

Image Segmentation

By

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Measuring Intensity

WHAT IS SEGMENTATION?

Image segmentation is a technique for partitioning an image into various portions or areas, frequently based on the characteristics of the pixels in the image. Separating the foreground from the background or clustering pixels based on color or shape similarity are examples of image segmentation.

TYPES OF SEGMENTATION DISCUSSING

- Thresholding
- Multi-Thresholding
- OTSU Thresholding
- Cell segmentation

Particle analysis

Analysing each particle information in image

The particle analysis can be automated via plugins or macros once the correct threshold value and particle size range has been determined for your objects of interest.

ImageJ File Edit Image Process Analyze Plugins Window Help

Results

	Area	Mean	Min	Max	Circ.	AR	Round	Solidity
107	83	105.663	79	141	0.387	1.531	0.653	0.476
108	74	116.230	85	141	0.702	2.091	0.478	0.860
109	67	86.194	79	97	0.712	2.230	0.448	0.865
110	150	102.700	78	141	0.797	1.809	0.553	0.915
111	183	87.503	78	103	0.488	2.193	0.456	0.728
112	201	98.667	78	126	0.609	1.043	0.959	0.776
113	155	111.471	80	141	0.690	1.497	0.668	0.749
114	177	98.119	78	126	0.843	1.748	0.572	0.915
115	239	105.071	78	141	0.600	1.160	0.862	0.630
116	358	111.014	78	141	0.825	1.308	0.764	0.856
117	357	113.423	78	141	0.470	1.489	0.672	0.703
118	82	84.476	78	96	0.567	1.378	0.726	0.726
119	162	96.457	79	137	0.772	1.855	0.539	0.866
120	691	113.918	78	141	0.216	2.133	0.469	0.406
121	1403	107.520	78	141	0.070	1.511	0.662	0.347
122	223	102.516	78	139	0.835	1.293	0.774	0.910
123	73	114.096	85	141	0.875	1.384	0.722	0.901
124	520	102.063	78	141	0.238	3.077	0.325	0.470
125	22	82.045	78	85	1.000	1.101	0.908	0.936
126	92	93.750	78	118	0.850	1.407	0.711	0.872
127	285	99.091	78	134	0.504	1.684	0.594	0.723
128	198	107.657	78	141	0.781	1.473	0.679	0.834
129	42	110.071	85	140	1.000	1.128	0.886	0.894
130	202	102.045	78	138	0.778	1.777	0.563	0.904
131	177	108.605	78	139	0.741	1.304	0.767	0.760
132	311	107.447	78	141	0.272	3.200	0.312	0.487
133	35	82.000	78	85	0.569	2.928	0.342	0.722
134	134	98.754	79	141	0.815	1.848	0.541	0.912
135	97	90.062	78	114	0.489	1.496	0.668	0.716
136	38	110.474	85	141	1.000	1.078	0.927	0.905
137	585	111.699	78	141	0.199	2.191	0.456	0.382
138	285	103.884	78	141	0.792	1.760	0.568	0.903
139	144	102.799	78	139	0.671	1.753	0.570	0.778
140	852	112.445	78	141	0.110	2.606	0.384	0.267
141	745	108.917	78	141	0.308	1.898	0.527	0.526
142	44	108.432	85	138	0.996	1.438	0.696	0.926
143	122	92.705	78	125	0.615	1.370	0.730	0.797
144	180	99.850	78	125	0.886	1.537	0.651	0.918
145	47	109.830	85	140	0.993	1.032	0.969	0.887
146	197	101.208	78	138	0.870	1.298	0.771	0.914
147	43	110.047	85	139	0.974	1.169	0.856	0.896

Threshold

8.48 %

Default Red

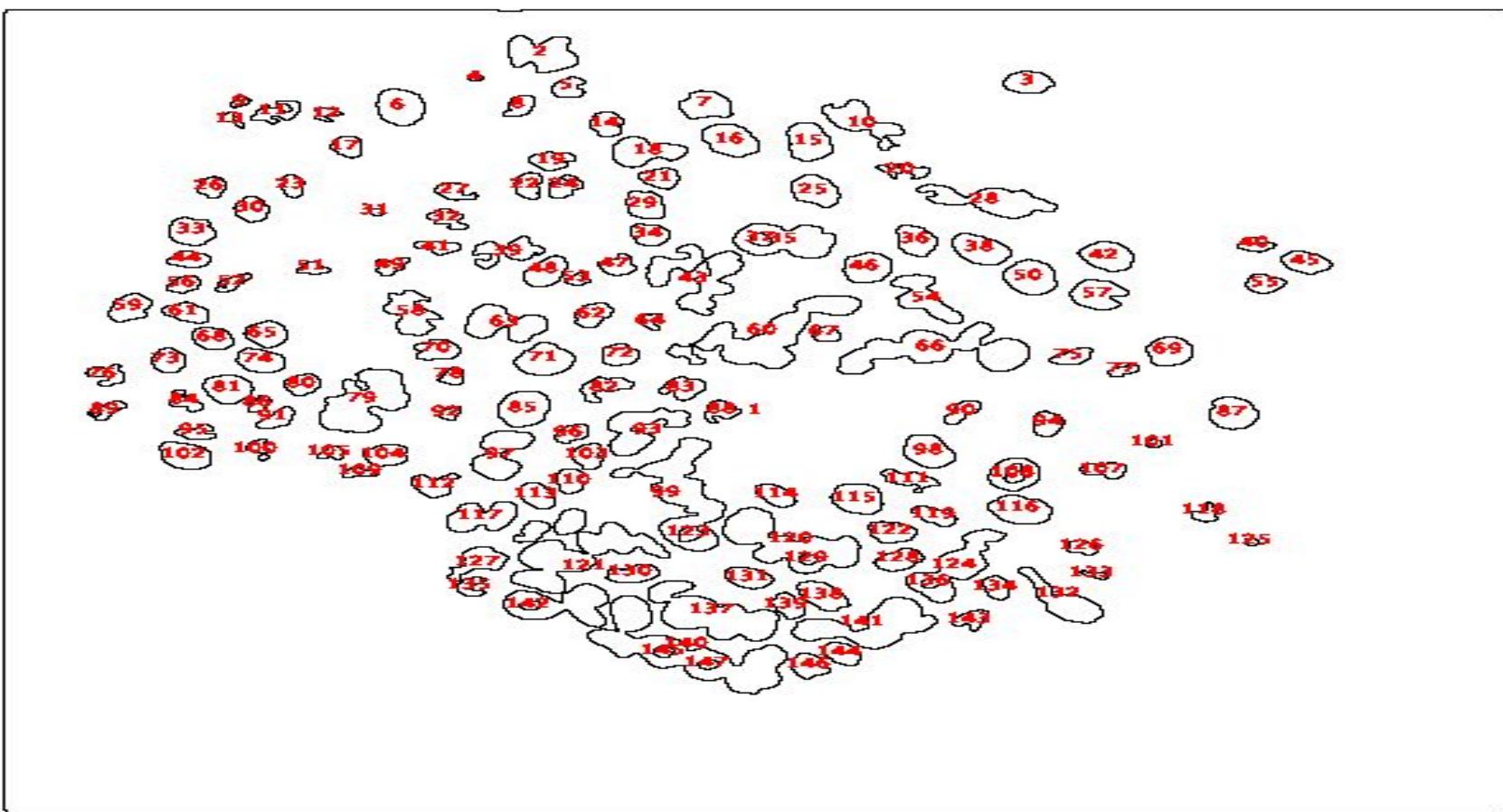
Dark background Stack histogram

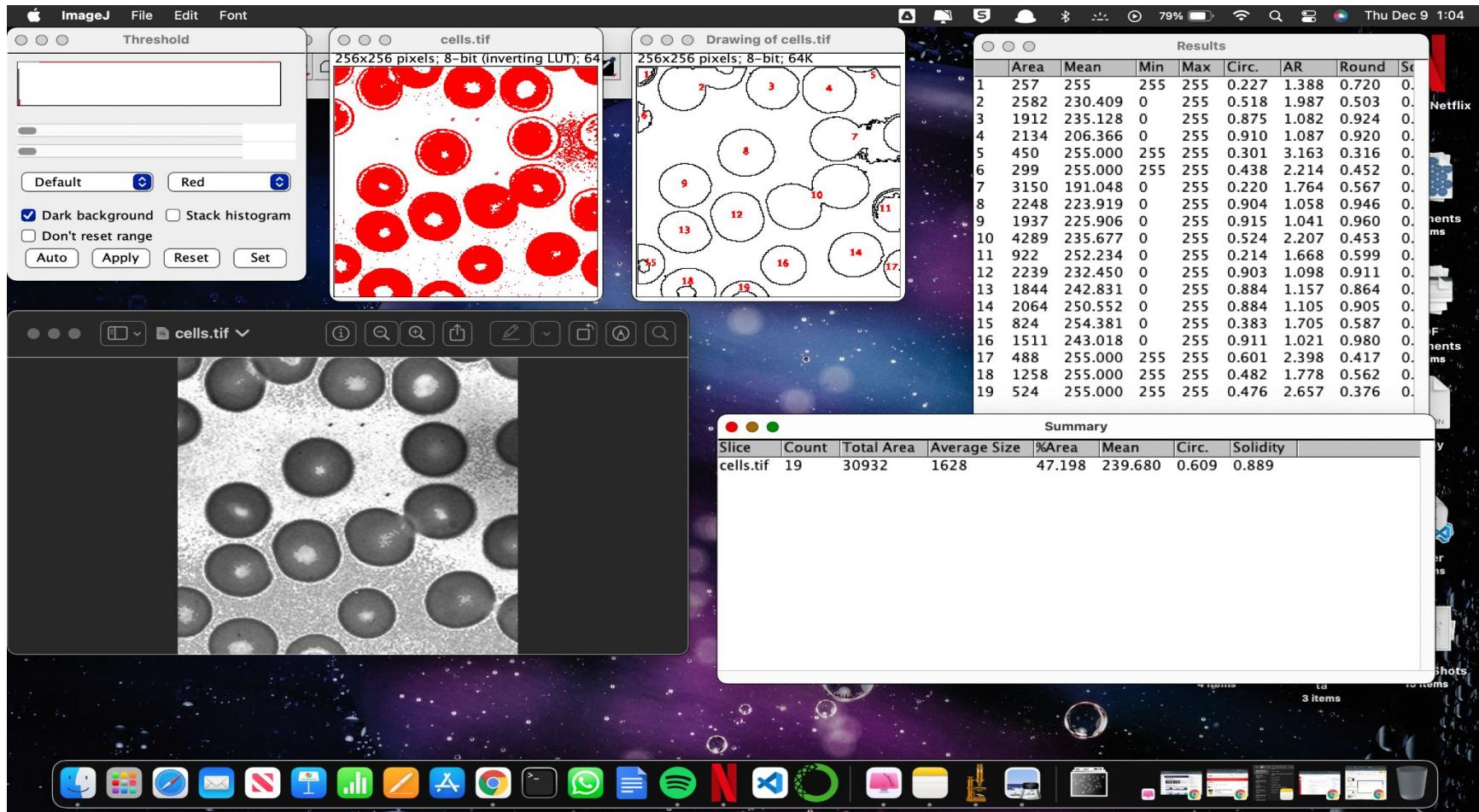
Don't reset range

Auto Apply Reset Set

68647_wl_astellas_fig4_wl.jpeg

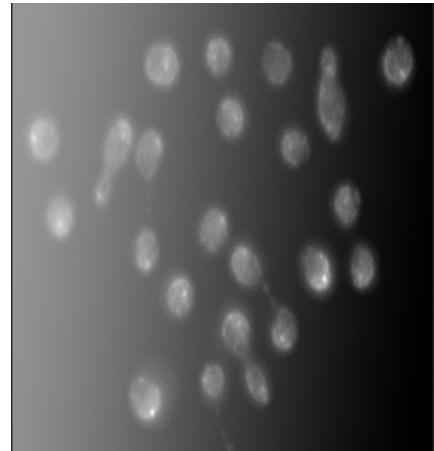
663x668 pixels; 8-bit; 433K



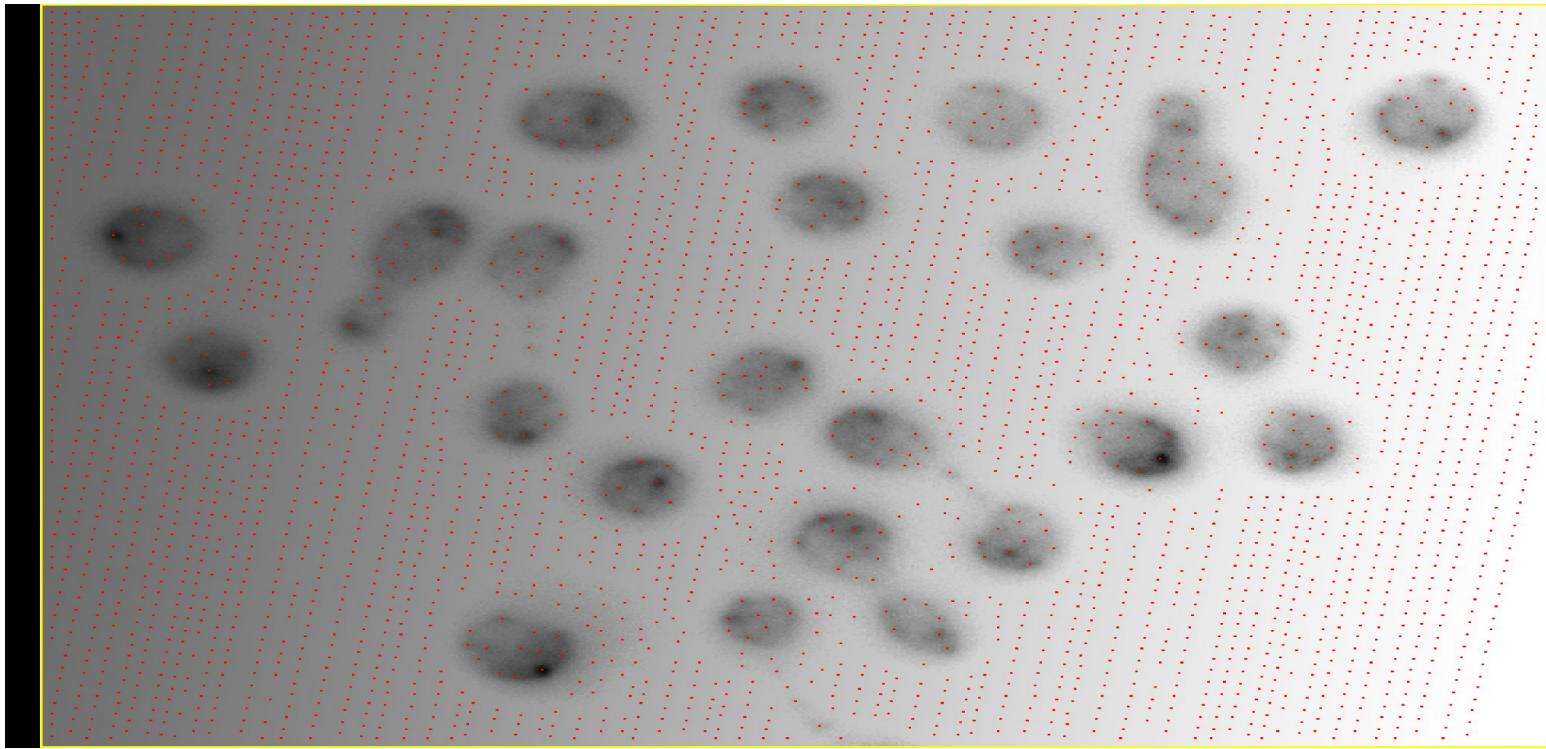


Cell counting

Inverted the image then converted to 8 bit binary before applying ITCN.



ITCN is an [ImageJ](#) plugin for automatically counting the number cells within an image. The inputs are: (1) an estimation of the diameter of a cell, (2) an estimation of the minimum distance between cells



Thresholding

Threshold technique is one of the important techniques in image segmentation. This technique can be expressed as:

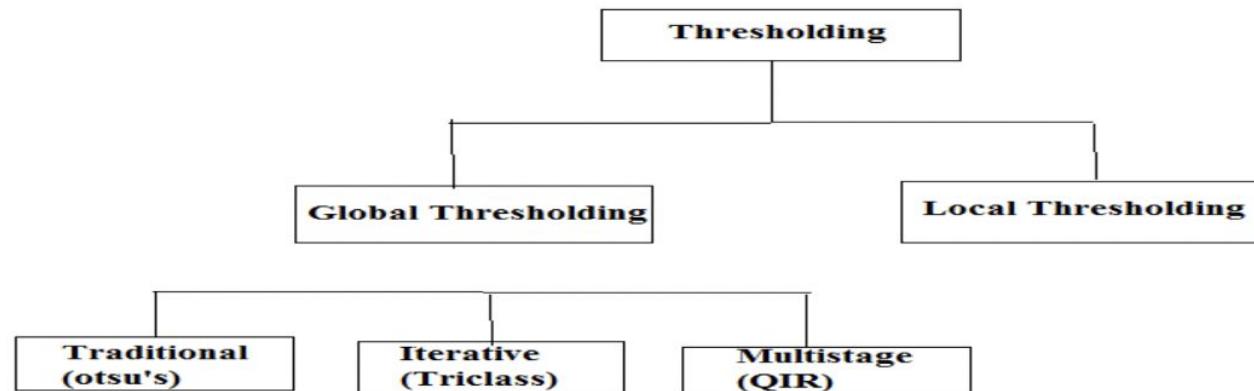
$$T = T[x, y, p(x, y), f(x, y)]$$

Where T is the threshold value. x, y are the coordinates of the threshold value point. $p(x, y)$, $f(x, y)$ are points the gray level image pixels [9]. Threshold image $g(x, y)$ can be define:

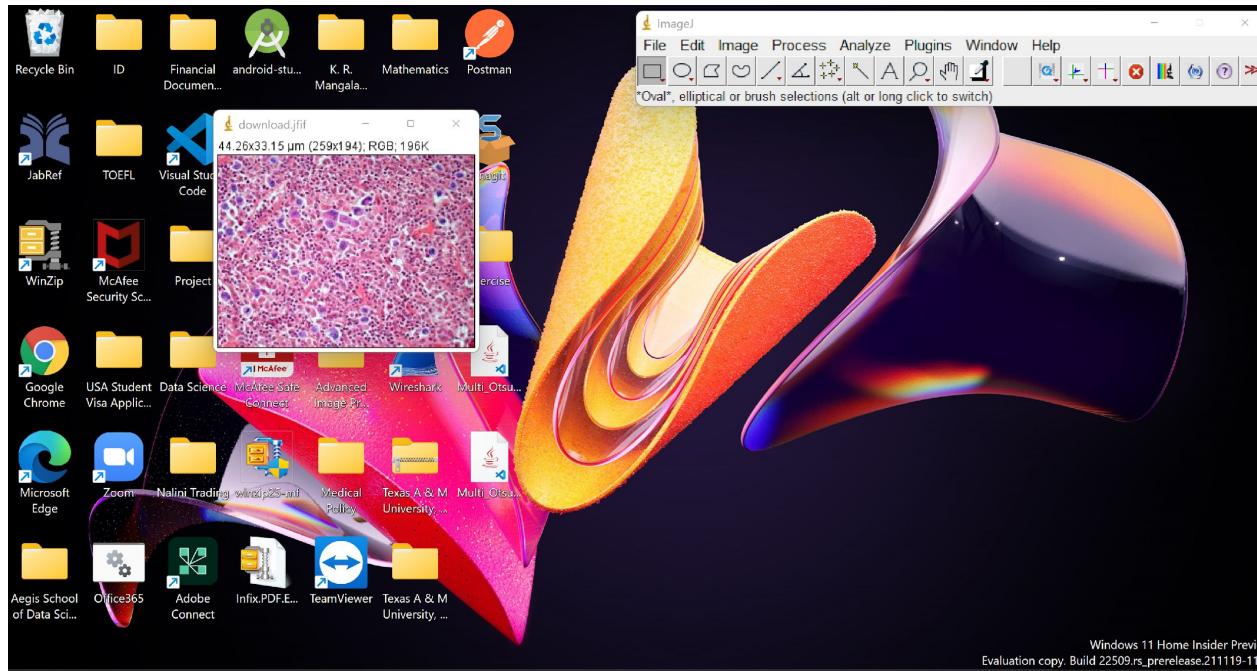
$$g(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } f(x, y) > 1 \\ 0 & \text{if } f(x, y) \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

TYPES OF THRESHOLDING

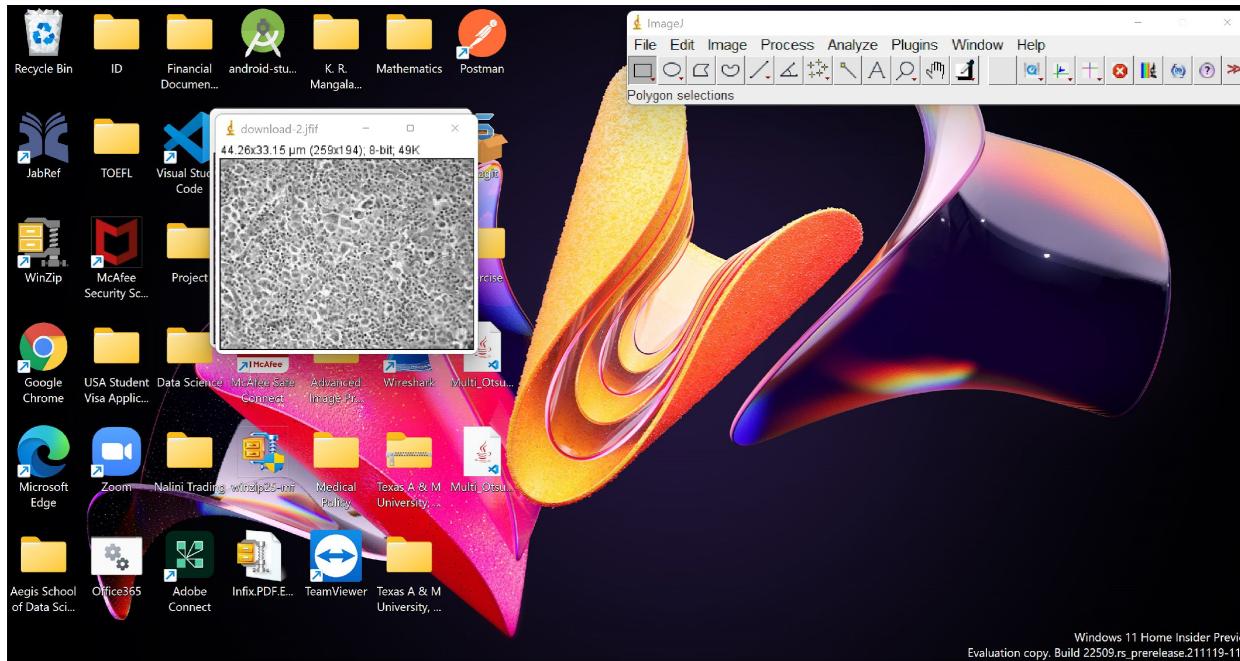
Thresholding techniques are classified as below



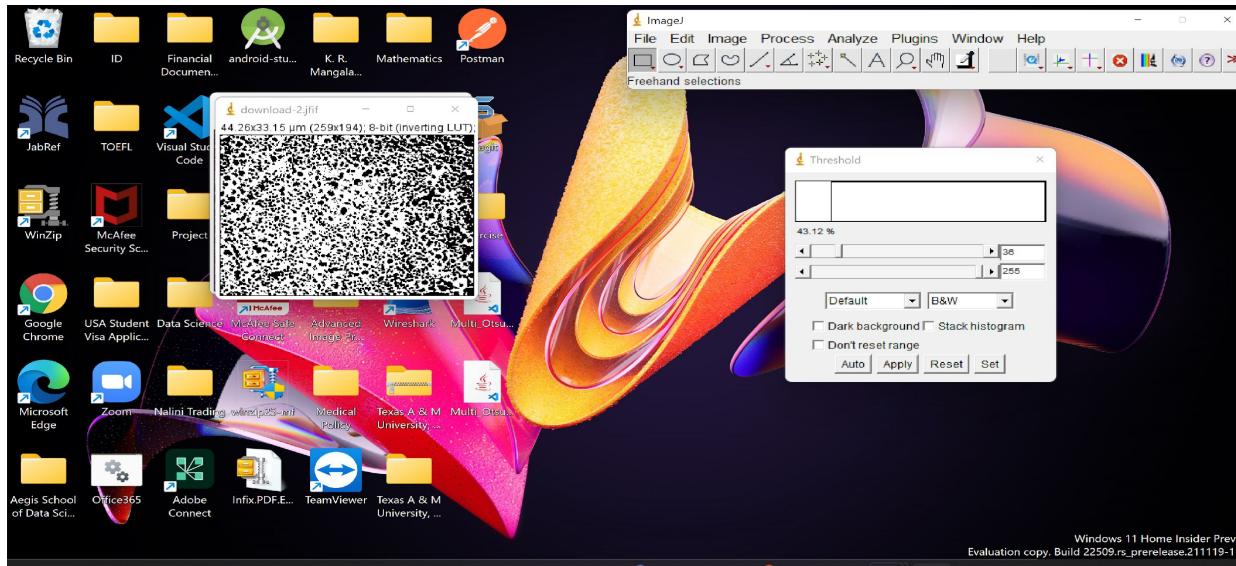
EXAMPLE FOR THRESHOLDING



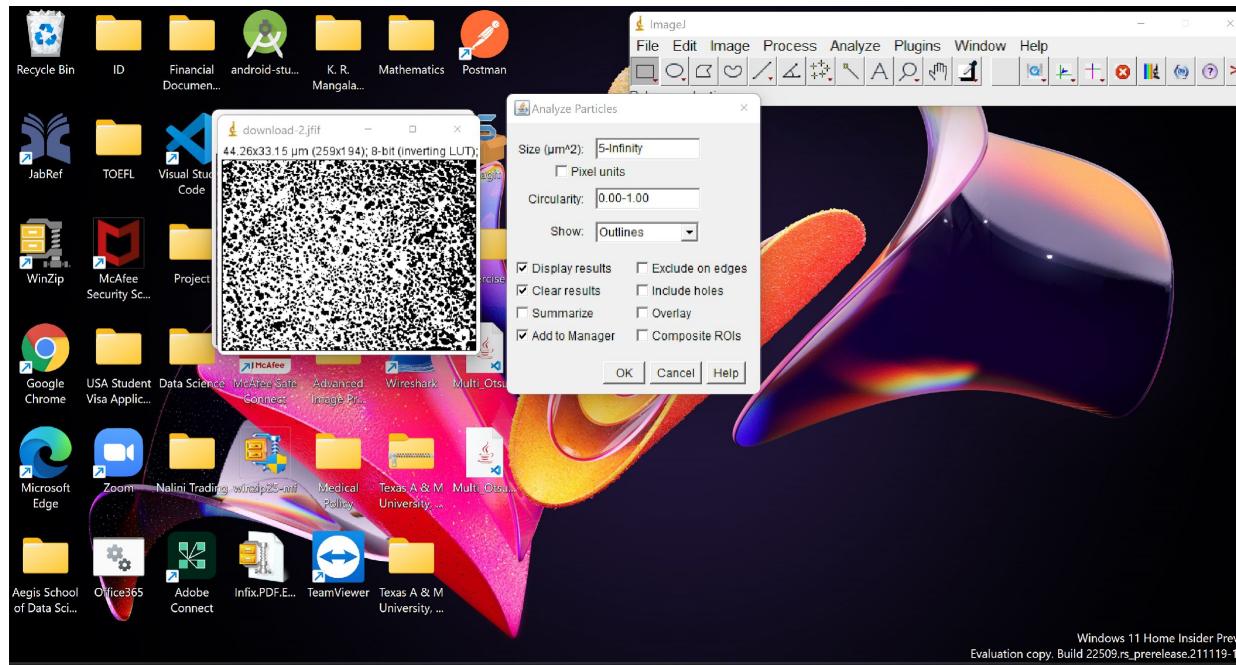
8-BIT IMAGE



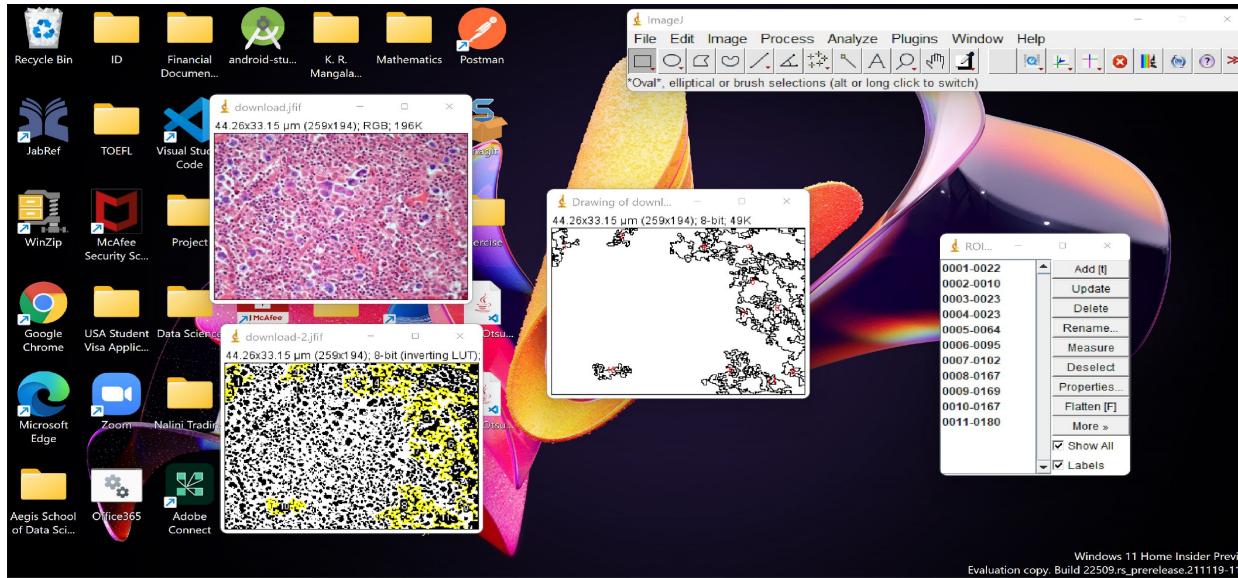
APPLYING THRESHOLDING



APPLYING ANALYZE PRATICLES



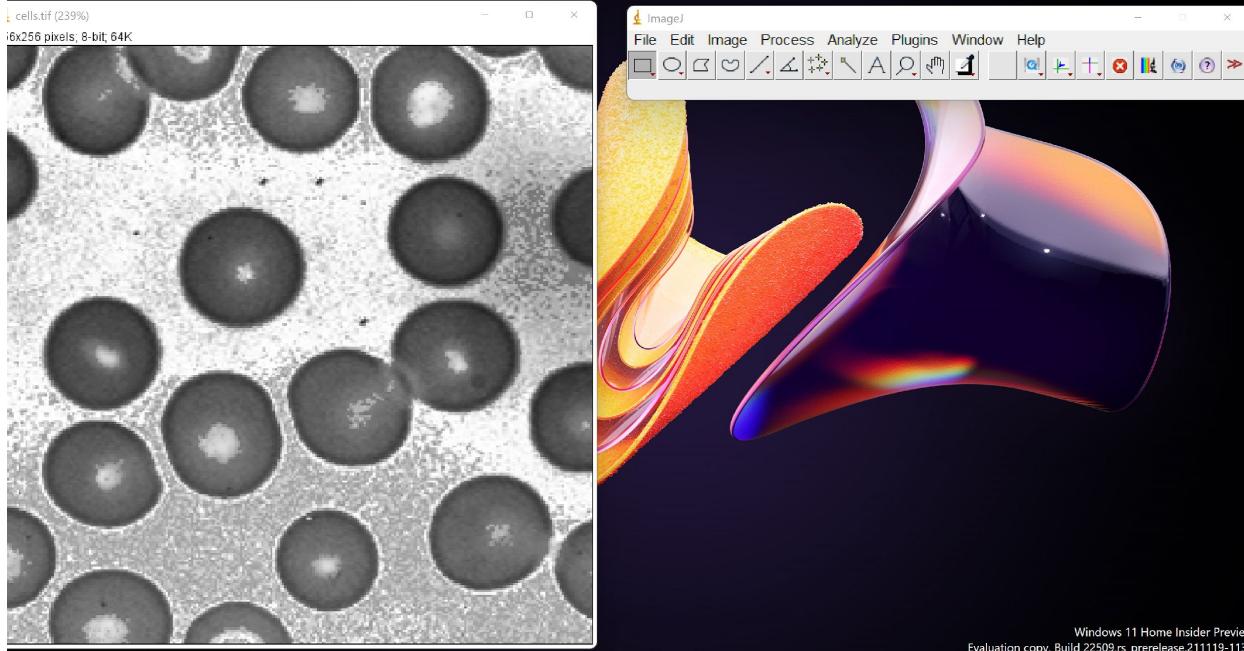
OUTPUT FOR THRESHOLDING



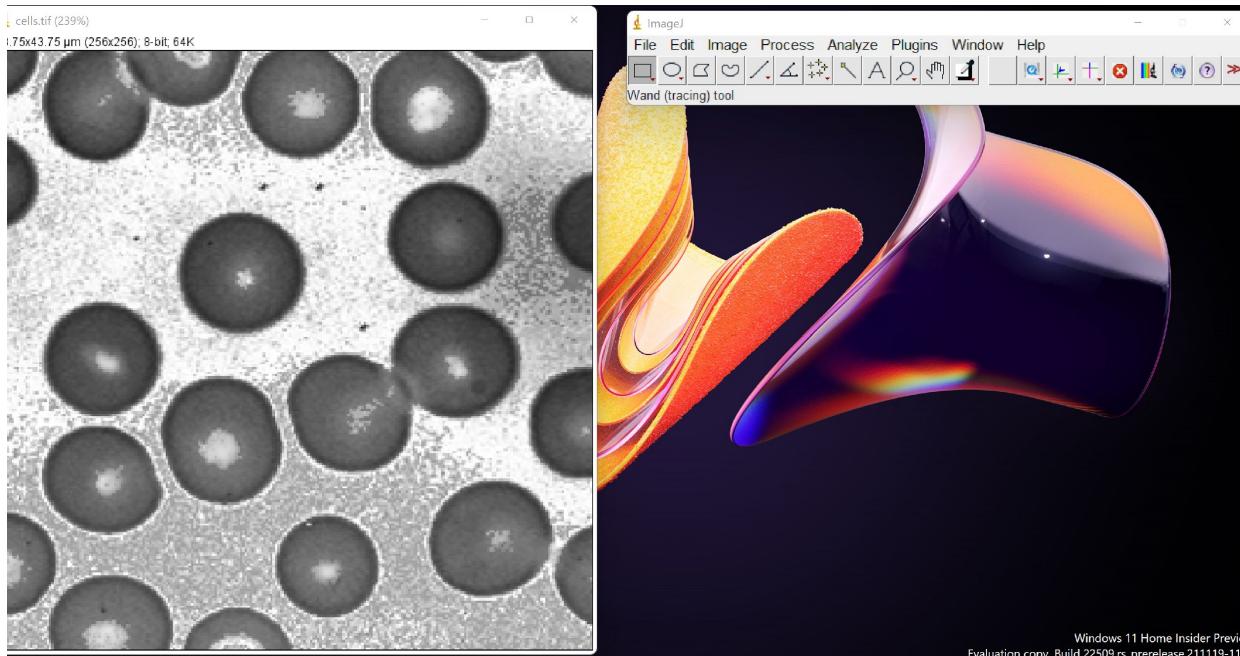
MULTI-THRESHOLDING

Multi-thresholding approach generalizes the image thresholding by finding multiple thresholds which aim to separate multiple objects.

EXAMPLE OF MULTI-THRESHOLDING

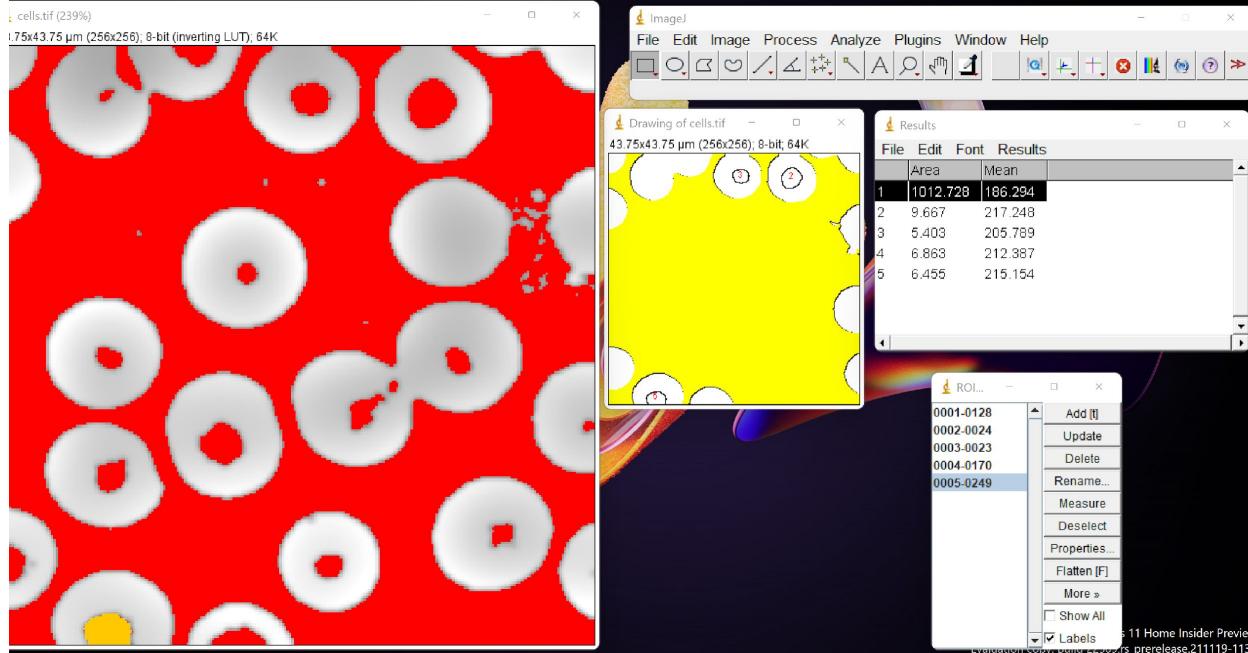


APPLYING SET SCALE



Windows 11 Home Insider Preview
Evaluation copy, Build 22509.rs_prerelease.211119-1136

APPLYING MULTI-THRESHOLDING

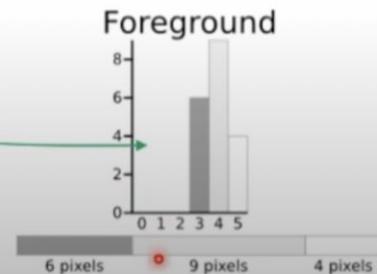
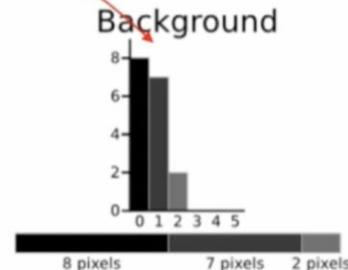
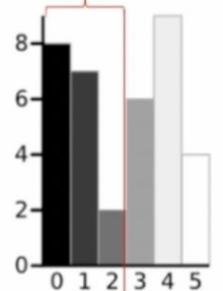
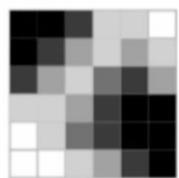


Otsu Approach

Otsu's method: means further extension of mean based method.

Otsu divides into classes it maximize inter class variance and minimize with in class variance

Otsu's approach (driven by statistical-decision theory) is optimum in the sense that it minimizes the in-class variance or maximizes the between class-variance, where a class means a set of pixels belonging to a region.



$$\text{Weight } W_b = \frac{8 + 7 + 2}{36} = 0.4722$$

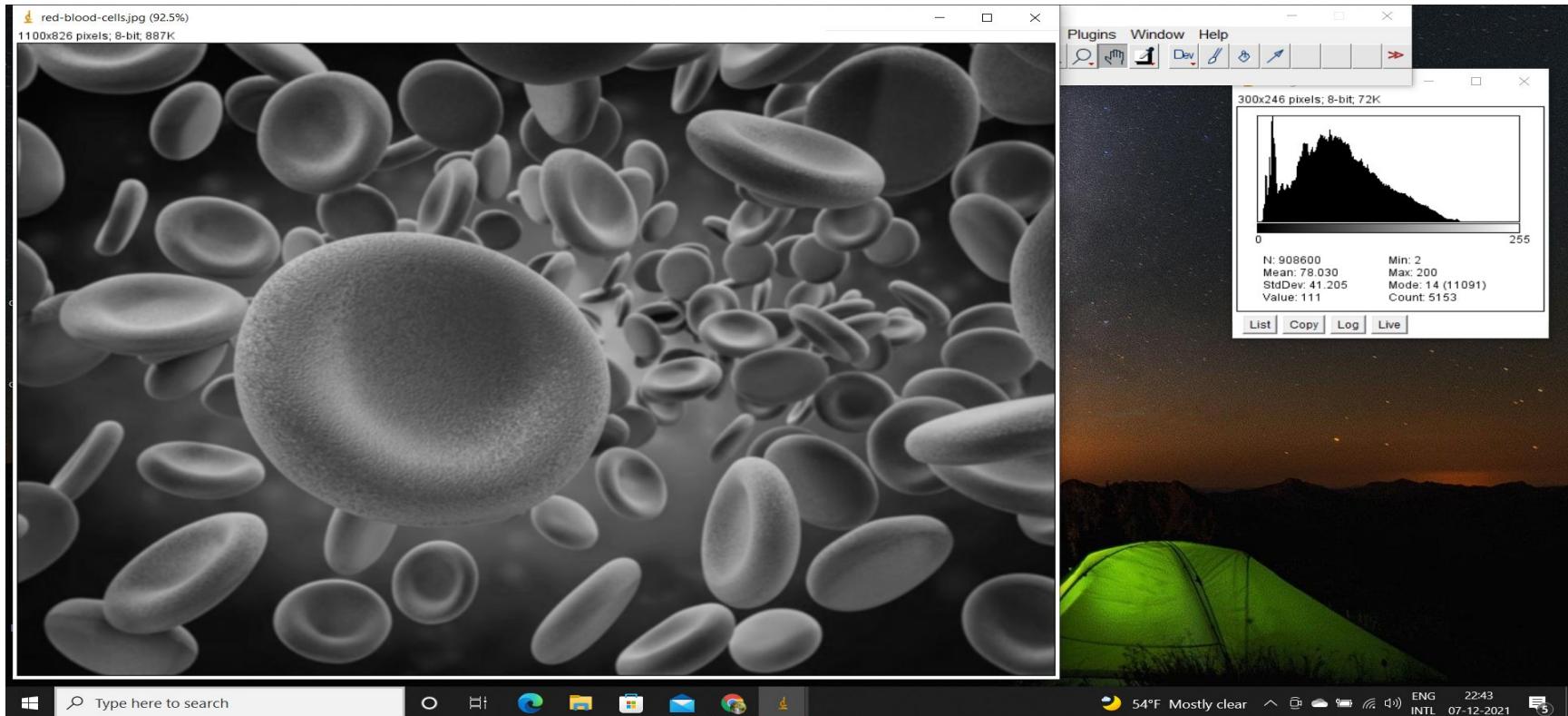
$$\text{Mean } \mu_b = \frac{(0 \times 8) + (1 \times 7) + (2 \times 2)}{17} = 0.6471$$

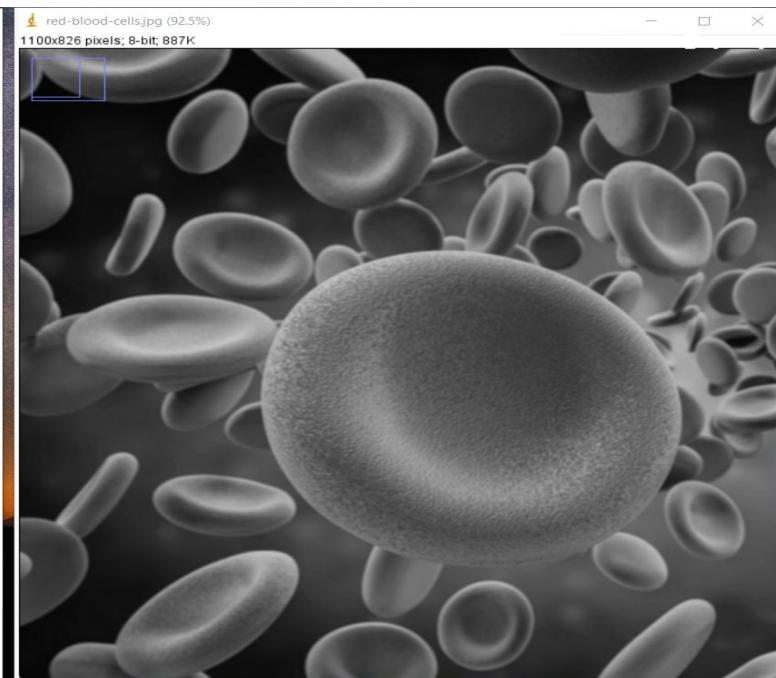
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Variance } \sigma_b^2 &= \frac{((0 - 0.6471)^2 \times 8) + ((1 - 0.6471)^2 \times 7) + ((2 - 0.6471)^2 \times 2)}{17} \\ &= \frac{(0.4187 \times 8) + (0.1246 \times 7) + (1.8304 \times 2)}{17} \\ &= 0.4637 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Weight } W_f = \frac{6 + 9 + 4}{36} = 0.5278$$

$$\text{Mean } \mu_f = \frac{(3 \times 6) + (4 \times 9) + (5 \times 4)}{19} = 3.8947$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Variance } \sigma_f^2 &= \frac{((3 - 3.8947)^2 \times 6) + ((4 - 3.8947)^2 \times 9) + ((5 - 3.8947)^2 \times 4)}{19} \\ &= \frac{(4.8033 \times 6) + (0.0997 \times 9) + (4.8864 \times 4)}{19} \\ &= 0.5152 \end{aligned}$$





Type here to search



54°F Mostly clear

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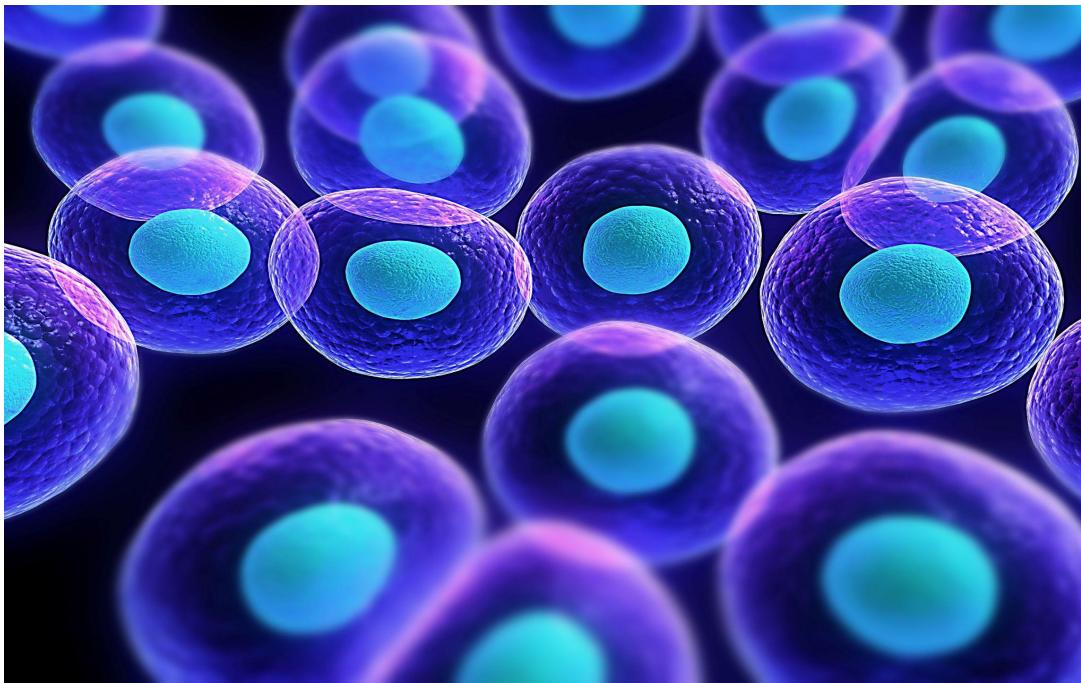
2

22:44

4
221

1

Image

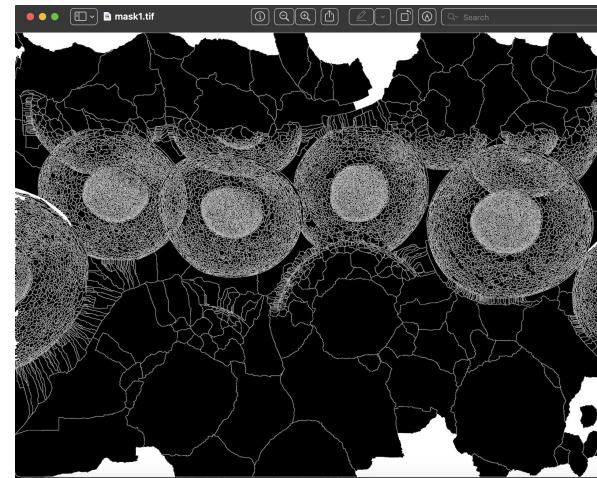


Cell segmentation

Cell Segmentation is a task of splitting a microscopic image domain into segments, which represent individual instances of cells.

First duplicated the image

Applied find maxima output as segmented particles (Which uses watershed concept) (mask1)



Duplicated image then applied thresholding

Then smoothing

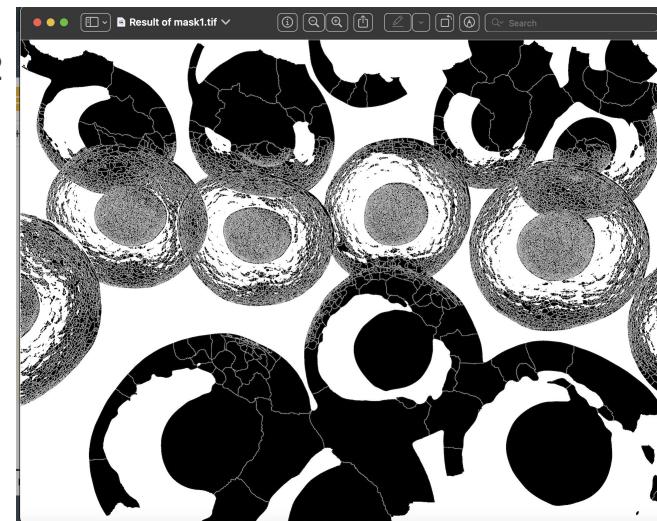
Saved as mask2



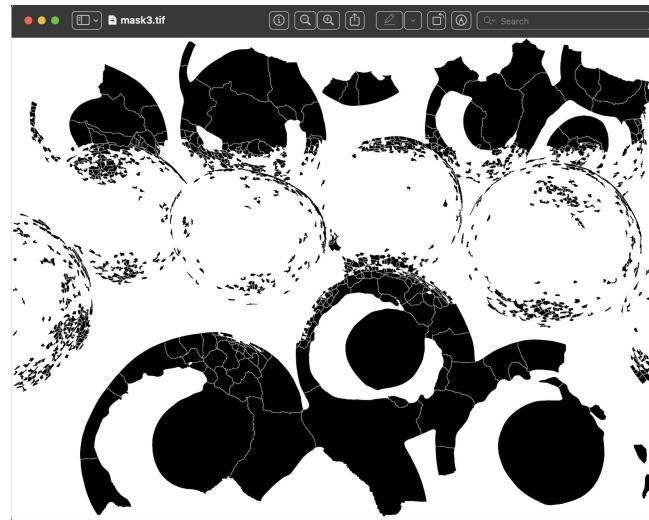
Image calculator

Now i used image calculator using mask1 AND mask2

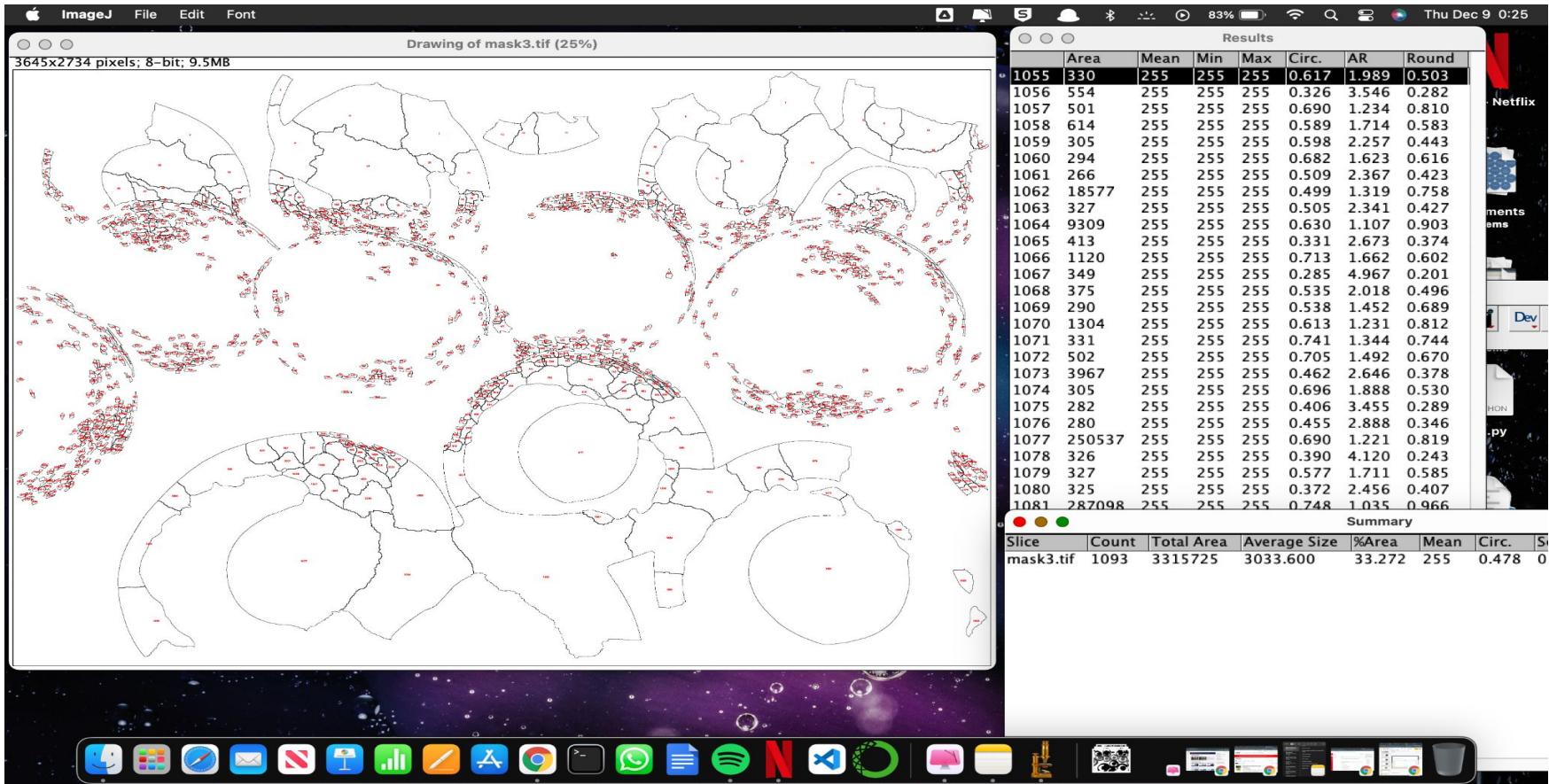
Then Particle analysis .



Applied Fill holes concept



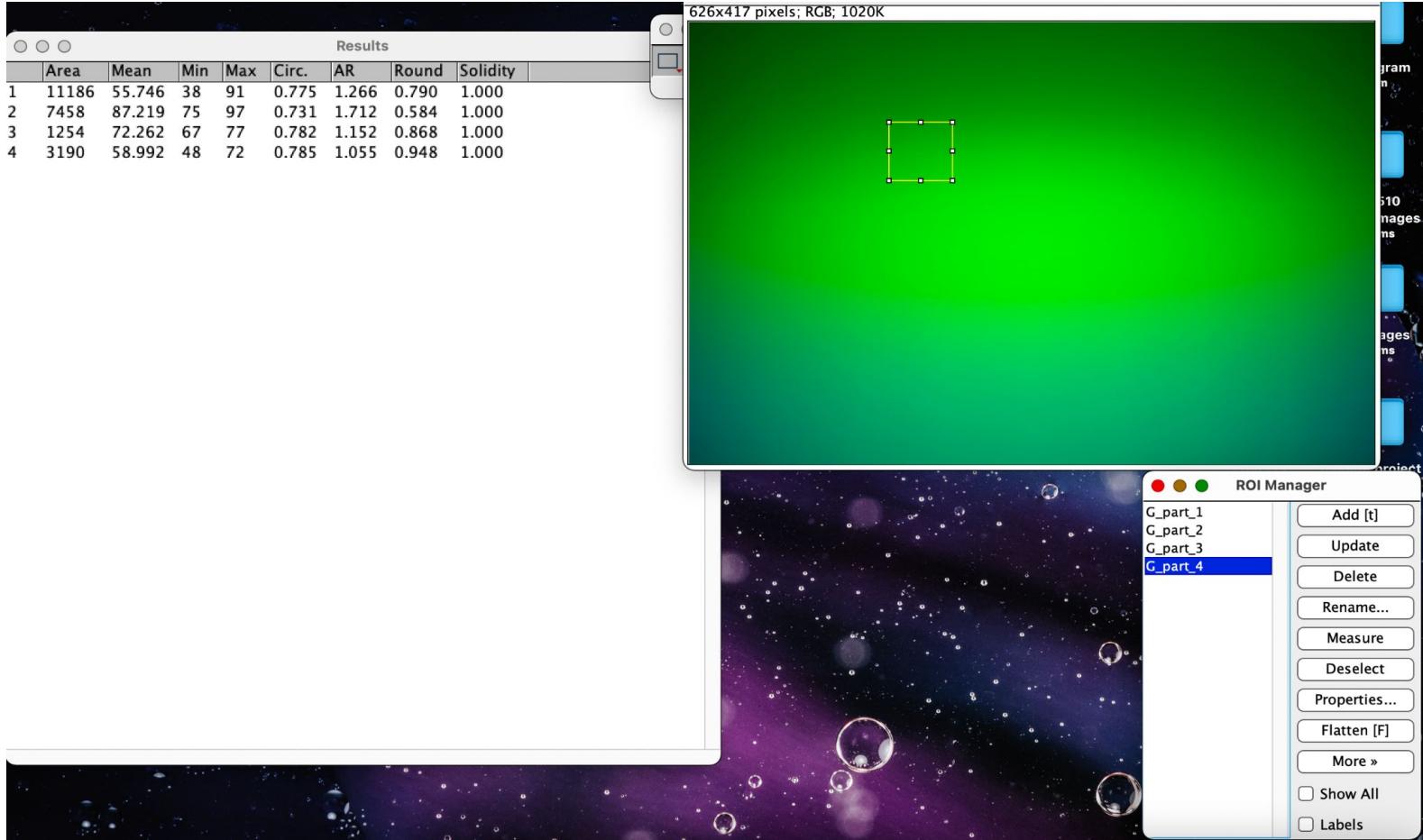
This command fills holes (4--connected background elements) in objects by filling the background



Measuring intensity

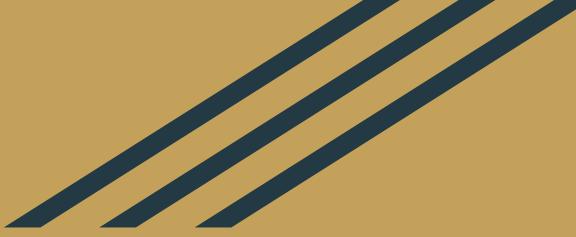
Using ROI option measured the mean intensity, Area, min, max and mode in below image in 4 different selections in image.





References

- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339738360_On_the_Use_of_ImageJ_Segmentation/link/5e61f1aa92851c7d6f25aedd/download
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PqHFsmS1_JY
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BrNtHKDbTk0>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=82N-eIPqnwM>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5RlHyhWSqql>
- <https://imagej.net/imaging/particle-analysis>
- <https://imagej.nih.gov/ij/plugins/itcn.html>
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_Ku2yXd4hc



THANK YOU.....!!!