# **Kyffin Williams: Digital Analysis of Paintings**

Report Name Progress Report

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### 1 Project Summary

Sir John "Kyffin" Williams is a Welsh landscape painter, also active in Patagonia, who is regarded as the defining artist of Wales in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### 2 Background

### 3 Goals and Objectives

#### 3.1 Analysis Goals

#### 3.1.1 Statistical Analysis

The first goal for the analysis section of the Kyffin Williams Project is to statistical analyse colour space values of the pixels of an image. Typically taking the mean and standard deviation over a whole painting.

The two colour spaces this project will typically focus upon is RGB (Red, Green, Blue) and HSV (Hue, Saturation, Value) colour spaces. The project may explore other colour spaces further into the project.

After basic statistical analysis, the next step is to create histograms for each image in both colour spaces and use these to analyse the values these contain.

#### 3.1.2 Distance Measures

Part of the analysis will need to include a way of measuring the distance of two outputs from the associated technique; for points in space distance measures such as Manhattan Distance (Figure 1) or Euclidean Distance (Figure 2). For more complex forms, such as histograms, specialised distance measures will be needed.

#### 3.1.3 Brushstroke Analysis

After these techniques are implemented there is a lot of space to develop new techniques specific to both painting analysis and to Kyffin Williams. One very interesting technique is to analyse the brush strokes the artist made on the painting. It is clear from looking at his work that he dramatically reduces the number of brush strokes he makes as time goes on.

According to the AUTHENTIC project "The digital extraction of brushstrokes proceeds in two steps: (I) contour enhancement, and (II) quantification of brushstroke shape" [1]. They perform contour enhancement by applying a circular filter to the image, this filter picks out the characteristic parallel contours of brushstrokes. For the works of Kyffin Williams this may not work as well as he typically used a pallet knife to paint with, instead of a regular paintbrush.

Once these contours are enhanced you can then fill a closed area for each brushstroke, reduce this to a thin line and finally fit some form of polynomial function to this line. Again, for the Kyffin Williams project the third part of this may not be applicable as the AUTHENTIC project specialises in ensuring the authenticity of a painting and does so by verifying that the brushstrokes in one painting match the style of Van Gogh. Even looking at the number of visible brushstrokes in Kyffin Williams' work may be enough to classify a painting.

### 4 Current Progress

- 4.1 Technical Challenges
- 4.2 Outline Design
- 4.3 Implementation Options and Choices

#### 4.3.1 Computer Vision & Image Processing Library Decision

Aside from directly reading pixel values using built-in language features or a simple image or graphics library, there are a variety of computer vision and image processing libraries. Each of which have numerous functions to manipulate and process images.

**OpenCV (Open Source Computer Vision** (http://opencv.org/) is one of the more popular choices for Computer Vision libraries, boasting C, C++, Python and Java interfaces for several of the common platforms, including mobile devices. OpenCV leverages multicore processing and optimized C/C++ code to be able to handle real-time systems.

**FIJI (FIJI Is Just ImageJ)** (http://fiji.sc/) is Java-based image processing package, is akin to a distribution, packaging ImageJ, Java3D and a lot of other useful features to provide a coherent user interface for the packaged image libraries.

**IVT** (Integrating Vision Toolkit (http://ivt.sourceforge.net/) aims to provide an easy to use, stand-alone C++ computer vision tool kit. It's features include camera interfaces and fast implementations of computer vision techniques as well as mathematical data structures and functions.

## 5 Project Planning

- 5.1 Process Model
- 5.2 Weekly Plan for the Project
- 5.3 Demonstration Plan

### **Annotated Bibliography**

[1] I. E. Berezhnoy, E. O. Postma, and H. J. van den Herik. Authentic: Computerized brush-stroke analysis. In *Multimedia and Expo*, 2005. *ICME* 2005. *IEEE International Conference on*, pages 1586–1588. IEEE, July 2005.

$$d = \sum_{x=0}^{X} |a_x - b_x|$$

X: All dimensions present in both a and b.

*a*: The first point.

*b*: The second point.

Figure 1: Manhattan Distance

$$d = \sqrt{\sum_{x=0}^{X} (a_x - b_x)^2}$$

X: All dimensions present in both a and b.

*a*: The first point.

*b*: The second point.

Figure 2: Euclidean Distance

Library	License	nse Language Platform		Installation	Usage
		Support	Support		
OpenCV	BSD	C, C++,	Windows,	Medium	Easy - Fair.
		Python, Java	Mac, Linux,		
			Android, iOS		
FIJI	GPL	Java	?	Easy - Fair	Medium
	Individual				
	per plug-in				
IVT	Modified	C++	Windows,	Medium	Medium
	BSD		Mac, Linux		

Table 1: Details of Computer Vision Libraries

Library	Image Filtering	Transformations	Histograms	Structural Analysis
OpenCV	✓	$\checkmark$	✓	✓
FIJI				
IVT				

Table 2: Features of Computer Vision Libraries