图像处理大作业——超像素分割

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摘要

通过将具有相似纹理、颜色、亮度等特征的相邻像素构成的有一定视觉意义的不规则像素块,从而用少量的超像素代替大量的像素来表达图片特征,很大程度上降低了图像后处理的复杂度,这就是超像素分割。本文使用 python 实现了超像素分割中的 SLIC 算法,并在此基础上进行多种优化,最终得到了不错的效果。

1 小组成员信息

表 1: 小组成员信息

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2 SLIC

2.1 算法实现

2.1.1 RGB 转 LAB

公式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.412453 & 0.357580 & 0.180423 \\ 0.212671 & 0.715160 & 0.072169 \\ 0.019334 & 0.119193 & 0.950227 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$
(1)

$$L^* = 116f(Y/Y_n) - 16 (2)$$

$$a^* = 500 \left[f(X/X_n) - f(Y/Y_n) \right] \tag{3}$$

$$b^* = 200 \left[f(Y/Y_n) - f(Z/Z_n) \right] \tag{4}$$

我们可以使用 skimage.color.rgb2lab() 来实现这个操作。

2.1.2 初始化聚类中心

- 首先, 我们设置超像素或者说聚类的数量 K。
- 然后按照等大小将图片分为 K 个超像素块。

super PixelLength =
$$\sqrt{S/K}$$
 (5)

• 如图1所示,初始化聚类中心,用一个名为 Cluster 的数组保存它们。

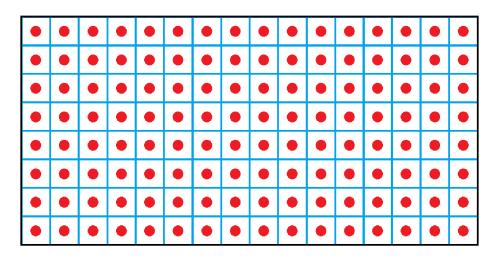


图 1: 初始化聚类中心

• 我们需要名为 Distance 和 Label 的两个数组,分别用来保存当前点和最近的聚类中心的 距离和最近的聚类中心的标签。

2.1.3 迭代聚类

对于每次迭代,我们选取点周围 2Sx2S 的区域:

• 计算 Distance 数组。(每个点与它们最近的聚类中心的距离)

$$d_c = \sqrt{(l_i - l_j)^2 + (a_i - a_j)^2 + (b_i - b_j)^2}$$
 (6)

$$d_s = \sqrt{(x_i - x_j)^2 + (y_i - y_j)^2}$$
 (7)

$$d = \sqrt{\left(\frac{d_c}{m}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d_s}{s}\right)^2} \tag{8}$$

- m(Nc) 是 Lab 空间中的最大颜色距离,设置为 10。
- s(Ns) 是 Lab 空间中的最大空间距离,设置为 superPixelLength。
- 选择 Label 数组。(每个点最近的聚类中心的标签)
- 更新聚类中心。(使用每个聚类的几何中心)

2.2 注意

2.2.1 为什么要将 rgb 转为 lab?

- 它不仅是一种与设备无关的颜色模型,而且是一种基于生理特性的颜色模型。LAB 颜色模型由三个元素组成,一个是亮度(L), A和B是两个颜色通道。A包括从深绿色(低亮度值)到灰色(中等亮度值)到亮粉色(高亮度值)的颜色;B是从亮蓝色(低亮度值)到灰色(中等亮度值)到黄色(高亮度值)。因此,这种颜色在混合后会产生鲜艳的颜色,LAB模式定义了最多的颜色。
- LAB 模式的分割效果优于 RGB 模式下的分割效果。

2.2.2 为什么要选择 2Sx2S 的区域?

- 缩小了超像素的搜索区域。
- 使 SLIC 的复杂度无关与超像素的数量。

2.3 算法优化

2.3.1 选择梯度

它可以避免在边缘定位超像素,并且减少用噪声代替超像素的机会。 在每个点的 3x3 的区域中:

• 分别计算附近 8 个点的梯度。

$$dx(i,j) = [I(i+1,j) - I(i-1,j)]/2$$
(9)

$$dy(i,j) = [I(i,j+1) - I(i,j-1)]/2$$
(10)

$$g(i,j) = \sum_{k=0}^{2} (dx(i,j) + dy(i,j))$$
(11)

• 选择梯度最小的点为新的聚类中心。

2.3.2 合并小块

由于聚类过程的特点,并不能保证每个类在 XY 空间都是连续的。 首先,使用 BFS 找出每个连接的块。

时间复杂度为 O(mn), 其中 n 和 m 分别为图像的长度和宽度。 然后, 当块的大小小于预设阈值时, 使用并行搜索集合并连接小块。

- 计算所有连通图。
- 初始化阈值。
- 将小块合并到附近的块中。

2.3.3 绘制边界

显然,在四个方向上具有不同标签的点是边界点。 由于数组的遍历方法,我们只需要查看右方或下方的点。 此外,如果左边或上面有标记,我们可以跳过这个点。

2.4 结果

分割后的超像素如图2所示。 分割后的图片如图3所示。



图 2: 分割后的超像素



图 3: 分割后的图片

A 完整源码

SLIC.py

```
from\ tool.imageTool\ import\ *
import math
class Cluster(object):
    ID = 0
    1, a, b, x, y = 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
    def ___init___(self, l, a, b, x, y, ID=0):
        self.l = l
        self.a = a
        self.b = b
        self.x = x
        self.y = y
        self.ID = ID
    def update(self, l, a, b, x, y):
        self.l = l
        self.a = a
        self.b = b
        self.x = x
        self.y = y
    def ___str___(self):
        return "{},{}:{} {} {} ".format(self.x, self.y, self.l, self.a, self.b)
class SLIC():
    def ___init___(self, image, k, iterNumber=3):
        - Initialize the image and its properties.
        - Set the length of super pixels.
        - Create label and distance with height and width.
            - label: Used to record which super pixel the current point belongs to.
            - distance: Used to record the shortest distance between the current point and the center of the super
                 pixel.
        - Define a array saving the cluster information.
        self.image = image
        self.height, self.width = self.image.shape[:2]
        self.superPixelLength = math.sqrt(self.height * self.width / k)
        self.label = np.zeros((self.height, self.width), dtype="int")
        self.distance = np.zeros((self.height, self.width), dtype="int")
        self.distance[:, :] = 1e9
        self.clusters = []
        self.clusterNumber = 0
        self.iterNumber = iterNumber
        self.connectNumber = 0
        self.boundary = color.rgb2lab(np.zeros(self.image.shape))
    def run(self):
        {\rm self} \; . \underline{\hspace{1cm}} {\rm clusterInit}()
        {\rm self} \; . \underline{\hspace{1cm}} {\rm clusterMove}()
        for i in range(self.iterNumber):
            self.___labelChoose()
```

```
self .___clusterUpdate()
         self. enforceConnect()
         self.___imageSplit()
def ___clusterInit(self):
         - Split the image according to superPixelLength.
         - Add all super pixels to clusters array.
         print(" Initializing ... ")
         for i in range(int(self.height / self.superPixelLength)):
                 for j in range(int(self.width / self.superPixelLength)):
                           self.clusterNumber += 1
                          x = int(self.superPixelLength * (i + 0.5))
                          y = int(self.superPixelLength * (j + 0.5))
                          l, a, b = image[x][y]
                          self.\,clusters.append(Cluster(l,\,a,\,b,\,x,\,y,\,\,self.\,clusterNumber))
def ___clusterMove(self):
         - Define gradientCalculate function.
         - Change clusters' center according to smallest gredient.
         def gradientCalculate(self, x, y):
                 gradient = 0
                 for i in range(3):
                          gradient += math.fabs(self.image[x][y + 1][i] - self.image[x][y - 1][i]) + math.fabs(self.image[x][y + 1][i]) + math.fabs(self.image[x][x + 1][i]) + math.fabs(self.image[x][x + 1][i]) + math.fabs(self.image[x][x + 1][i]) + math.fabs(self.image[x + 1][i]) + math.fabs(sel
                                   self.image[x+1][y][i] - self.image[x-1][y][i])
                 return gradient / 2
         print("Moving...")
         for index in range(self.clusterNumber):
                 cluster = self. clusters [index]
                 x, y = cluster.x, cluster.y
                 minGradient = gradientCalculate(self, x, y)
                 for dx in [-1, 0, 1]:
                          for dy in [-1, 0, 1]:
                                   if dx == dy == 0:
                                           continue
                                  _{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{cluster.x} + \mathbf{dx}
                                   _y = cluster.y + dy
                                  currentGradient = gradientCalculate(self, _x, _y)
                                   if currentGradient < minGradient:
                                           minGradient = currentGradient
                                           x, y = \_x, \_y
                 currentPixel = self.image[x][y]
                  self. clusters \, [index]. update (current Pixel [0], \, current Pixel \, [1], \, \, current Pixel \, [2], \, \, x, \, \, y)
\frac{\mathrm{def}}{\mathrm{min}} \underline{\mathrm{labelChoose(self):}}
         - Define the distCalculate function.
         - Choose the nearest cluster's center for every point.
         - Update every cluster's center after choosing.
        def distCalculate(point, clusterCenter, Nc=10, Ns=self.superPixelLength):
                 Dc2 = (point.l - clusterCenter.l) ** 2 + (point.a - clusterCenter.a) ** 2 + (point.b - clusterCenter.b)
                 Ds2 = (point.x - clusterCenter.x) ** 2 + (point.y - clusterCenter.y) ** 2
```

```
D = Dc2 * (Ns ** 2) + Ds2 * (Nc ** 2)
                 return D
         print("Clustering...")
        h, w = self.height - 1, self.width - 1
         for index in range(self.clusterNumber):
                 clusterCenter = self. clusters [index]
                  for \ i \ in \ range(int(clusterCenter.x \ - \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(clusterCenter.x \ + \ self \ . superPixelLength), \ int(cl
                           self.superPixelLength)):
                          if i < 0 or i > h: continue
                         for j in range(int(clusterCenter.y - self.superPixelLength),
                                                         int(clusterCenter.y + self.superPixelLength)):
                                  if j < 0 or j > w: continue
                                 currentPixel = self.image[i][j]
                                 D = distCalculate(Cluster(currentPixel[0], currentPixel[1], currentPixel[2], i, j), clusterCenter)
                                  if D < self.distance[i][j]:
                                          self.label[i][j], self.distance[i][j] = clusterCenter.ID, D
def ___clusterUpdate(self):
        - Calculate the average of every cluster.
        - Use average to replace center.
         print("Updating...")
        X, Y, num = [0] * self.clusterNumber, [0] * self.clusterNumber, [0] * self.clusterNumber
        for i in range(self.height):
                 for j in range(self.width):
                         k = self.label[i][j] - 1
                         X[k] += i
                         Y[k] += j
                         num[k] += 1
         for index in range(self.clusterNumber):
                 x, y = X[index] // num[index], Y[index] // num[index]
                 currentPixel = self.image[x][y]
                 self.clusters[index].update(currentPixel[0], currentPixel[1], currentPixel[2], x, y)
def ___enforceConnect(self):
         - connect(): Get the connected graphs.
        - find(): Component identifier for x.
        - union(): Add connection between i and j.
        def connect():
                 label = self.label
                 visit = np.zeros((self.height, self.width), dtype=np.int32)
                 dx, dy = \begin{bmatrix} -1, 1, 0, 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0, 0, 1, -1 \end{bmatrix}
                 for i in range(self.height):
                         for j in range(self.width):
                                  if not visit[i][j]:
                                          self.connectNumber += 1
                                          Q = [(i, j)]
                                          visit[i][j] = self.connectNumber
                                          while len(Q):
                                                  x, y = Q.pop(0)
                                                   for k in range(4):
                                                          xx, yy = x + dx[k], y + dy[k]
                                                           if 0 \le xx \le \text{self.width} and 0 \le yy \le \text{self.height} and \setminus
                                                                           not visit [xx][yy] and label[xx][yy] == label[i][j]:
                                                                    visit [xx][yy] = self.connectNumber
```

```
Q.append((xx, yy))
        return visit
    def find(x):
        if p[x] == x:
            return x
            p[x] = find(p[x])
            return p[x]
    def union(i, j):
        x = find(i)
        y = find(j)
        if x != y:
            p[x] = y
            blockCount[x] \mathrel{+}= blockCount[y]
    blockLabel = connect()
    threshold = self.superPixelLength ** 2 / 4
    blockColor = np.zeros(self.connectNumber + 1, dtype=np.int32)
    blockCount = np.zeros(self.connectNumber + 1, dtype=np.int32)
    p = np.arange(self.connectNumber + 1)
    for i in range(self.height):
        for j in range(self.width):
            blockCount[blockLabel[i][j]] += 1
            if not blockColor[blockLabel[i][j]]:
                blockColor[blockLabel[i][j]] = self.label[i][j]
    for i in range(self.height - 1):
        for j in range(self.width - 1):
            x = find(blockLabel[i][j])
            if blockCount[x] < threshold:
                y = find(blockLabel[i][j + 1])
                z = find(blockLabel[i + 1][j])
                if x != y:
                    union(x, y)
                 elif x != z:
                    union(x, z)
    for i in range(self.height):
        for j in range(self.width):
            f = find(blockLabel[i][j])
            blockLabel[i][j] = f
            self.label[i][j] = blockColor[f]
\frac{\mathrm{def}}{\mathrm{supproximageSplit(self):}}
    - Draw the boundary of super pixels.
        - Depending on the surrounding super pixels.
        - Because pixels are traversed by rows and columns, we only need to look at the right and bottom.
        - Determine whether there is a divided boundary around to refine the boundary.
    - Draw all super pixel blocks.
    print("Splitting ... ")
    for i in range(self.height):
        up = i - 1 if i - 1 > -1 else i
        down = i + 1 if i + 1 < self.height else i
        for j in range(self.width):
            left = j - 1 if j - 1 > -1 else j
            right = j + 1 if j + 1 < self.width else j
```

```
k = self.label[i][j]
                  if (k != self.label[i][right] and self.image[i][left][0] != 100) or (
                           \label{eq:klein} k \mathrel{!=} self.label[down][j] \; \text{and} \; self.image[up][j][0] \; \mathrel{!=} \; 100):
                       self.image[i][j] = np.asarray([100, 0, 0])
                       continue
                  cluster = self. clusters [k - 1]
                  self.image[i][j] = np.asarray([cluster.l, cluster.a, cluster.b])
    def imageSave(self, filename):
         newImage = (color.lab2rgb(self.image) * 255).astype(np.uint8)
         io.imsave(filename, newImage)
    def boundarySave(self, filename):
         newImage = (color.lab2rgb(self.boundary) * 255).astype(np.uint8)
         io.imsave(filename, newImage)
if \ \underline{\hspace{0.5cm}} name\underline{\hspace{0.5cm}} =="\underline{\hspace{0.5cm}} main\underline{\hspace{0.5cm}} ":
    image = imageLoad()
    slic = SLIC(image, k=900, iterNumber=5)
    slic .run()
    slic .imageSave("../result/lena_SLIC_pixel.png")
    # slic.boundarySave("../result/cloth_SLIC_boundary.png")
```

test.py

```
from skimage import io, morphology, filters
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

image = io.imread("../result/lena_SLIC_boundary.png", as_gray=True)
image = morphology.dilation(image)
io.imshow(image)
plt.show()

image = morphology.erosion(image)
io.imshow(image)
plt.show()
```