IN GOD WE TRUST MEDICAL IMAGE PROCESSING COURSE 2022-2023 Spring Semester

HW04

Image Segmentation

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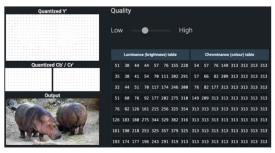
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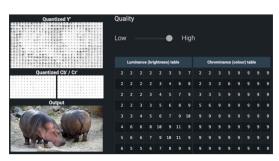


1 Theoretical Problems

(1)



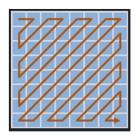
کینے یے ، خاب تے ۱۰ ر فراب امل sparse



كنت رو، خار جله وي تر د منا يم خار



در سم کوه ی حیث اعداد فرانی ا در ملح 808 فرمانی به حررت ۱۹۰۹ کوده تا اعداد



ميما م را من من عادت م عجمود على المناز من ال المای ذخره قرار کرند . د نیم بیرن (ی عراری کاری دراسته النصط بين الم و ملك منه عنه الما المردد.

هي با شره سازه تعداد مسراه مسرال به صوبت كر عدد با عدان ماينه سد صرد نز شرو انه ل انا کاد.

مر اللاسم OX ب مدت ريك كن عدة إره لى ٢ ما حامل عرب OX ب مدة ديكسرى حر عهم و الله عبد من من الله الله من من من من الله عبد الله ﻪ ئى ، تىلد سامىر ناصر مرسىن ئىش سادى كى سار أىت بر عنون ماسرى لى الر تىلى شىن كره . کالی کن العنال الا بر العنال الا کر ا

حال بلی یاره سازی سازی الدرم در در مرحله افعاً می شود. در استا با نرخ ادلم ی D م · i'v ~ le archagonal matchig purouit into ile el cos ! I X els spase coje در ادامه مرای آویت ماری D ، به صورت سدن یک ماروم . به بن منظور مرای آمیت سنون ۱۰-۱۱.

||Y- 0x1|_F = ||Y- \sum_{d=1}^{\text{K}} d_i x_i^{\text{T}}||_F = || (Y- \sum_{i=k}^{\text{K}} d_i z_i^{\text{T}}) - d_k x_k^{\text{T}}||_F^2 دلم ، رسم رای مل این که بر سادی مونم از ۱۵۰۰ استاره کن با شه د این م عهد، و تعالى الله على الله



3



5

 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ المرام $x \in$

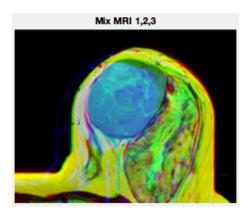
سنه $\begin{cases} ||\gamma - D \times ||_2^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ||x|| & |$

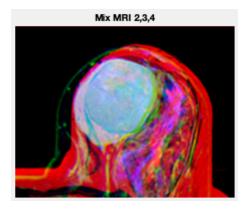


2 Problem 1

2.1 A

Based on the results below, 3 and 4 classes are good for image segmentation.





In the following parts, we will use 4 classes.

2.2 B

In the below image, first row is four original images. The second row is segmentation result for FC=1.1. The third row is for FC=2 and regions are more smoother than first row. The last row is result of segmentation of FC=5.



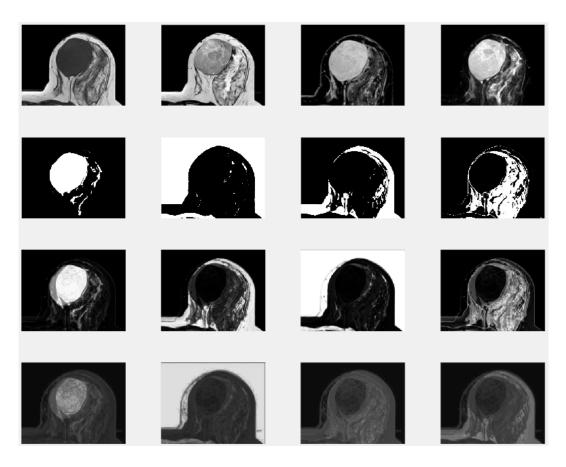


Figure 1: FCM Segmentation

The number of iteration and final objective function for each FC is shown below. Iteration number is increasing based on the FC and objective value is decreasing.

FCM:

Fuzzy coefficient : 1.100000e+00

Number of iteration : 23

Objective Function: 2.784911e+03

FCM:

Fuzzy coefficient : 2 Number of iteration : 36

Objective Function: 1.546316e+03

FCM:

Fuzzy coefficient : 5 Number of iteration : 48

Objective Function: 3.771187e+01



2.3 C

Both 3 and 4 classes results are good. Buy using K-means result as the FCM initial condition, we get flowwing results.

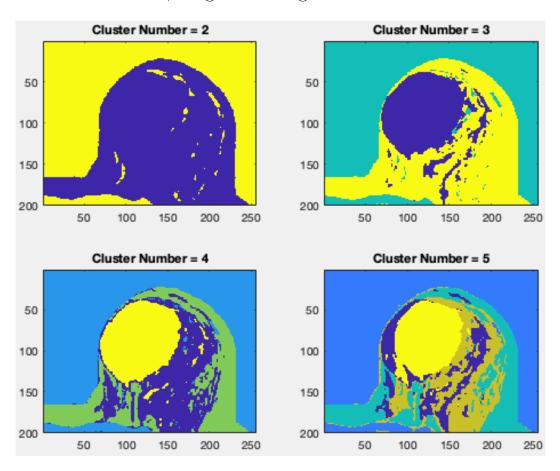


Figure 2: K-means Segmentation



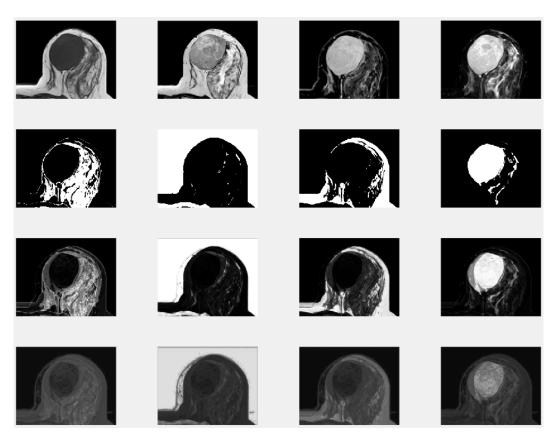


Figure 3: FCM Segmentation

The final results are as same as the previous part. But when we use supervised initial condition, the number of iteration decrease.

FCM with initial condition: Fuzzy coefficient : 1.100000e+00 Number of iteration : 19

Objective Function: 2.784911e+03

FCM with initial condition: Fuzzy coefficient : 2 Number of iteration : 15

Objective Function: 1.546316e+03

FCM with initial condition: Fuzzy coefficient : 5 Number of iteration : 21

Objective Function: 3.771187e+01



2.4 D

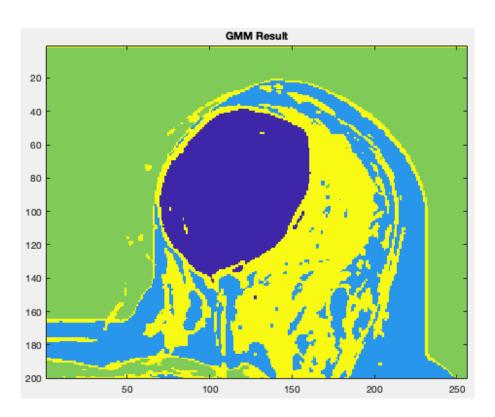


Figure 4: GMM method result

2.5 E

For calculating partial volume I defined a metric. We know that partial volumes are parts that their relation to the particular class is not so higher than other parts. It means that maximum value in their probability vector is not high. But what does high mean here? For adjusting threshold we have two constraints. First, if we have for example 4 classes, then some number around 1/4 is appropriate to be one of the threshold as it is the ground truth. So we used 1.25/Numberof classes as first metric. The second metric relates to the FC. As FC increase, the probability vector elements become more normal. So we set 1/FC as our second metric and maximum of these two number is the limit. The pixels that the maximum number in their probability vector is less than the limit considered as the picture partial volume.



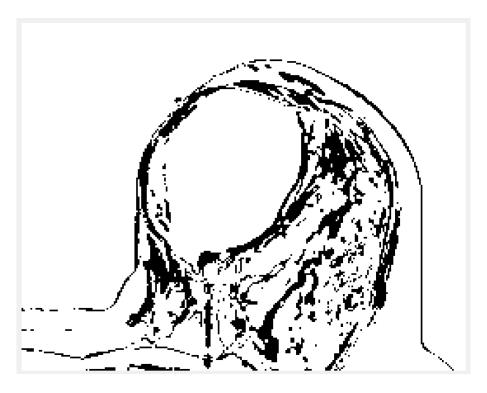


Figure 5: MRI Partial Volume

As you can see in figure 5, partial volume are more appear in intersection of different classes. This result is logical, because in these areas the elements of probability vector is not sparse and the pixels can be considered in different classes.



3 Problem 2

3.1 A

The results of melanoma and nevus segmentation using both GVF and basic snake approaches are shown below.

In the term of comparison, both methods work for both images. But in overall, GVF works smoother and easier than snake method. In snake method you should first set the initial contour. The algorithm is highly sensitive to initial contour and its parameters. So for example, for melanoma image that the skin lesion shape is not convex, it was really hard to adjust the parameters in a way that the contour converge and wrap over the lesion. But in the term of final result, if you can set the snake parameters well, the final segmentation result will be good.

- 2. Firstly, the user selects the image and selects the σ values for the Gaussian smoothing.
- 3. Then user selects the initial position of the snake by clicking on the image and selecting control points which are later interpolated (Spline based) into a contour.
- 4. The user specifies various control parameters for the snake. These include α (alpha): Specifies the elasticity of the snake. This controls the tension in the contour by combining with the first derivative term.
 - β (beta): Specifies the rigidity in the contour by combining with the second derivative term.
 - y (gamma): Specifies the step size
 - κ (kappa): Acts as the scaling factor for the energy term.
 - **W** (**E**_{line}): Weighing factor for intensity based potential term.
 - W (E_{edge}): Weighing factor for edge based potential term.
 - **W** (E_{term}): Weighing factor for termination potential term.

Figure 6: Basic snake approach parameters

On the other hand, the GVF method runs so easily. But the GVF method works based its gradient u and v field, so when you want to find the boarder based on the field magnitude, it may become thick, you may find some boarder that are not related to our lesion, and there is no guarantee that our final border is continues. In snake method the contour has close shape in all algorithm steps.



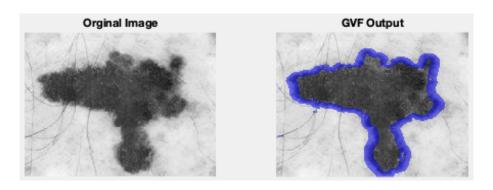


Figure 7: GVF method result

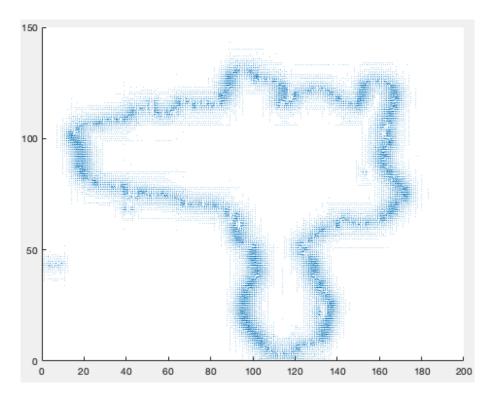


Figure 8: GVF (u,v) field map



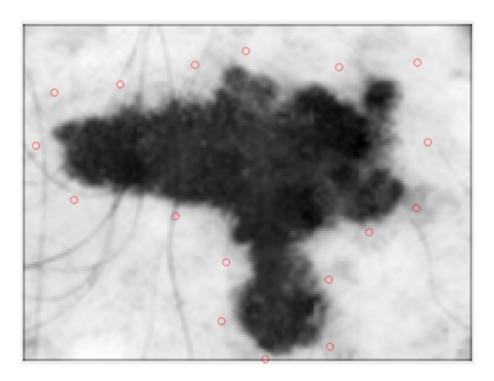


Figure 9: Initial contour of snake

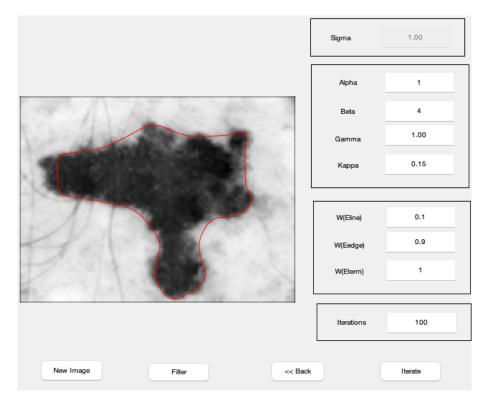


Figure 10: Final snake state



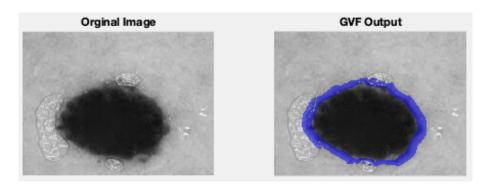


Figure 11: GVF method result

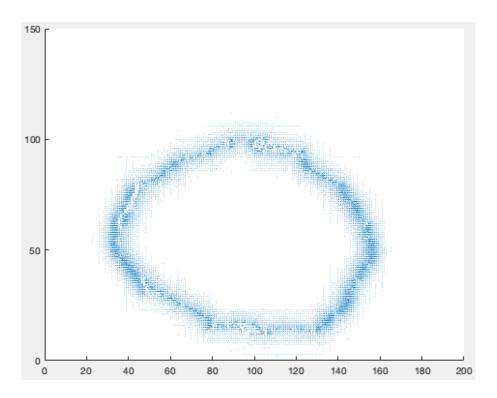


Figure 12: GVF (u,v) field map



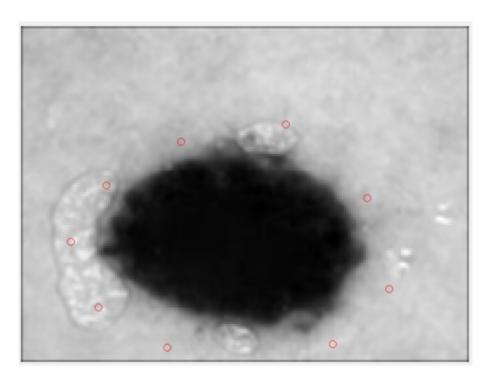


Figure 13: Initial contour of snake

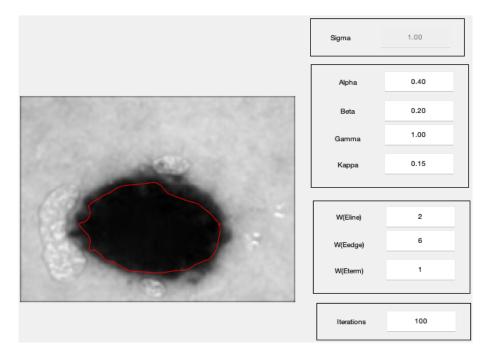


Figure 14: Final snake state



3.2 B

We used both methods on MRI1 image. Because of the convex shape of the tumor and its contrast, the snake method works so well.

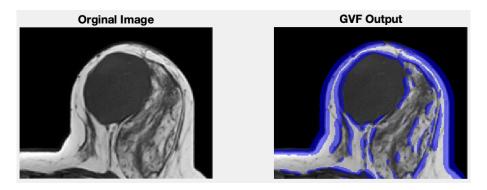


Figure 15: GVF method result

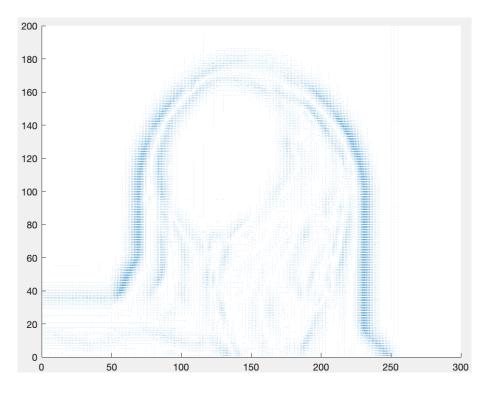


Figure 16: GVF (u,v) field map

The GVF method gives us the field and we can calculate borders using its magnitude, so we can segment separated parts by this method. But snake method is based on a closed snake contour, so we can just segment one connected area.



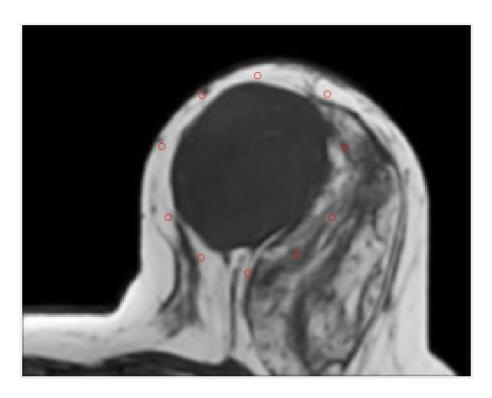


Figure 17: Initial contour of snake

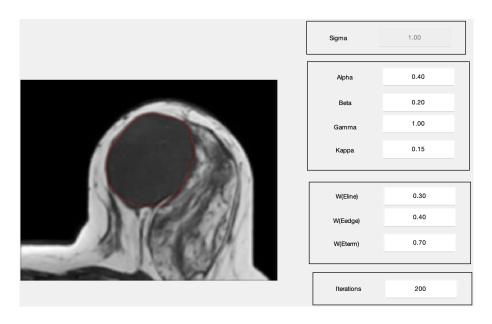


Figure 18: Final snake state



4 Problem 3

4.1 A

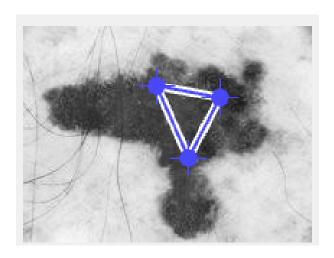


Figure 19: Initial user-defined mask

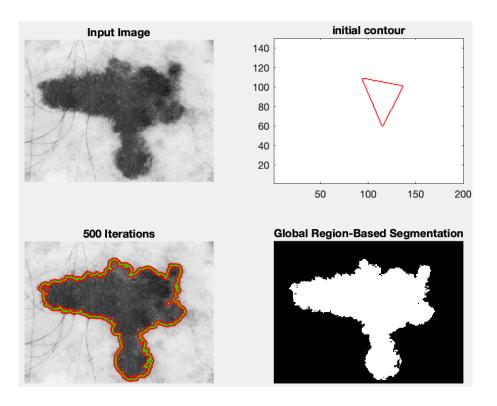


Figure 20: Final Chan-vese result



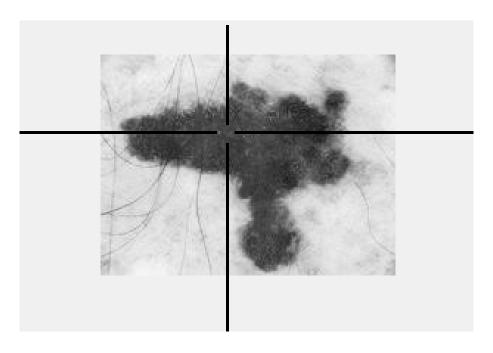


Figure 21: Initial user-defined point

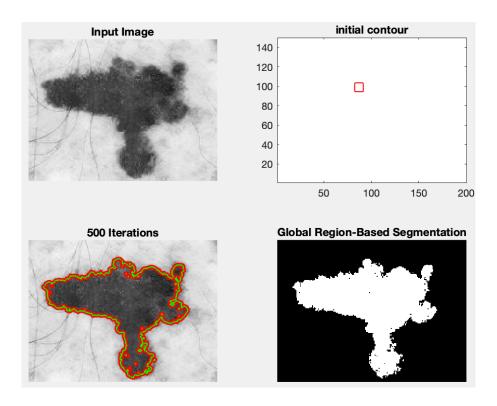


Figure 22: Final Chan-vese result



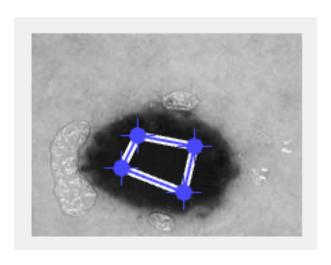


Figure 23: Initial user-defined mask

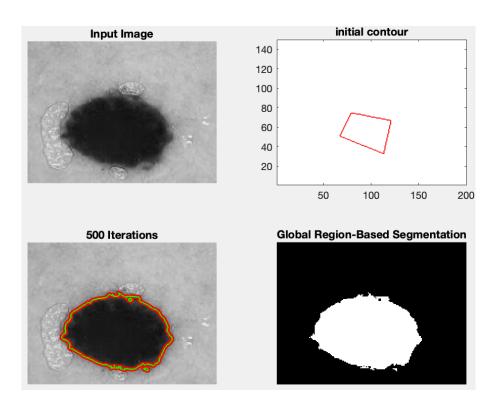


Figure 24: Final Chan-vese result



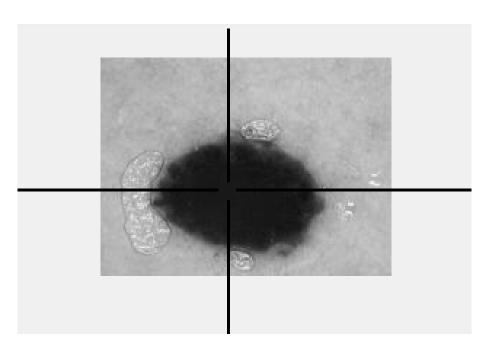


Figure 25: Initial user-defined point

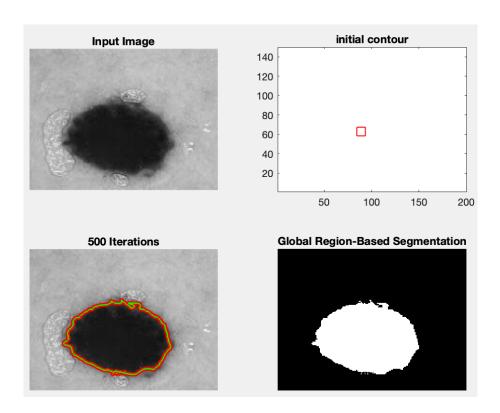


Figure 26: Final Chan-vese result



4.2 B

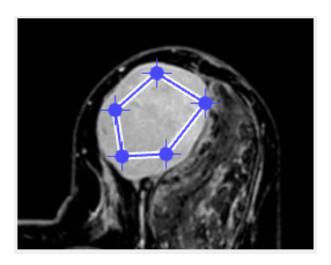


Figure 27: Initial user-defined mask

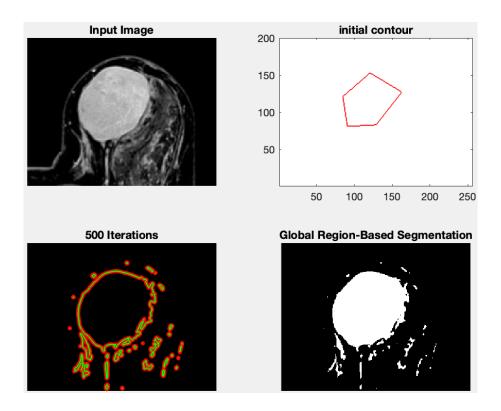


Figure 28: Final Chan-vese result



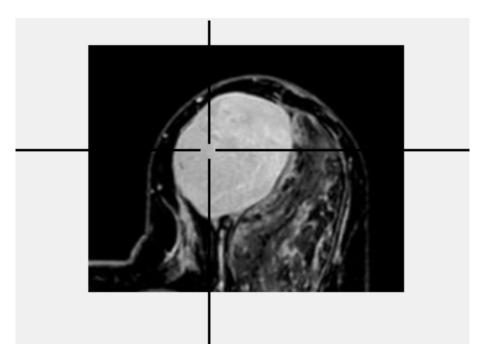


Figure 29: Initial user-defined point

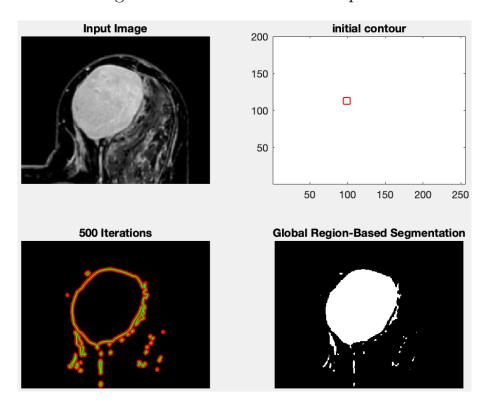


Figure 30: Final Chan-vese result



The robustness of Chan-Vest method is awesome. When you initial the method using just 9*9 kernel or draw a triangle or more complex polygon, the method works perfectly. The difference of this method from previous part results on MRI image is that this algorithm considers some other parts of the image that have same color as the main tumor part.

For automating the method, we fist applied 21*21 median kernel on the image. Then we selected one of the result peak points as center of the initial rectangular kernel. As we know that tumor is more brighter than other parts, the most bright kernel that we select will be on the tumor area. So the method will work properly by selecting initial contour using this algorithm. The result is shown below.

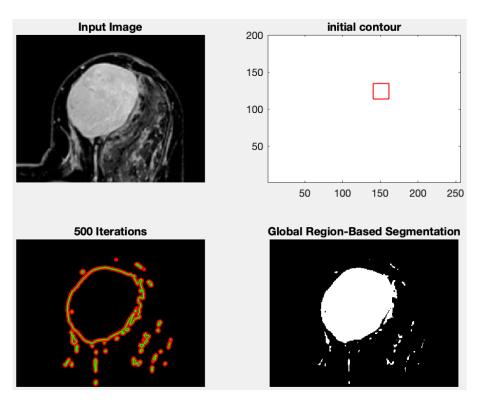


Figure 31: Auto Chan-vese result based on brightness