggruppamento per forme
  - ◆ Raggruppamento per tipi
  - ◆ .....





## Esempio di clustering



Ricerca immagini su WEB.



Clustering -> Indicizzazione

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## Il clustering per...



- ... Confermare ipotesi sui dati (es. “E’ possibile identificare tre diversi tipi di clima in Italia: mediterraneo, continentale, alpino...”);
- ... Esplorare lo spazio dei dati (es. “Quanti tipi diversi di clima sono presenti in Italia?”);
- ... Semplificare l’interpretazione dei dati (“Il clima di ogni città d’Italia è approssimativamente mediterraneo, continentale o alpino.”).
- ... “Ragionare” sui dati o elaborare i dati in modo stereotipato.

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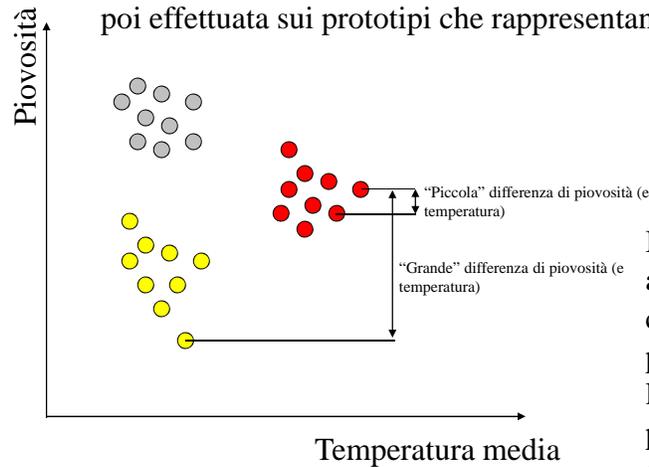
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## Clustering



Processo attraverso il quale i dati (pattern, vettori) vengono organizzati in cluster, basata sulla similarità. L'elaborazione verrà poi effettuata sui prototipi che rappresentano ciascun cluster.



I pattern appartenenti ad un cluster valido sono più simili l'uno con l'altro rispetto ai pattern appartenenti ad un cluster differente.

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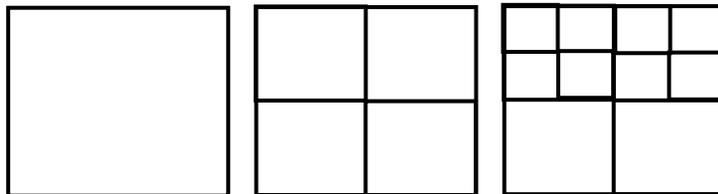
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## Algoritmi gerarchici: QTD



- Quad Tree Decomposition;
- Suddivisione gerarchica dello spazio delle feature, mediante splitting dei cluster;
- Criterio di splitting ( $\sim$ distanza tra cluster).



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## Algoritmi gerarchici: QTD



- Clusterizzazione immagini RGB, 512x512;
- Pattern: pixel (x,y);
- Feature: canali R, G, B.
- Distanza tra due pattern (non euclidea):  
 $\text{dist}(p_1, p_2) =$   
 $\text{dist}([R_1 \ G_1 \ B_1], [R_2 \ G_2 \ B_2]) =$   
 $\max(|R_1 - R_2|, |G_1 - G_2|, |B_1 - B_2|).$



## Algoritmi gerarchici: QTD



$p_1 = [0 \ 100 \ 250]$   
 $p_2 = [50 \ 100 \ 200]$   
 $p_3 = [255 \ 150 \ 50]$

$\text{dist}(p_1, p_2) = \text{dist}([R_1 \ G_1 \ B_1], [R_2 \ G_2 \ B_2]) =$   
 $\max(|R_1 - R_2|, |G_1 - G_2|, |B_1 - B_2|) = \max([50 \ 0 \ 50]) = 50.$

$\text{dist}(p_2, p_3) = 205.$

$\text{dist}(p_3, p_1) = 255.$



## Algoritmi gerarchici: QTD



Criterio di splitting: se due pixel all'interno dello stesso cluster distano più di una determinata soglia, il cluster viene diviso in 4 cluster.

Esempio applicazione: segmentazione immagini, compressione immagini, analisi locale frequenze immagini...

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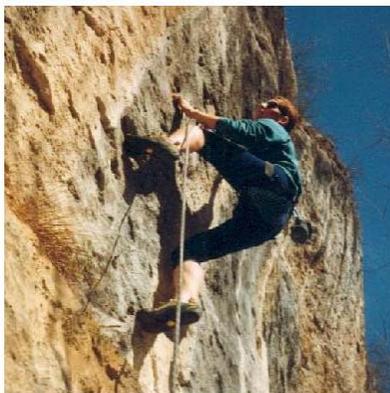


## QTD: Risultati



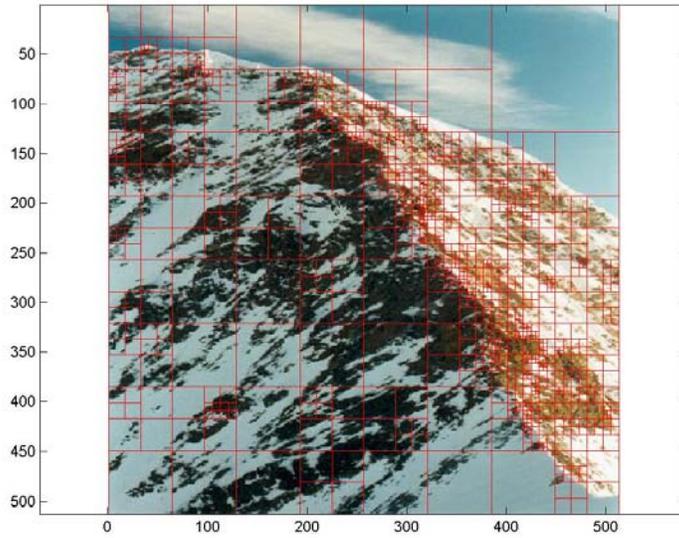
Original

Clusterized





## QTD: Risultati



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## QTD: Risultati

Original

Clusterized

