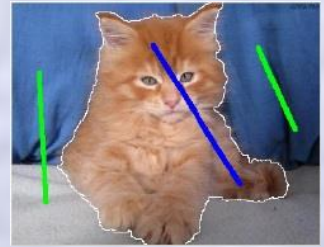


Implementation of Video Colorization and Matting [1]

Leonid Bilevich
Alex Bronstein
Shai Avidan

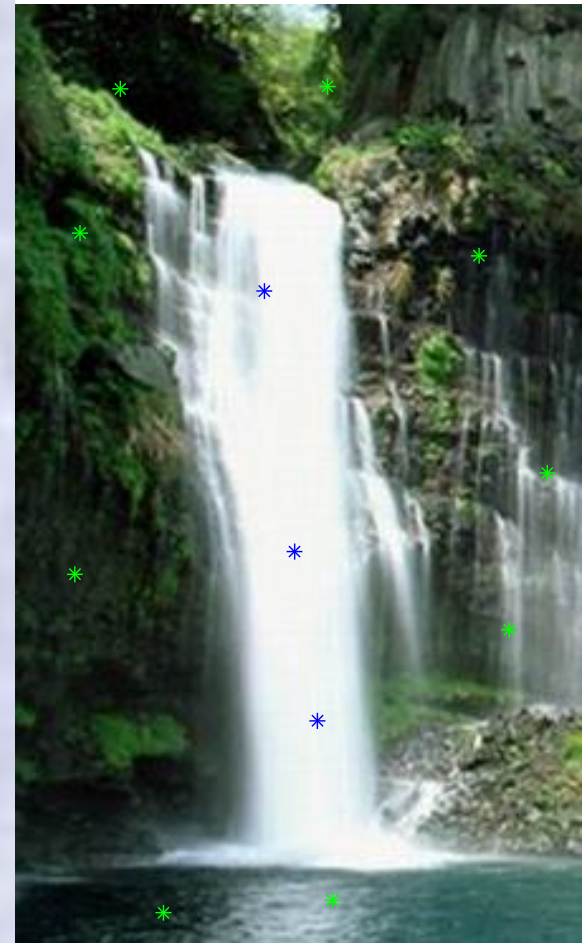


“Scribble points”



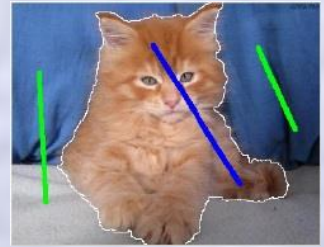
[1]

- Define “scribble points” for foreground and background
- Matlab: `getpts`



Original image with scribble points

RGB \rightarrow HSV



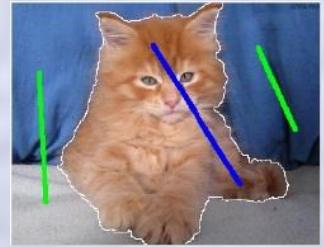
[1]

- We'll segment the V layer



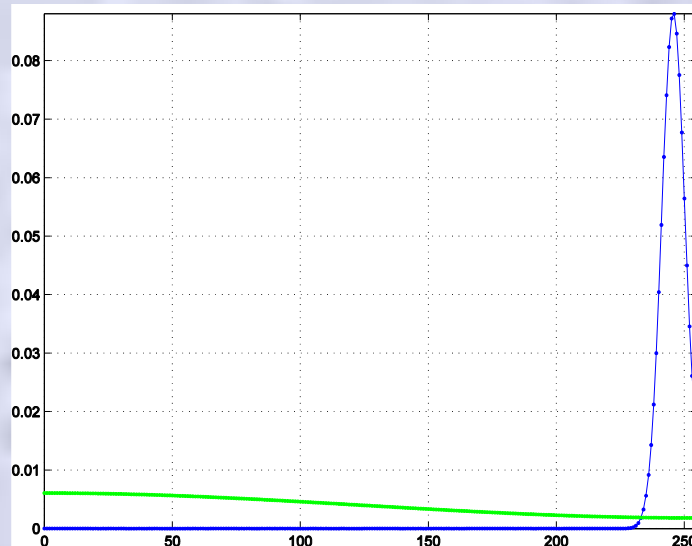
Original image (V layer)

Foreground/Background likelihood



[1]

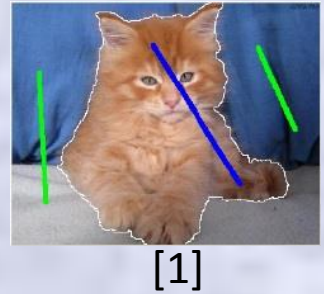
- Apply KDE program [2] to “scribble points” and compute the histograms for Foreground and Background



- Compute likelihood of pixel to belong to Foreground/Background:

$$P_{\mathcal{F}}(\vec{c}_x) = \frac{Pr(\vec{c}_x|\mathcal{F})}{Pr(\vec{c}_x|\mathcal{F}) + Pr(\vec{c}_x|\mathcal{B})}$$

Histogram back-projection



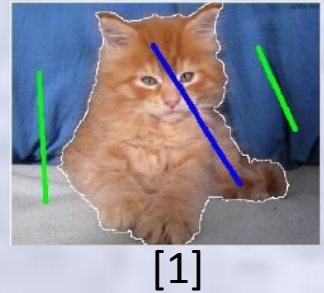
- Get the map of Foreground probabilities

$$P_F(x) = P_F(\vec{c}_x)$$



Original image (V layer)

Histogram back-projection



- Get the map of Foreground/Background probabilities

$$P_F(x) = P_F(\vec{c}_x),$$

$$P_B(x) = P_B(\vec{c}_x)$$

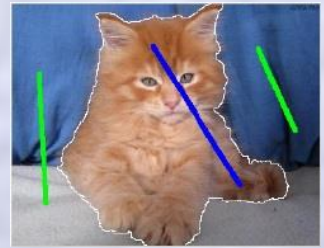


$P_B(x)$



$P_F(x)$

Discrete Weighted Geodesic Distance



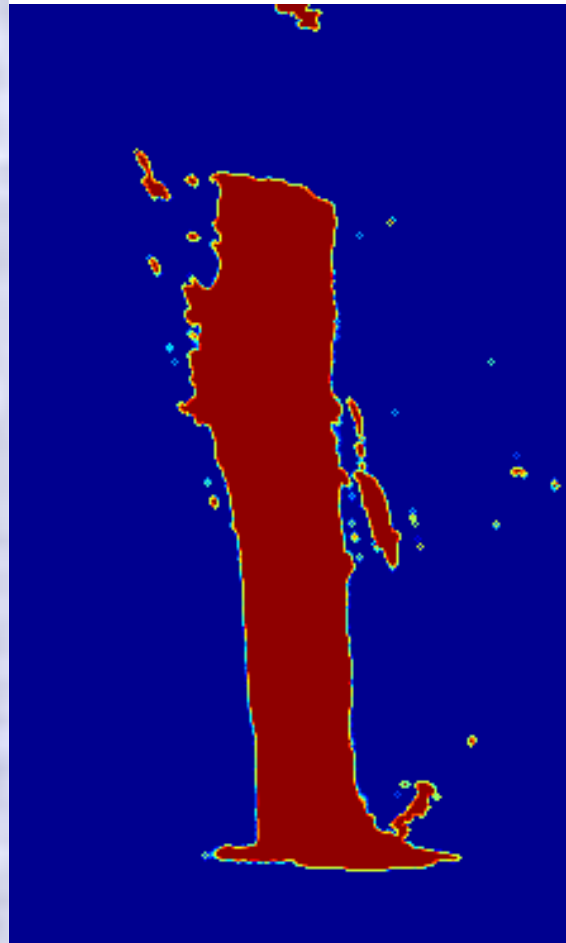
[1]

- Solve with Matlab's 'graydist' that is applied to

$$|\nabla P_F(x)|,$$

$$|\nabla P_B(x)|.$$

Use “scribble
points”
as seed
locations in
‘graydist’.

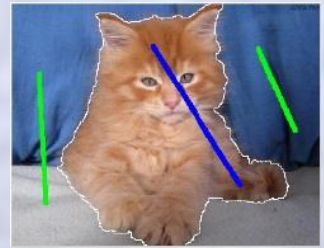


$D_B(x)$



$D_F(x)$

Boundary



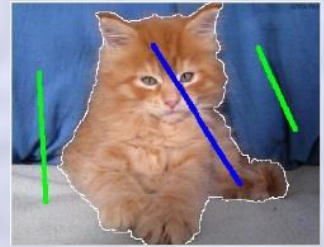
[1]

- **Foreground:** $V_F = \{x: (D_F - D_B) \leq 0\}$
- **Boundary:** $\Delta = \{x: \text{bwperim}(V_F) = 1\}$



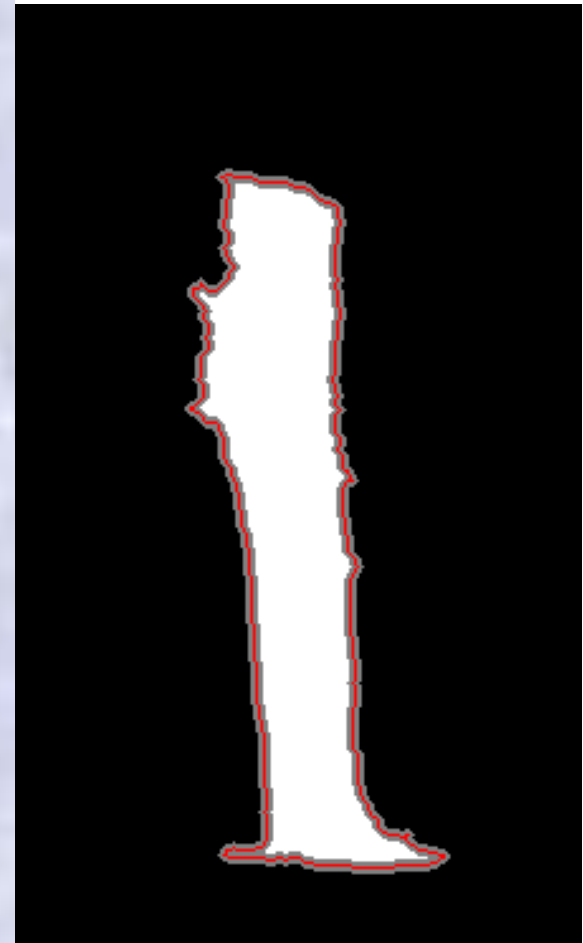
Boundary on Original image

Trimap



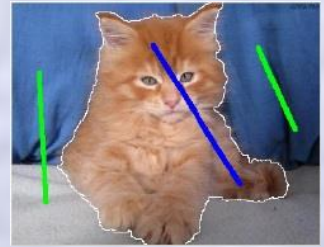
[1]

- **Narrow band:** $B_\rho(\Delta) = \{x: d(x, \Delta) \leq \rho\}$
- **Use dilation on the Boundary with disk of radius ρ**



Trimap and Boundary

Alpha



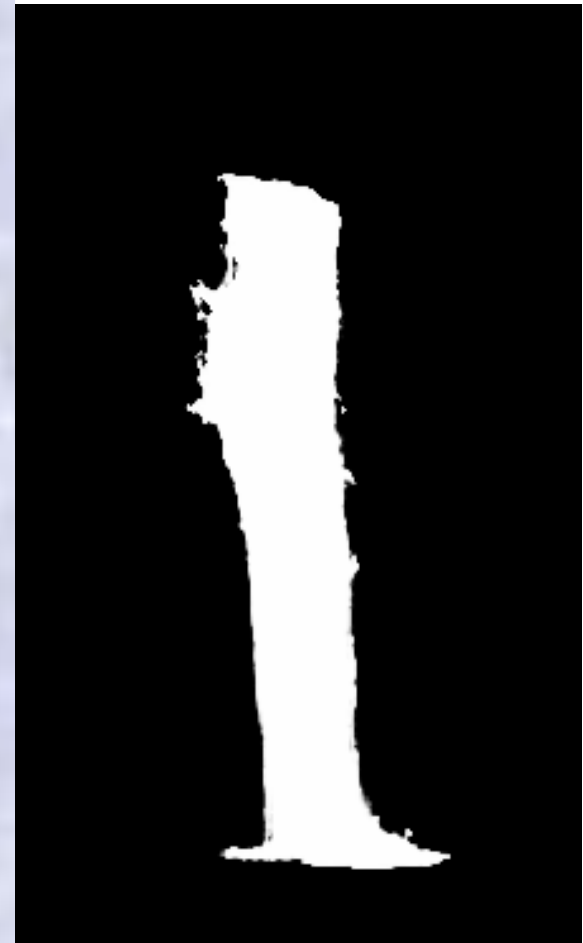
[1]

- Geodesic distance weighted with likelihood

$$\omega_l(x) = D_l(x)^{-r} \cdot P_l(x), \quad l \in \{\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{B}\},$$

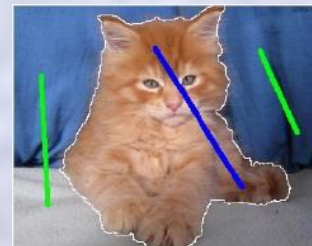
$$0 \leq r \leq 2$$

$$\alpha(x) = \frac{\omega_{\mathcal{F}}(x)}{\omega_{\mathcal{F}}(x) + \omega_{\mathcal{B}}(x)},$$



Alpha

Segmented Foreground on New Background



[1]

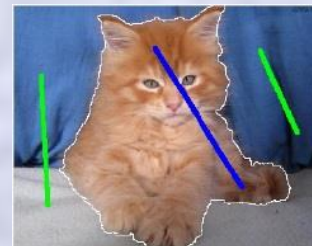
- Foreground and Background weighted with Alpha

$$V_x = \alpha_x F_x + (1 - \alpha_x) B_x$$



Original Image

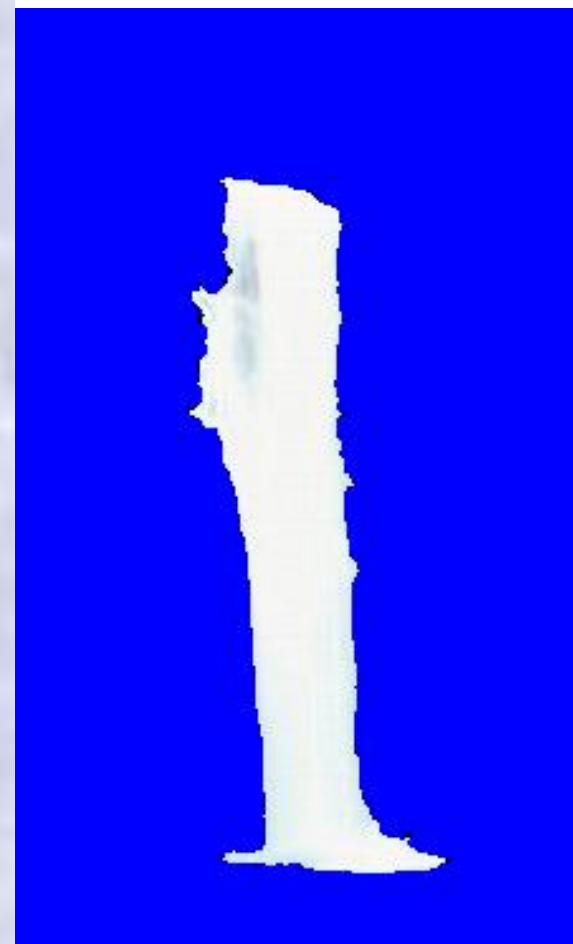
Segmented Foreground on New Background



[1]

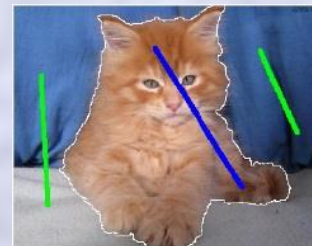
- Foreground and Background weighted with Alpha

$$V_x = \alpha_x F_x + (1 - \alpha_x) B_x$$



Segmented Foreground and Alpha

Segmented Foreground on New Background



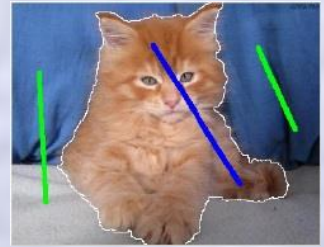
[1]

- Foreground and Background weighted with Alpha

$$V_x = \alpha_x F_x + (1 - \alpha_x) B_x$$



Conclusion



[1]

- Fast segmentation and matting algorithm
- Can be computed in $O(N)$
- Implemented using KDE package [2] and Matlab's 'graydist'

References

- [1] X. Bai and G. Sapiro, Geodesic matting: a Framework for fast interactive image and video segmentation and matting, *Int. J. Comput. Vis.*, 82(2), pp. 113-132, 2009.
- [2] Z. Botev, Kernel Density Estimator package. Available at: <http://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/fileexchange/14034-kernel-density-estimator>