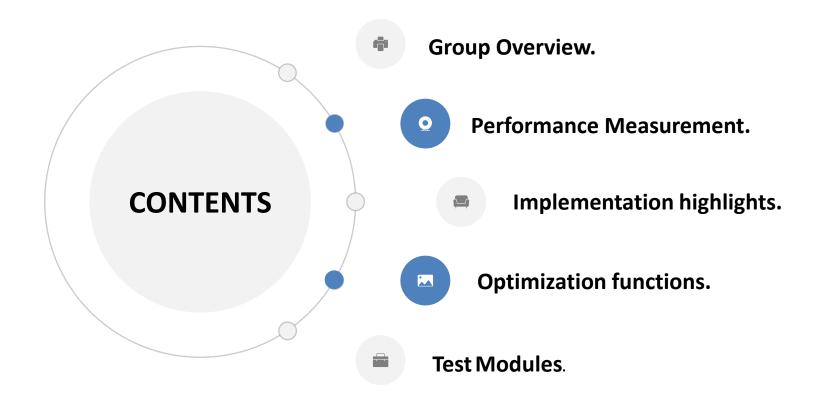


Bayesian Matting Final Presentation

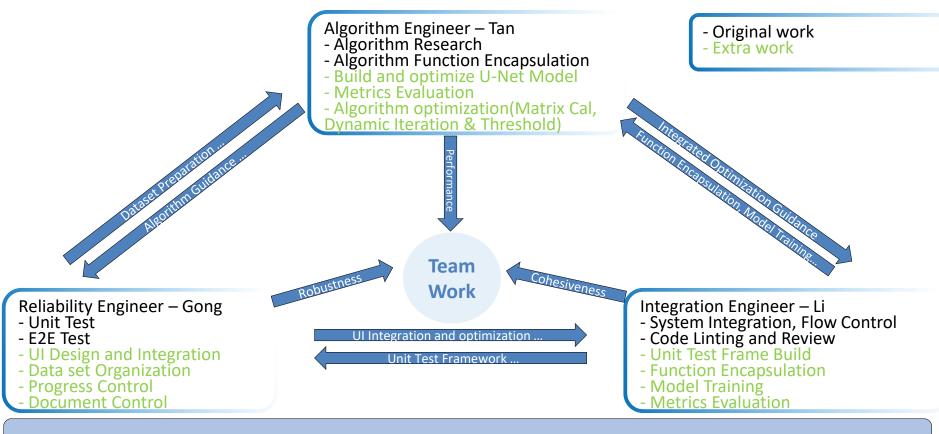
Matting based on Bayesian algorithm

Lingyu Gong, Changhong Li, Qiwen Tan E3 School

Date 21/03/2024



Group Overview - Group Roles & Changes



Flexible roles, Proactive advancement, Mutual assistance

Group Overview - Implementation vs plan

No	Period	Task		Result	Res	1	2	3	4 :	5 6	7	8	9	10	11 1	2		Plan
1	PLAN(1-4)	Group Name and Membership		Project Membership structure map	/				T									Finish
2		Roles of everyone in the group[algorithms, i/o, testing]		Project Membership structure map	/				T									Delay
3		Describe the key mathematical steps in easy-to-understand terms		3-5 pages slides handcraft	Tan													Advance
4		Show how that leads to a flow diagram of the implement	Problem: Task seria	lity is high													*	MileStone
5		Present a plan showing the core algorithmic functions and development.		ute and collaborate to drive progress														
6		Define an e2e test and how it will be implemented	Solution: Redistrible															
7		Define unit tests for your core functionality		unit test instances list	Gong													
8		Declare some milestones and timeline		This plan	Li													
9		Stides integration		Plan slides	Gong			V	*									
10		Implement Core Algorithm function block		Functional Code block	Tan													
11	MATLAB IMP(5-6)	Integrate the code and compare the result with Laplacian matting		Matlab Project	Li													
12	MATERIA IMP(5-0)	Code Linting and review		Matlab Project	Li						_							
13		Unit Test and e2e test								*								
14	PYTHON IMP & PROGRESS UPDATE(7-9)	Implement Core Algorithm function block	Problem: Milestone	node requirements in advance	1													
15		Integrate the code	Solution: Re-plan a	nd carry out the next phase of w	ork in													
16		Code Linting and review	advance															
17		Unit Test and e2e test	44741100	Test Report	Gong		/											
18		Slides update Algo		3 pages slides	Tan		/											
19		Slides update Inte		3 pages slides	Li					/								
20		Slides update Test		3 pages slides	Gong			$\overline{}$	$ \Box $	$\overline{}$	A		*					
21	FINAL PRESENTATION(10-11)	Slides update Algo		5 pages slides	Tan					J		7						
22		Slides update Inte		5 pages slides	Li						abla							
23	, ,	Slides update Test		5 pages slides	Gong													
24	TEST OTHER CODE(12)	Lint check		Lint Report	Li													
25		Unit Test		Unit test Report	Tan									Y				
26		E2E Test		E2E test report	Gong													
27		Test Report		Integrated Test Report	Li										,			

Benchmark plans on time, Modify plans in time

Performance Measurement

Accuracy

MSE(Mean Squared Error): 0.02169

The average squared difference between estimated and ground truth matting results in Bayesian matting

PSNR(Peak Signal-Noise Ratio): 16.63610

The quality of the matting result by comparing the signal power to the noise power.

Complexity

Elapsed Time: 4.66284 s

Time consumption of Bayesian algorithm in specified operating environment

Memory Usage: 555567 bytes

Memory resource usage of Bayesian algorithm in specified operating environment

Algorithm Comparison (Laplacian vs Ori Bayesian vs Our Bayesian)

Laplacian Matting:

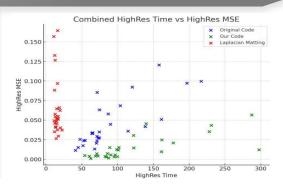
Time advantage, not suitable for complex tasks

Original Bayesian Matting:

Relatively balanced

Our Bayesian Matting:

Relatively long time, but the effect is the best



Algorithm Comparison (Bayesian + U-Net vs Bayesian + Tri-map)

Bayesian + U-Net:

- Any image input, no need to manually annotate Tri-map
- More time consumption(< 2s) and accuracy loss (PSNR = 14.31230)

Bayesian + Tri-map:

- · Tri-map needed
- Less time consumption and accuracy advantage (PSNR = 16.63610)





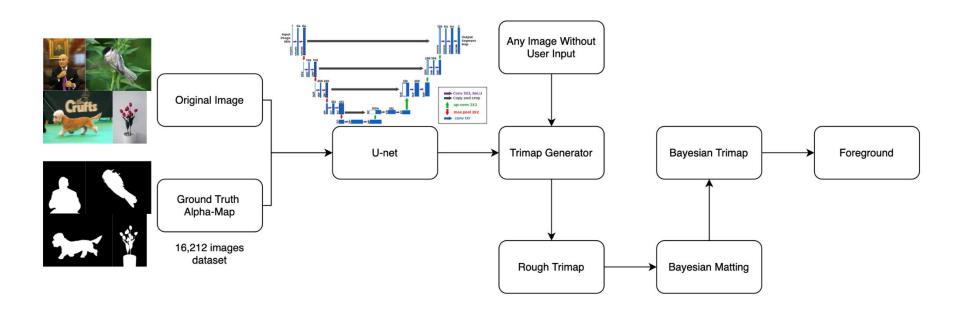
Tri-map

Tri-map by U-Net

The above performance evaluation is based on GT01 low-resolution images using Ori=8, iteration=2 with python scripts.

Implementations

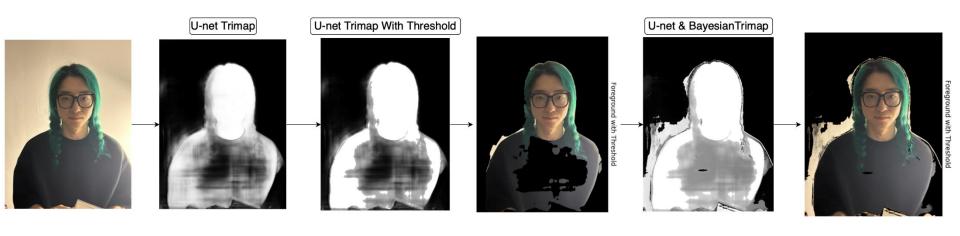
Trimap Generator



Implementations

Advantage

No User Inputs Needed & Can Take in Any Size Image



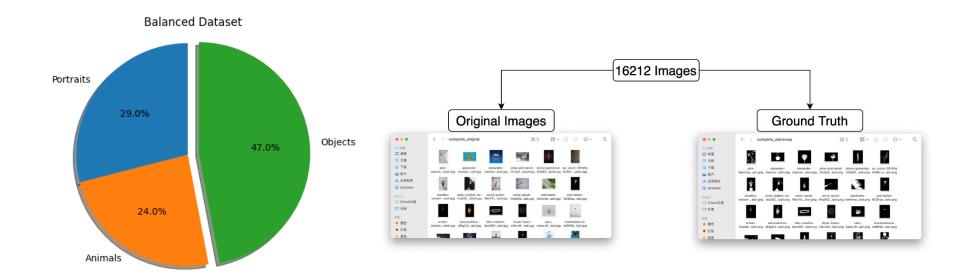
Model

Structure

Loss Function: Dice Loss 128 64 64 2 **Activation Function: ReLU** Input Output image Segment title Мар 256 198 128 128 256 256 1382 Conv 3X3, ReLU Copy and crop 512 512 up-conv 2X2 1024 max pool 2X2 conv 1X1

Model

Dataset



Model

Smooth Alpha-Map

Sigmoid as the activation function for the output layer.

Ensuring the smoothness of the trimap.



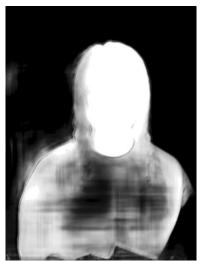
Dynamic Foreground / Background Segmentation

Originally

Foreground: >255×0.95

Background: <255×0.05





Optimized

Foreground: 25% whitest pixels

Background: 25% darkest pixels





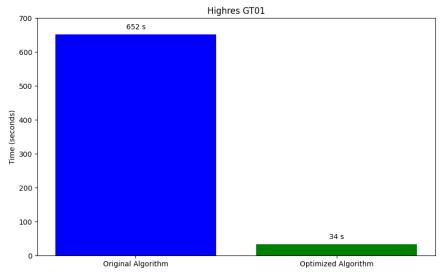
Operations of For Loop > Matrix

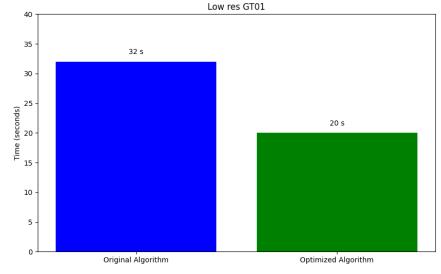
For Loop > Matrix Operation

Process multiple pixels for foreground and background

&

update multiple alpha values





Dynamic Iteration

Calculate image complexity through three indices

&

Establish the relationship between image complexity and iteration.

$$Iteration = \frac{\sqrt[4]{Pixel\ count\ \times\ Entropy\ \times\ Grayscale\ Levels\ \times\ 100}}{50}$$

Pixel count = Width × Height

Entropy = The average amount of information in the image.

Grayscale Levels = The vividness or uniformity of colors within the image.

Dynamic Iteration

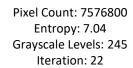
Pixel count = 12,192,768 Entropy = 7.69 Grayscale Levels = 256 Iteration = 25



Pixel Count: 6193265 Entropy: 7.04 Grayscale Levels: 223 Iteration: 20



Highres GT01





Highres GT04

Pixel Count = 397600 Entropy = 7.03 Grayscale Levels = 217 Iteration = 10

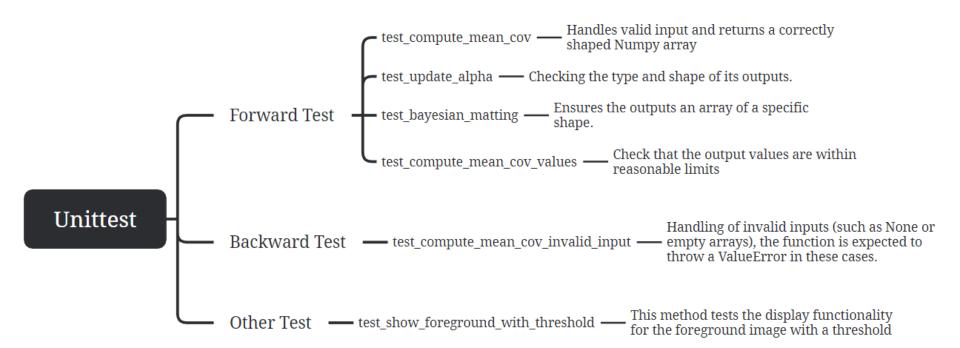


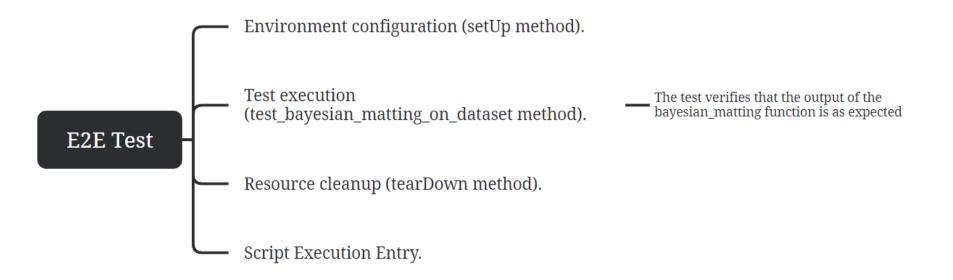
Lowres GT01

Pixel Count: 450400 Entropy: 7.01 Grayscale Levels: 238 Iteration: 11



Lowres GT04







Thank You

