Application of Quadtrees in Image Processing

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*Abstract*—This paper elaborates the practical uses of quadtrees; a data structure that stores information of an image in a tree-like manner. With quadtrees, image can be represented quite efficiently and a lot of algorithms depend on this quadtree model of an image in order for it to work.

*Keywords*—quadtrees, image processing, trees, recursive.

# I. Introduction

Whether you are a person that never touches programs relating to graphic design, you have encountered or will encounter things relating to image processing. Back in the days, analog image processing is preferable, as there are no technologies to do it digitally; yet. In this era, it is very common to use computers as the brains to do that process digitally. Photo editing, 2D or even 3D animations are all created in a computer.

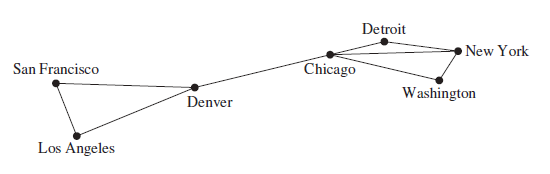
Humans and computers are different in the way of perceiving visual contents, such as images. Humans can directly perceive it as light that is being processed by our brains as colors, as for computers, it can only read numbers as an input. By using an appropriate data structure, such as *quadtrees*, can help computers to access information faster and efficiently.

# II. Theoretical Basis

## A. Graph

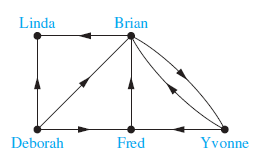
A graph G = (V, E) consists of V, a nonempty set of nodes (sometimes called vertices), and E, a set of edges. For each edge, it has either one or two nodes connected to it, called its endpoints. An edge is said to connect its endpoints.

Based on the connections that the graph makes; graphs are differentiated a *simple graphs* and *multiple graphs*; where for each edge in the graph are connected to two nodes with exception of no two pair of nodes are connected together. In multiple graphs, it is allowed two have more than one edge that connects to the same pair of nodes.



*(Fig 1: Simple graphs example. [XX])*

Based on the direction of the graph; graphs are differentiated into *directed* and *undirected* graphs. A directed graph has directions; if a path from node to node exists, there may or may not be a path from node to node *.* In undirected graphs, the edge works in both directions.



*(Fig 2: Directed graph example. [XX])*

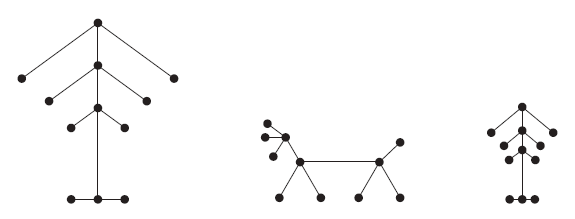
There are some other terminologies that is commonly used in graph. Two nodes and are called *adjacent* if is the endpoint of and vice-versa. Such edge that connects the two edges is to be called *incident* with the nodes and . A *path* is called a sequence of edges that connects the edge and edge . A path that is ends at the starting node is called a *circuit*.

Paths can be created by traversing a graph. A graph traversal has two common modes; *Breadth First Search* (commonly abbreviated as BFS) and *Depth First Search* (commonly abbreviated as DFS). A BFS traversal is usually done by using a queue data structure, while a DFS traversal is usually done by using a stack data structure. The traversal order holds by their own names; BFS will traverse for each existing paths, while DFS will traverse all through until the end.

Data structure wise, a graph is usually created in the form of these: *adjacency list, incidence list, adjacency matrix, incidence matrix,* and *edge list.* Each of the representation mentioned has it own use cases and weaknesses; it all depends on how the user itself wanted to use it.

## B. Tree

A tree is just a special form of a graph. It is basically an undirected graph, with no simple circuit inside of it. An undirected graph is said to be a tree if there exists such unique simple path for each pair of two nodes. Another variation of the tree is called a *rooted tree*, which means a tree with one node selected as the *root*, while every other node is directed further away from its root by the edges. Some terminologies in trees are related to its node. *Internal nodes* are nodes of the tree that have children (descendants), while *leaves* are nodes of the tree that have no children.

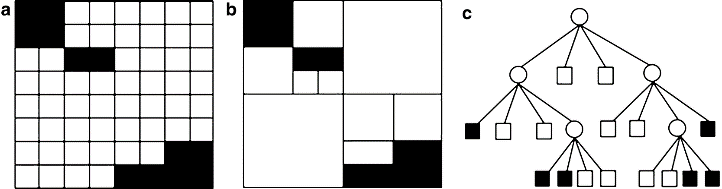


*(Fig 3: Examples of possible trees. [XX])*

*A n-ary tree* is the is a form of rooted trees, where each internal node has maximum of children. Commonly, as the world of computers exists of zeros and ones, a *binary tree* is used. A binary tree is a n-ary tree that consists of maximum two children. It has so many uses in optimizing algorithms and storing data efficiently, for example the BST (Binary Search Tree).

## B. Quadtree

As mentioned before, the most common form of trees that is used in computer science is of course; *the binary tree*. With quadtrees, things are a little bit different. Binary trees, as named for its count of children, has two children. Whereas for *quadtrees*, they have at most *four* children (). Formally elaborated, Quadtrees are hierarchical spatial tree data structures that are based on the principle of recursive decomposition of space [1].



*(Fig 1: A simple diagram explaining quadtrees. [2])*

Quadtrees work in a recursive manner; some quadtrees like shown in Figure 1 stores information of regions. It divides a rather large image into four subsections (northwest, northeast southeast, and southwest). At that example, it divides until a region is homogenous, hence no need of further decomposition. This property of the quadtree makes it rather efficient in storing spatial data.

Quadtrees are a quintessential data structure to store spatial related data. Figure 1 shows a variation of a quadtree, namely the region quadtree. Another variation of the quadtree is to store information of a lot of points in an efficient manner. The principles stay the same; recursively divides the region into four quadrants until there is no need of dividing it, in this case there exists only one point in that region. With that perspective of quadtrees storing spatial data, it can hold so much potential into developing algorithms related to image processing.

## C. Image Processing

By definition, image processing is a way to perform operations to an image, in order to get a certain information from an image, or even modifying it into our own will. The output wanted may be another modified image or even just a simple output showing what the image holds [3].

The term image processing is known before the ages of computers, which was done to photos manually by hand or other methods. Nowadays, image processing is being done in computers using calculations and algorithms that has developed during the years.

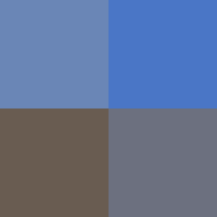
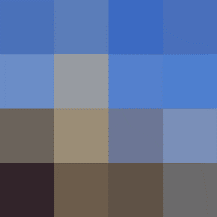
The simplest form of image processing is just a simple transformation of an image, such as resizing an image. A term that relates to resizing an image is usually *zooming*; which in practice is just adding more pixels to an image, whether you want it to be zoomed in or out. Another great example is by simply manipulating the pixels that make up the image into something that we want it to be.

# III. Image Processing Examples in Quadtrees

Given an image that has been converted into its quadtree form, containing the average color in RGB format and its standard deviation for each quadrant for the image. In this example, as quadtree is scaled by the power of two, we will be using an image of size 2n.2n pixels. It would make things easier for the algorithms explained below to work. If a different sized image is going to be used, a different approach must be made.

## A. Image Scaling (Downscaling)

By how quadtrees work, image scaling by the factor of two is a trivial task. After the quadtrees has been made, by simply returning the image at the wanted level of the tree. For instance, suppose that you’ve constructed the quadtree from a 512x512 image. Keep in mind that each node contains the average color of that region. With an input of level 1 (the root node), the quadtree will return a 1x1 image, with the average color of the whole image. With an input of level 2, the quadtree will return a 2x2 image, consisting of four quadrants with each quadrant’s average color. The pattern may be continued on until the actual image’s original size.

*(Fig 1: 2x2, 4x4, and 64x64 scaling. Source: Author)*

As mentioned before, each node of the quadtree contains both the average color and the standard deviation of the colors. By simply returning the average color from each region, we can get a simple downscaling of the image. The author made a simple script using Python and the OpenCV library to load the image, then manipulating it. Below here is the code.

# Procedure for leveled scaling

def createLeveledScaling(image, level):

    resultHeight = 1<<level

    resultWidth = 1<<level

    imageResult = np.zeros((resultHeight,resultWidth,3), np.uint8)

    if(level==0):

        return image.mean

    else:

        return setQuadrants(

            imageResult,

            createLeveledScaling(image.imageNW, level-1),

            createLeveledScaling(image.imageNE, level-1),

            createLeveledScaling(image.imageSE, level-1),

            createLeveledScaling(image.imageSW, level-1),

        )

# Procedure for exporting to folder

def exportScaling(filename, show=False):

. . . *(redacted code)*

    for i in range(0,10):

        size = 1<<i

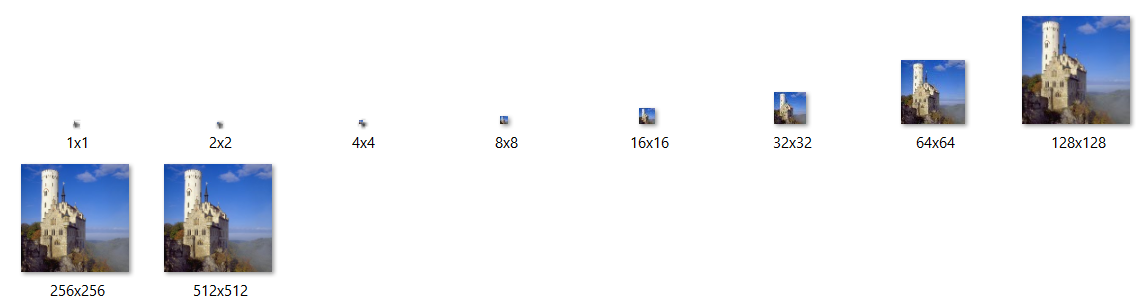
        result = createLeveledScaling(Q, i)

        if(show):

            showImage(result)

. . . *(redacted code)*

The procedure createLeveledScaling is a procedure used to create a scaled image at a certain level of the quadtree. The other procedure, exportScaling is used to output the scaled image into a folder. The author made this procedure in order to show all the possible scaling that quadtree can make.



*(Fig 1: Results shown in a folder. Source: Author)*

Is the scaling useful? Well, it depends on how the image will be used. The user may just adjust the scaling by eye, to see which one is the best. The author also made a graph about the image size compared to the dimension of the image.

*(Fig 1: Graph of image size growth compared to its dimension. Source: Author)*

By making the plot, it can be deduced that the growth of the image size can be modelled as a quadratic equation (to the height or width). In other words, the image grows size grows linearly when compared to the number of pixels.

## B. References

Number citations consecutively in square brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the brackets [2]. Multiple references [2], [3] are each numbered with separate brackets [1]–[3]. When citing a section in a book, please give the relevant page numbers [2]. In sentences, refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]. Do not use “Ref. [3]” or “reference [3]” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [3] shows ... .”

Number footnotes separately in superscripts (Insert | Footnote). Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it is cited; do not put footnotes in the reference list (endnotes). Use letters for table footnotes.

Please note that the references at the end of this document are in the preferred referencing style. Give all authors’ names; do not use “*et al*.” unless there are six authors or more. Use a space after authors' initials. Papers that have not been published should be cited as “unpublished” [4]. Papers that have been submitted for publication should be cited as “submitted for publication” [5]. Papers that have been accepted for publication, but not yet specified for an issue should be cited as “to be published” [6]. Please give affiliations and addresses for private communications [7].

## C. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have already been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations that incorporate periods should not have spaces: write “C.N.R.S.,” not “C. N. R. S.” Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable.

## D. Equations

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin, as in (1). First use the equation editor to create the equation. Then select the “Equation” markup style. Press the tab key and write the equation number in parentheses. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus ( / ), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations when they are part of a sentence, as in

 (1)

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before the equation appears or immediately following. Italicize symbols (*T* might refer to temperature, but T is the unit tesla). Refer to “(1),” not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is ... .”

## E. Other Recommendations

Use one space after periods and colons. Hyphenate complex modifiers: “zero-field-cooled magnetization.” Avoid dangling participles, such as, “Using (1), the potential was calculated.” [It is not clear who or what used (1).] Write instead, “The potential was calculated by using (1),” or “Using (1), we calculated the potential.”

Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25,” not “.25.” Use “cm3,” not “cc.” Indicate sample dimensions as “0.1 cm  0.2 cm,” not “0.1  0.2 cm2.” The abbreviation for “seconds” is “s,” not “sec.” Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: use “Wb/m2” or “webers per square meter,” not “webers/m2.” When expressing a range of values, write “7 to 9” or “7-9,” not “7~9.”

A parenthetical statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.) In American English, periods and commas are within quotation marks, like “this period.” Other punctuation is “outside”! Avoid contractions; for example, write “do not” instead of “don’t.” The serial comma is preferred: “A, B, and C” instead of “A, B and C.”

If you wish, you may write in the first person singular or plural and use the active voice (“I observed that ...” or “We observed that ...” instead of “It was observed that ...”). Remember to check spelling. If your native language is not English, please get a native English-speaking colleague to proofread your paper.

# IV. Some Common Mistakes

The word “data” is plural, not singular. The subscript for the permeability of vacuum µ0 is zero, not a lowercase letter “o.” The term for residual magnetization is “remanence”; the adjective is “remanent”; do not write “remnance” or “remnant.” Use the word “micrometer” instead of “micron.” A graph within a graph is an “inset,” not an “insert.” The word “alternatively” is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates). Use the word “whereas” instead of “while” (unless you are referring to simultaneous events). Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively.” Do not use the word “issue” as a euphemism for “problem.” When compositions are not specified, separate chemical symbols by en-dashes; for example, “NiMn” indicates the intermetallic compound Ni0.5Mn0.5 whereas “Ni–Mn” indicates an alloy of some composition NixMn1-x.

Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” (usually a verb) and “effect” (usually a noun), “complement” and “compliment,” “discreet” and “discrete,” “principal” (e.g., “principal investigator”) and “principle” (e.g., “principle of measurement”). Do not confuse “imply” and “infer.”

Prefixes such as “non,” “sub,” “micro,” “multi,” and “"ultra” are not independent words; they should be joined to the words they modify, usually without a hyphen. There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “*et al.*” (it is also italicized). The abbreviation “i.e.,” means “that is,” and the abbreviation “e.g.,” means “for example” (these abbreviations are not italicized).

# V. Conclusion

A conclusion section is not required. Although a conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions.

# VI. Appendix

Appendixes, if needed, appear before the acknowledgment.

# VII. Acknowledgment

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in American English is without an “e” after the “g.” Use the singular heading even if you have many acknowledgments. Avoid expressions such as “One of us (S.B.A.) would like to thank ... .” Instead, write “F. A. Author thanks ... .” Sponsor and financial support acknowledgments are placed in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

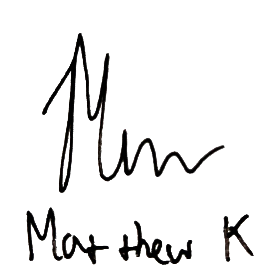
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