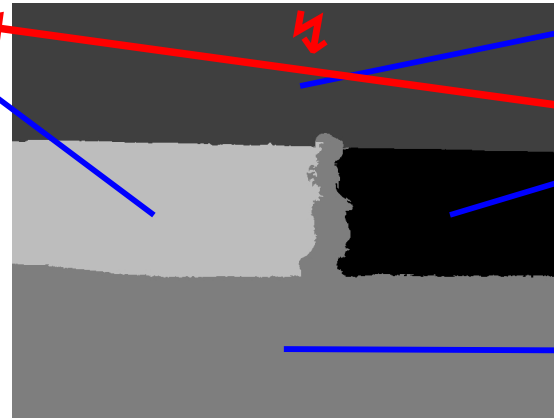


# Labelling Image Regions Using Wavelet Features and Spatial Prototypes

Carsten Saathoff, Marcin Grzegorzek and Steffen Staab  
SAMT 2008, Koblenz, Germany



Sky



Sky

Sea

Sand

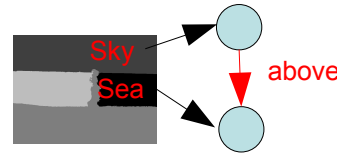
- ◆ Local features often not sufficient for classification
- ◆ Exploit explicitly defined spatial knowledge to improve labelling
  - ◆ e.g. Sky not allowed left or right of Sea
- ◆ Allow for efficient training of classifiers and spatial knowledge
  - ◆ Good labelling performance with few training examples

- ◆ Analysis Framework
- ◆ Exploiting Spatial Context, 1<sup>st</sup> try
  - ◆ Fuzzy Constraint Satisfaction (WIAMIS08)
- ◆ Contribution
- ◆ Low-Level Region Classification
  - ◆ Training of statistical models
  - ◆ Classification
- ◆ Exploiting Spatial Context, revisited
  - ◆ Binary Integer Programming
- ◆ Evaluation
- ◆ Conclusions

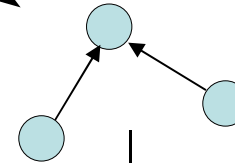
# Analysis Framework

## Training

Training Examples



Trained Spatial Background Knowledge



Low Level Classifiers

(x,x,x,x)  
(x,x,x,x)  
(x,x,x,x)  
(x,x,x,x)



Hypotheses Generation

Spatial Relations Extraction

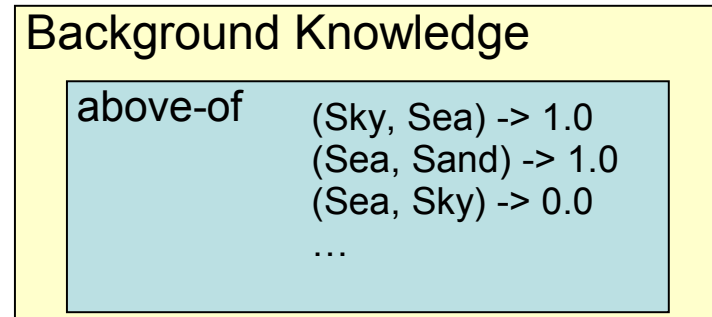
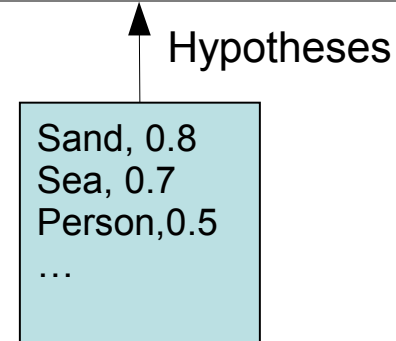
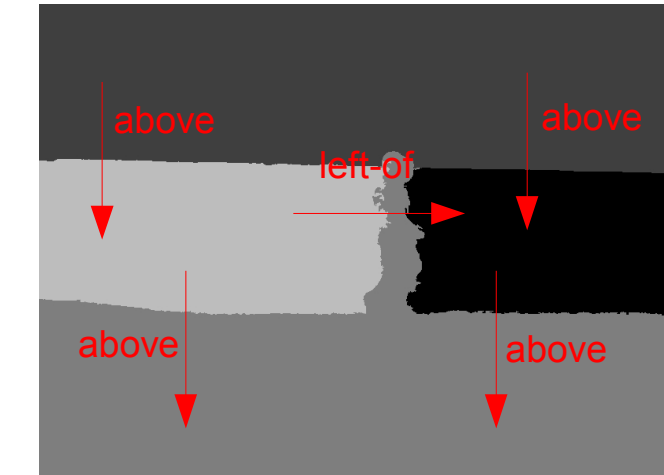
Spatial Reasoning

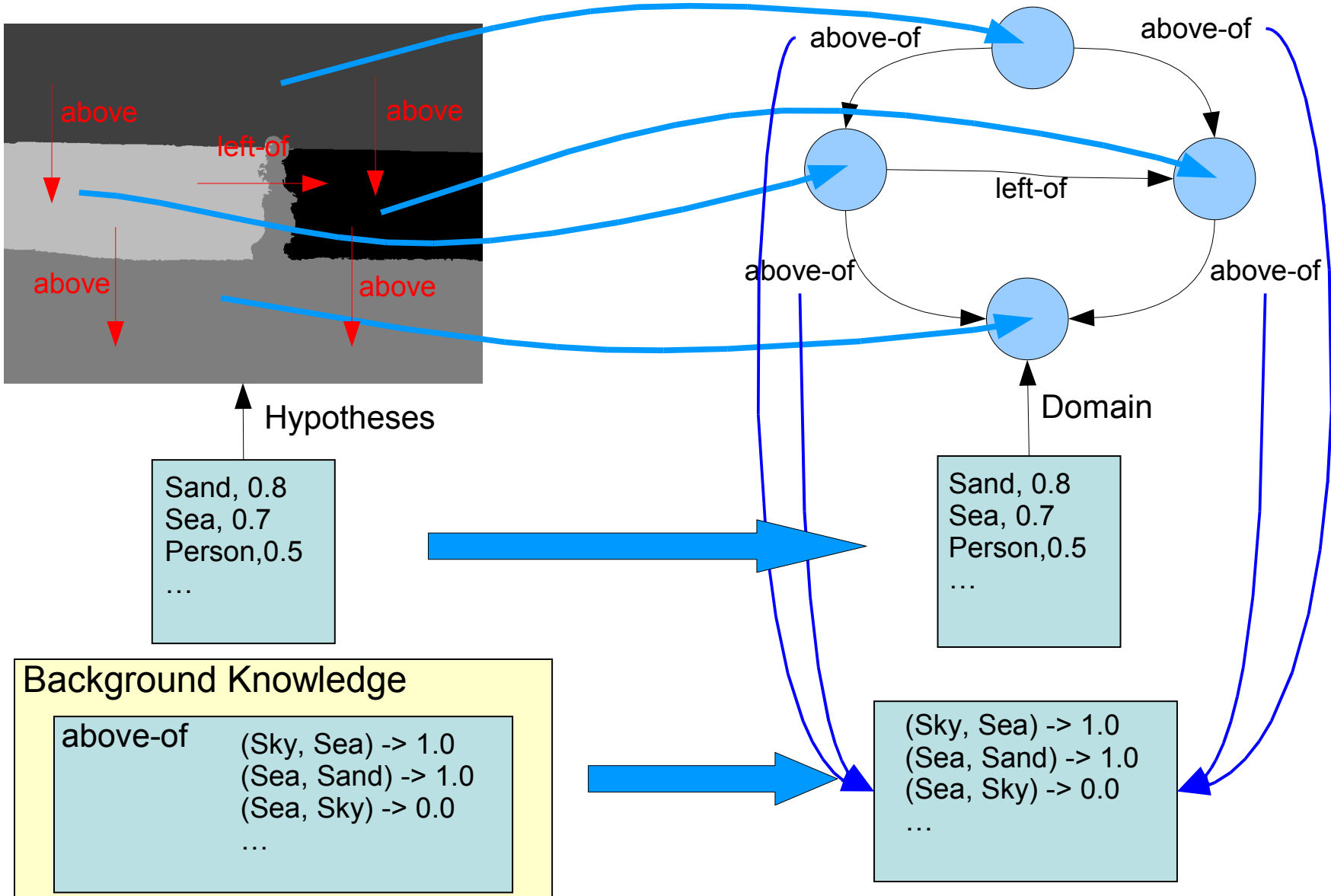


## Analysis

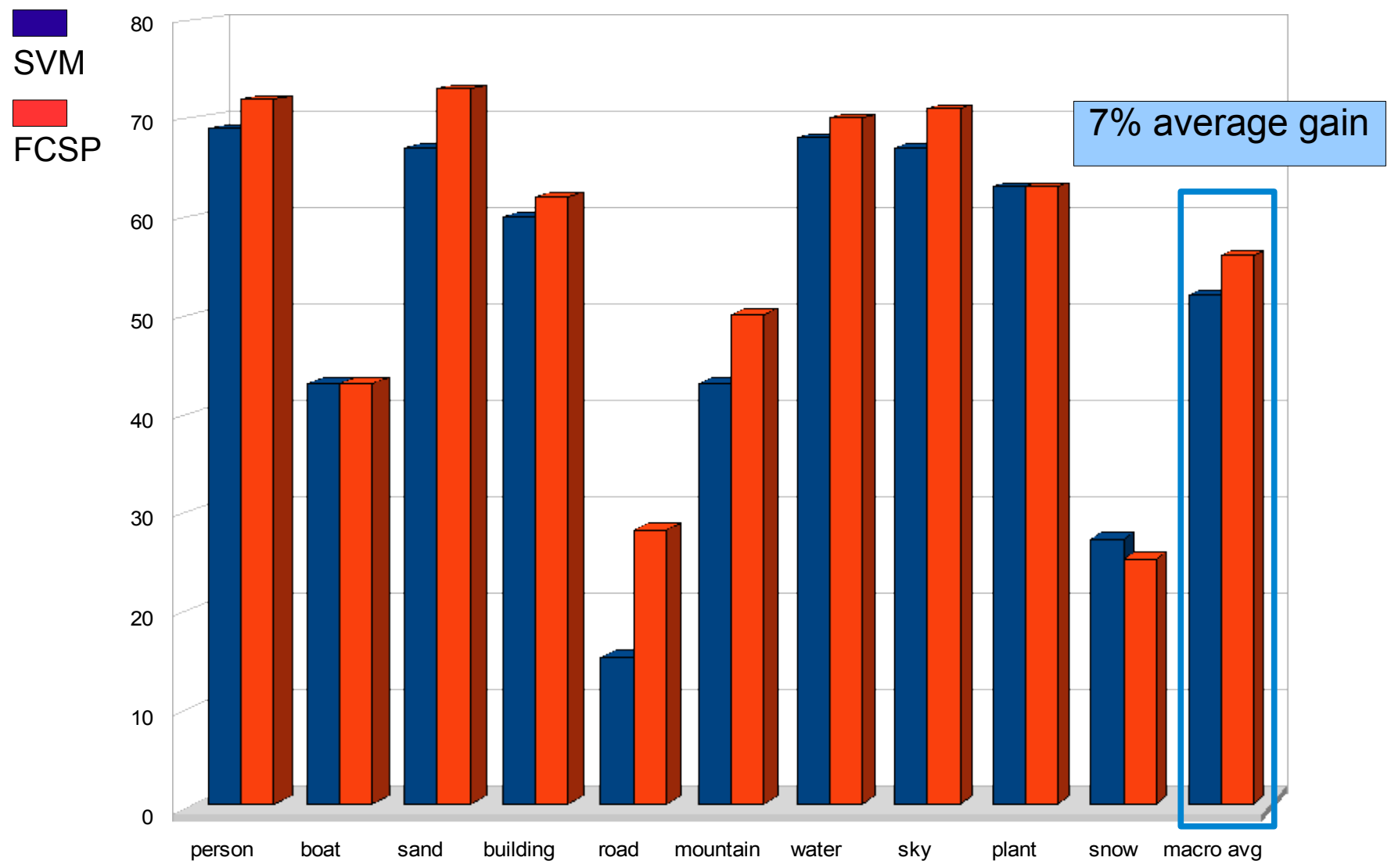
# Exploiting Spatial Context

- ◆ Create appropriate optimization problem from
  - ◆ Regions
  - ◆ Spatial Relations
  - ◆ Hypotheses sets
  - ◆ Spatial background knowledge
- ◆ Approaches
  - ◆ Fuzzy Constraint Satisfaction
    - WIAMIS08
  - ◆ Binary Integer Programming
    - later...





F-Measure for all concepts average F-Measure.

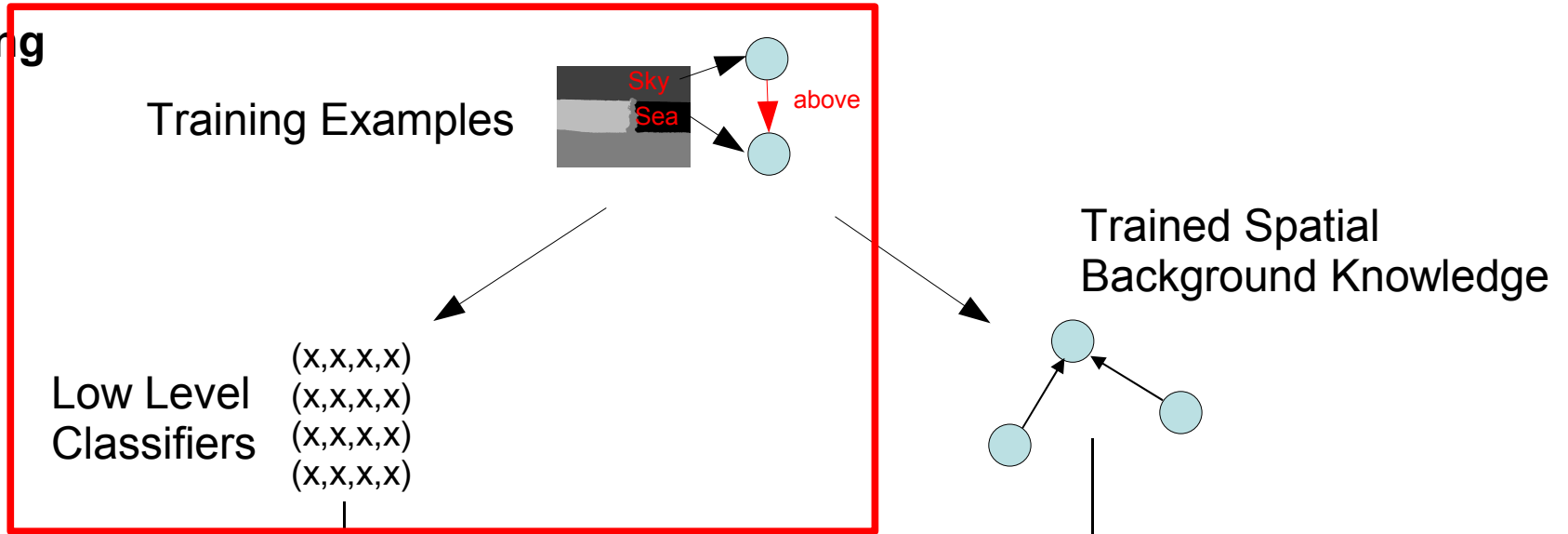


- ◆ Region-Level classification based on
  - ◆ Wavelet Features
  - ◆ Statistical Classification
- ◆ Spatial Reasoning
  - ◆ Training of Spatial Knowledge
  - ◆ Formalization as Binary Integer Programming
- ◆ Comparison with alternative approach over different training set sizes



# Analysis Framework

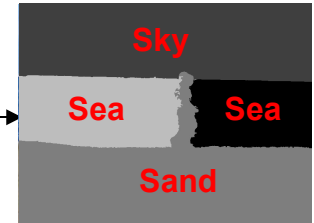
## Training



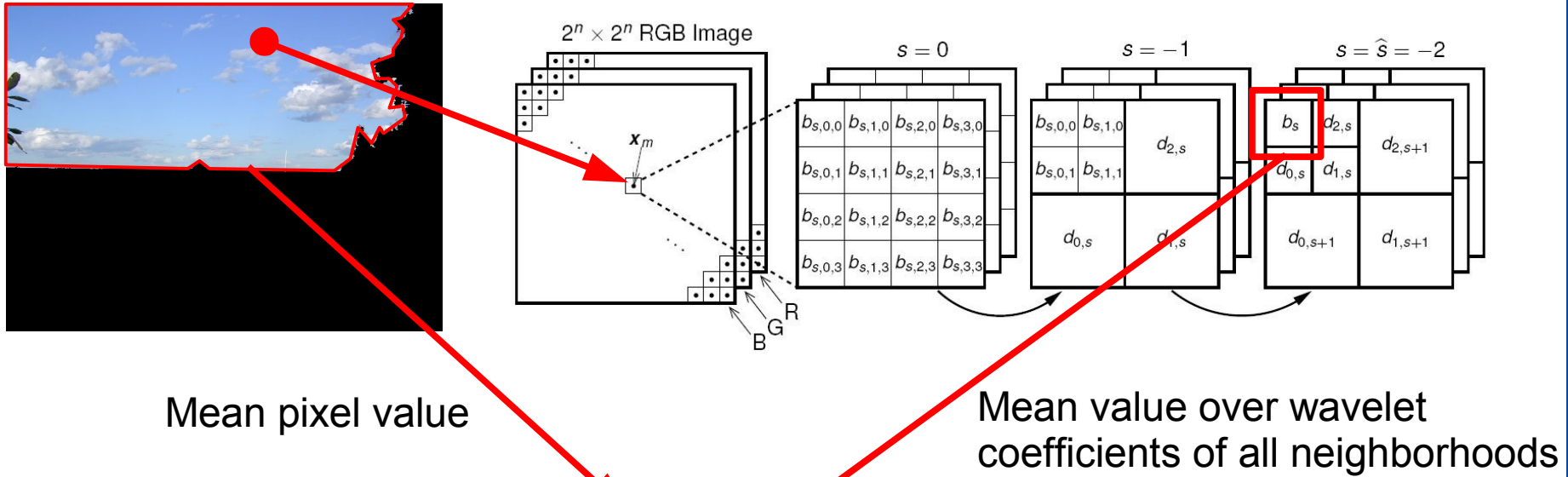
Hypotheses Generation

Spatial Relations Extraction

Spatial Reasoning



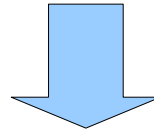
## Analysis



Mean pixel value

Mean value over wavelet coefficients of all neighborhoods

Feature Vector:  $(m, b_R, b_G, b_B)$



Compute mean and standard deviation

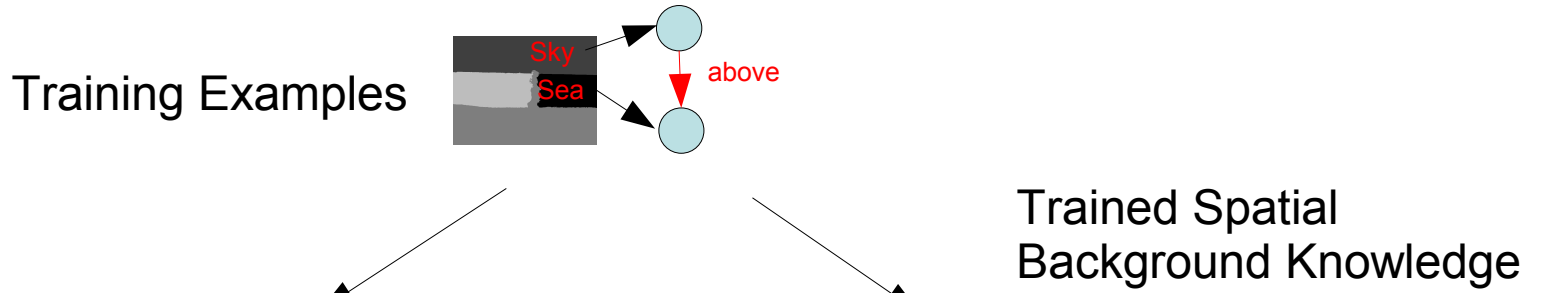
Statistical model for concept  $K$

$$\mu_K = (\mu_m, \mu_R, \mu_G, \mu_B)$$

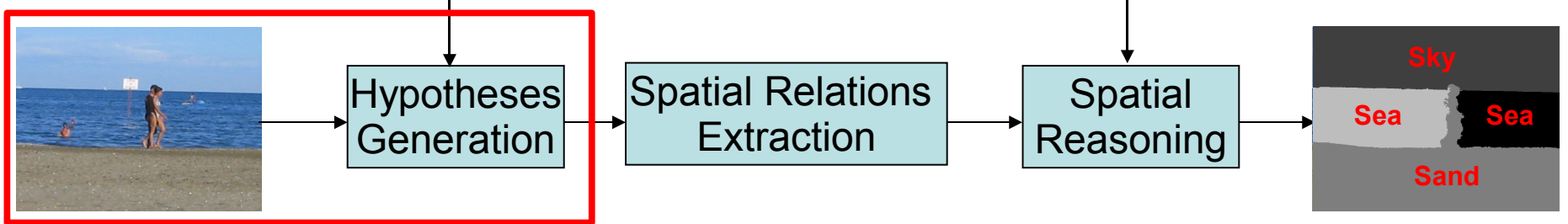
$$\sigma_K = (\sigma_m, \sigma_R, \sigma_G, \sigma_B)$$

# Analysis Framework

## Training



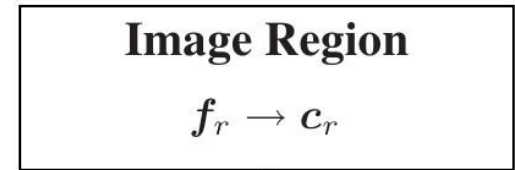
Low Level Classifiers  
(x,x,x,x)  
(x,x,x,x)  
(x,x,x,x)  
(x,x,x,x)



## Analysis



Feature extraction:  $c_r = (m, b_R, b_G, b_B)$

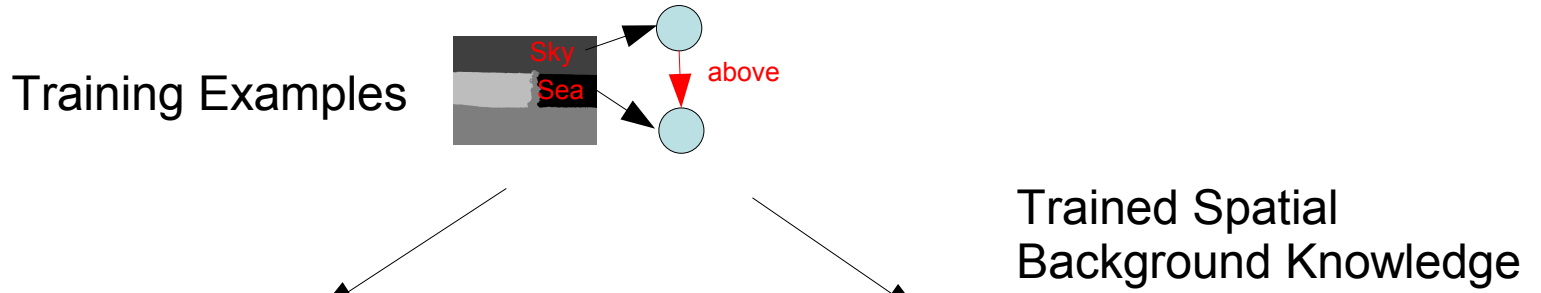


Input for spatial reasoning

- Sky, 0.8
- Sea, 0.76
- Sand, 0.68
- Person, 0.67
- Building, 0.54
- ...

# Analysis Framework

## Training



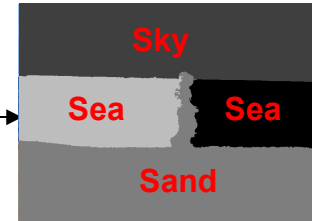
Low Level Classifiers  
(x,x,x,x)  
(x,x,x,x)  
(x,x,x,x)  
(x,x,x,x)



Hypotheses Generation

Spatial Relations Extraction

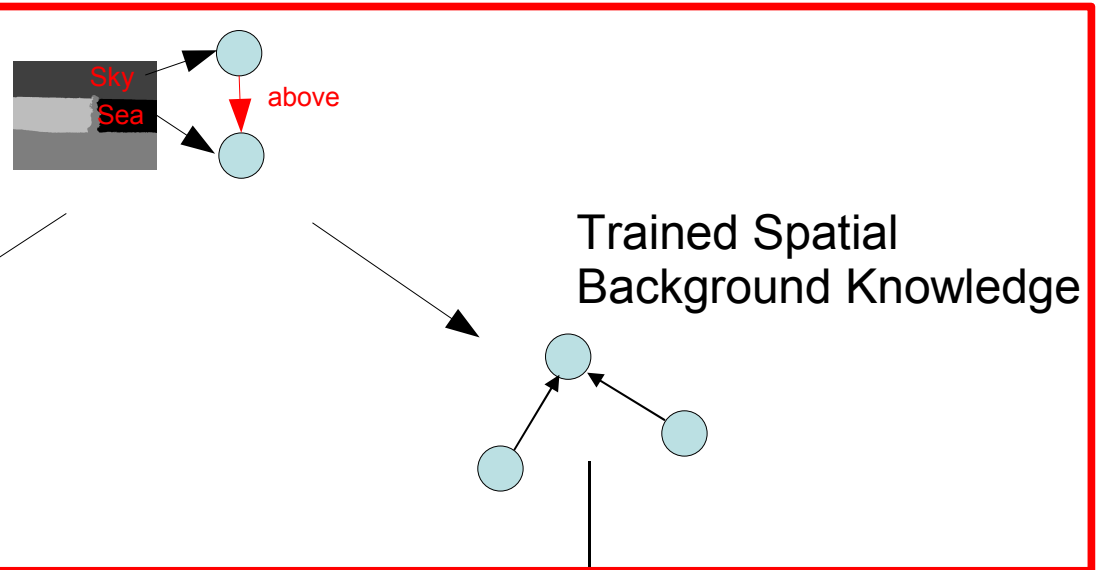
Spatial Reasoning



## Analysis

## Training

Training Examples



Low Level Classifiers

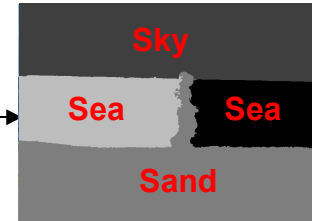
- (x,x,x,x)
- (x,x,x,x)
- (x,x,x,x)
- (x,x,x,x)



Hypotheses Generation

Spatial Relations Extraction

Spatial Reasoning



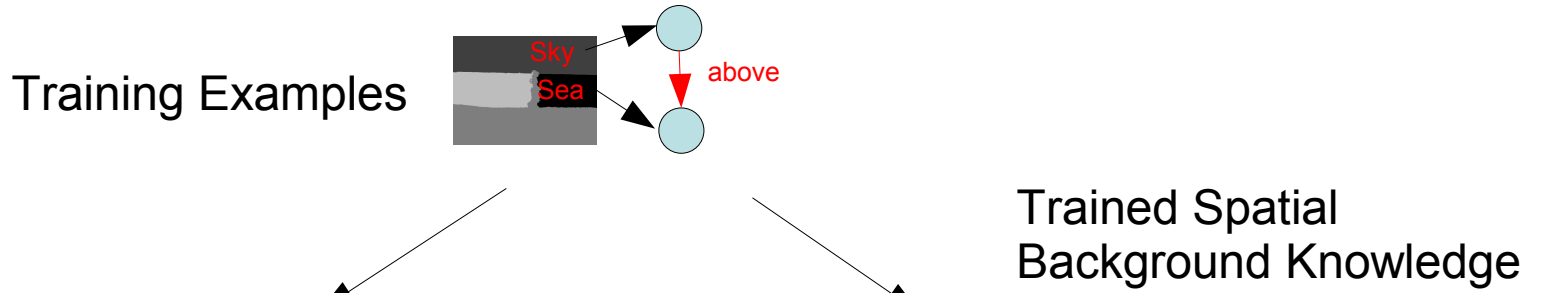
## Analysis

- ◆ Background Knowledge consists of *Spatial Constraint Templates*
  - ◆ degree of satisfaction for spatial arrangements of concepts
  - ◆ Simplest version: crisp degrees
    - e.g. above = (Sky, Sea):**1.0**, (Sea, Sky):**0.0**
- ◆ Acquired by mining from a set of labelled examples (spatial prototypes)
  - ◆ mining based on confidence (and support)

Background Knowledge	
above-of	(Sky, Sea) -> 1.0
	(Sea, Sand) -> 1.0
	(Sea, Sky) -> 0.0
	...
left-of	(Sky, Sea) -> 0.0
	(Sea, Sand) -> 1.0
	(Sea, Sea) -> 1.0
	...

# Analysis Framework

## Training



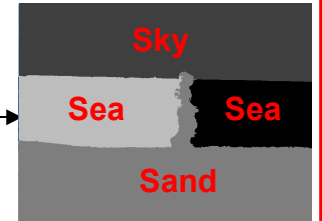
Low Level Classifiers  
(x,x,x,x)  
(x,x,x,x)  
(x,x,x,x)  
(x,x,x,x)



Hypotheses Generation

Spatial Relations Extraction

Spatial Reasoning

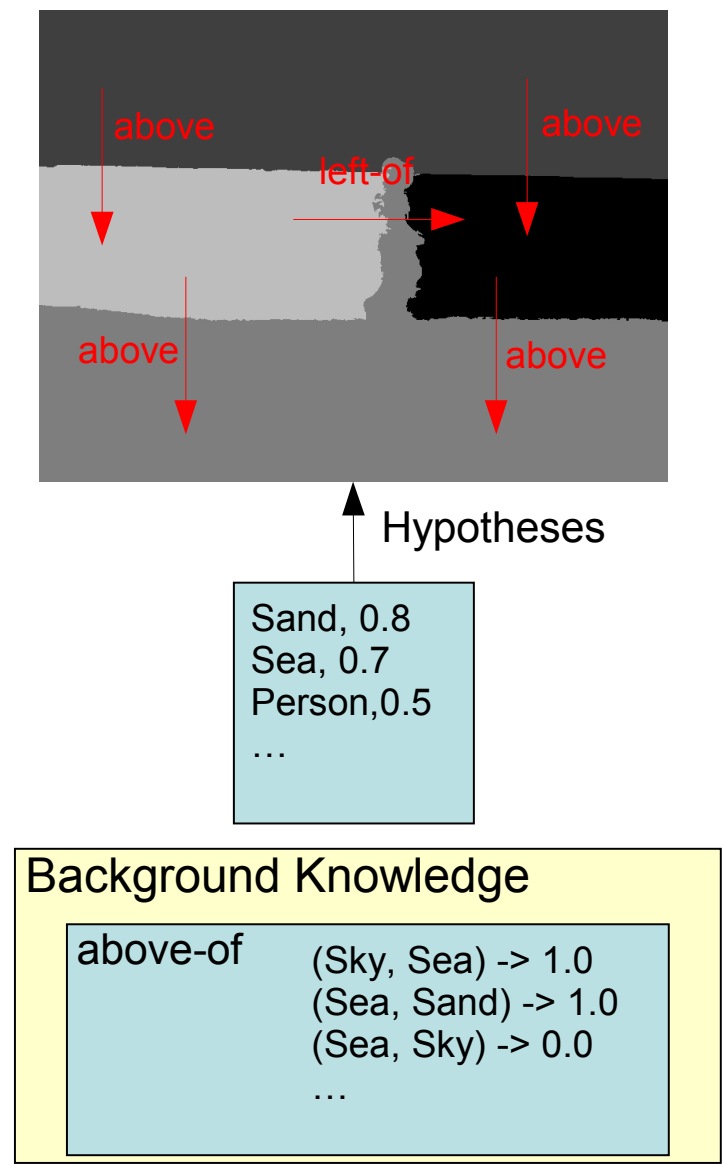


## Analysis



# Exploiting Spatial Context

- ◆ Create appropriate optimization problem from
  - ◆ Regions
  - ◆ Spatial Relations
  - ◆ Hypotheses sets
  - ◆ Spatial background knowledge
- ◆ Approaches
  - ◆ Fuzzy Constraint Satisfaction
    - WIAMIS08
  - ◆ **Binary Integer Programming**

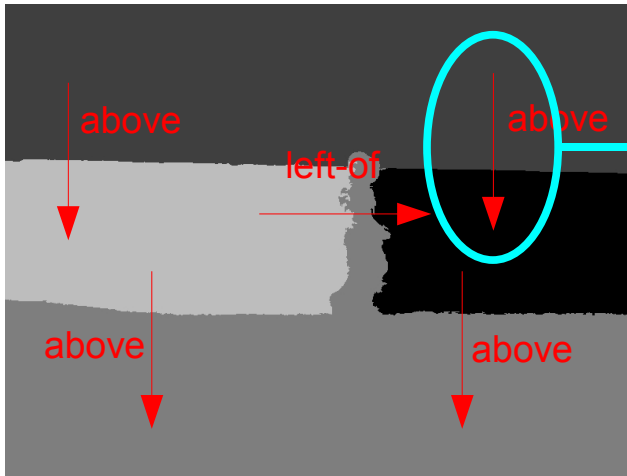


Problem of the form:  $\text{minimise } Z = \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x}$   
*st.*  
 $A \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$   
 $\mathbf{x} \in \{0,1\}$

## Example: Assignment Problem

- $i=1\dots n$  workers
- $j=1\dots n$  machines
- $c_{ij}$  cost of assigning worker  $i$  to machine  $j$
- $x_{ij}=1$  assigns worker  $i$  to machine  $j$

*minimise*  
$$\sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n c_{ij} x_{ij}$$
*st.*  
$$\sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} = 1 \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, n$$
  
$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij} = 1 \text{ for } j = 1, \dots, n$$
  
$$x_{ij} \in \{0,1\}$$



Set of variables:  $C_{itj}^{ko}$

$$C_{itj}^{ko} = 1 \implies s_i = l_k, s_j = l_o$$

Only one assignment per relation

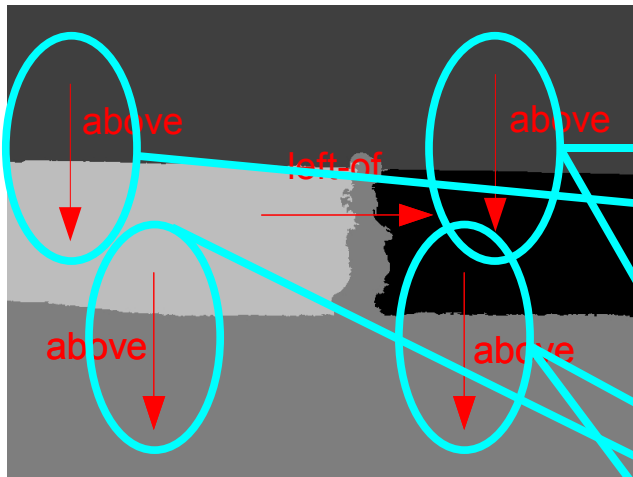
$$\forall r_t = (s_i, s_j): \sum_{l_k} \sum_{l_o} C_{itj}^{ko} = 1$$

Hypotheses

Sand, 0.8  
Sea, 0.7  
Person, 0.5  
...

## Background Knowledge

above-of (Sky, Sea) -> 1.0  
above-of (Sea, Sand) -> 1.0  
above-of (Sea, Sky) -> 0.0  
...



Hypotheses

Sand, 0.8  
Sea, 0.7  
Person, 0.5  
...

## Background Knowledge

above-of (Sky, Sea) -> 1.0  
(Sea, Sand) -> 1.0  
(Sea, Sky) -> 0.0  
...

Link outgoing relations:

Base relation:  $r_{t_o}$

Link remaining outgoing relations to base relation:

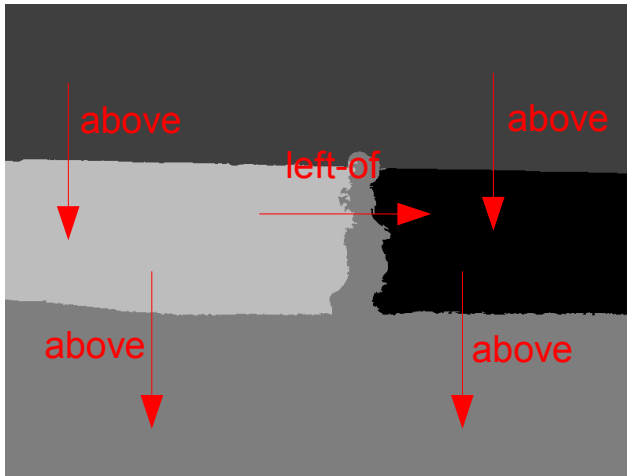
$$\forall l_k: \sum_{l_o} c_{it_oj}^{ko} - \sum_{l_o'} c_{it_j'}^{ko'} = 0$$

Accordingly for incoming relations:

$$\forall l_k: \sum_{l_o} c_{j't_Ei}^{ok} - \sum_{l_o'} c_{j't_i}^{o'k} = 0$$

Link outgoing and incoming relations

$$\forall l_k: \sum_{l_o} c_{it_oj}^{ko} - \sum_{l_o'} c_{j't_Ei}^{o'k} = 0$$



Hypotheses

Sand, 0.8  
Sea, 0.7  
Person, 0.5  
...

## Background Knowledge

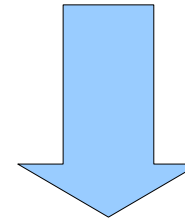
above-of (Sky, Sea) -> 1.0  
          (Sea, Sand) -> 1.0  
          (Sea, Sky) -> 0.0  
          ...

Set of variables:  $C_{itj}^{ko}$

Linking constraints

Hypotheses  $\Theta_i(l_k)$

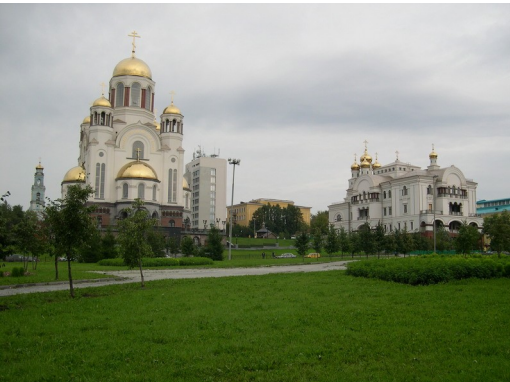
Templates  $T_t(l_k, l_o)$

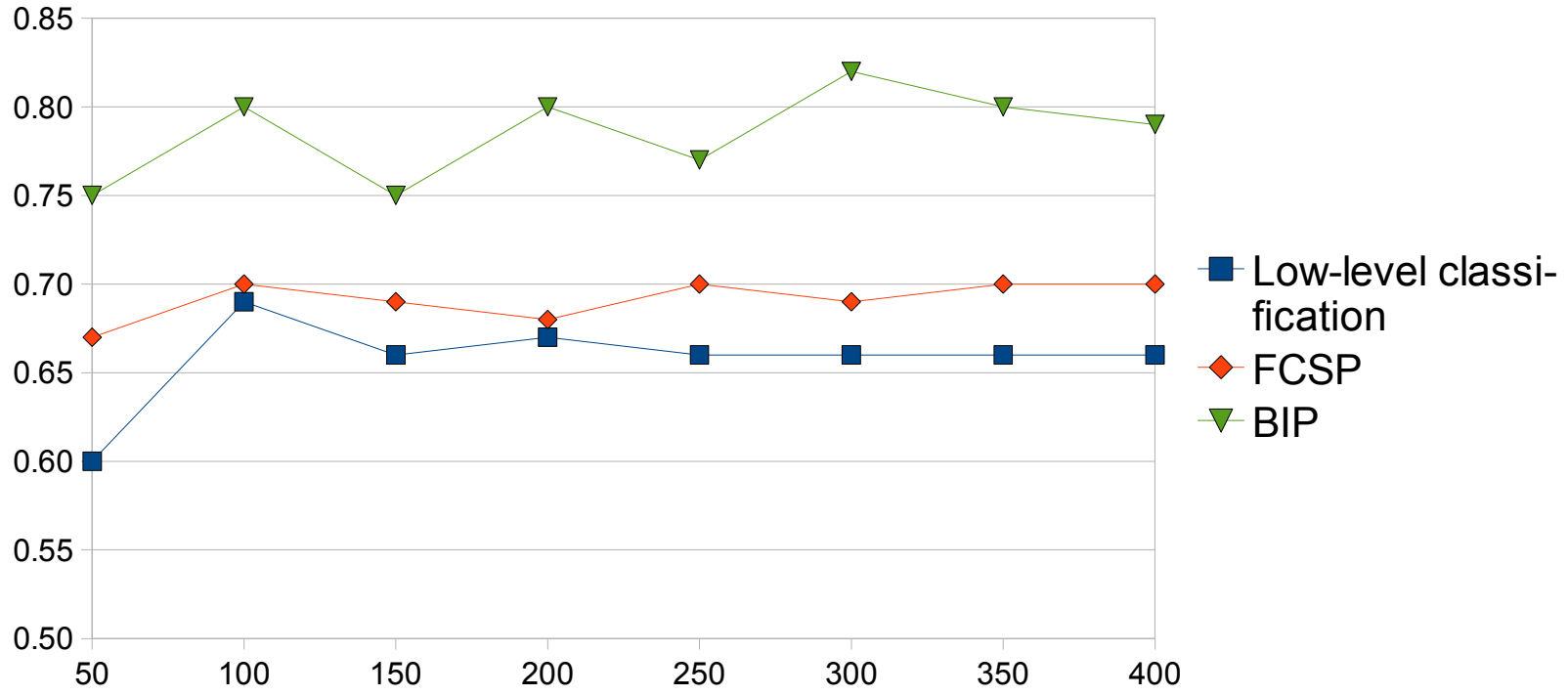


Objective Function:

$$\sum_{r_t} \sum_{l_k} \sum_{l_o} \min(\Theta_i(l_k), \Theta_j(l_o)) * T_t(l_k, l_o) * C_{itj}^{ko}$$

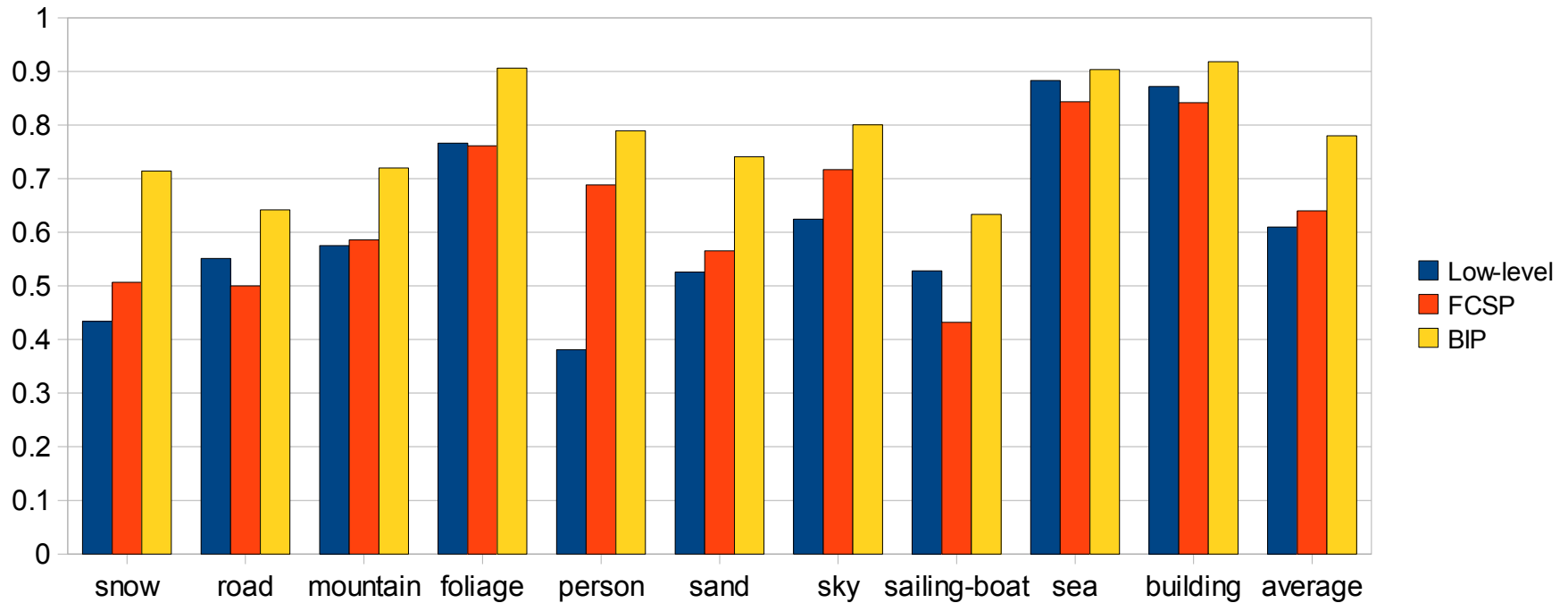
- ◆ Measure improvement achieved with
  - ◆ FCSP
  - ◆ Linear Programming
- ◆ over low-level classification with different training set sizes
- ◆ Data set with 923 natural and urban images
- ◆ Set of 10 concepts
  - ◆ building, foliage, mountain, person, road, sailing-boat, sand, sea, sky, snow
  - ◆ 5690 labelled regions
  - ◆ 568 labelled „unknown“ -> ignored
- ◆ Ground truth defined on automatic segmentation
  - ◆ Regions labelled with dominant concept
  - ◆ Ground truth created for this work







Training Set with 300 images (best performing one for BIP)



- ◆ Combination of
  - ◆ Wavelets based region classification
  - ◆ Spatial context with explicit knowledge
- ◆ BIP outperforms FCSP
  - ◆ Classification rate
  - ◆ Efficiency (BIP avg ~1 sec, FCSP ~40secs)
- ◆ Validation of earlier observation
  - ◆ Explicit knowledge provides good model for spatial context exploitation
  - ◆ Low amount of training data required to acquire good performing models

**Thanks!**