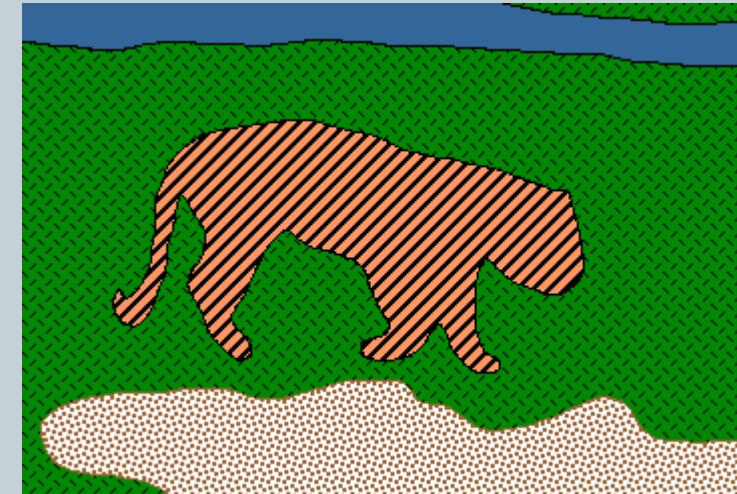




# ELEC 474 – Machine Vision

1

## SEGMENTATION

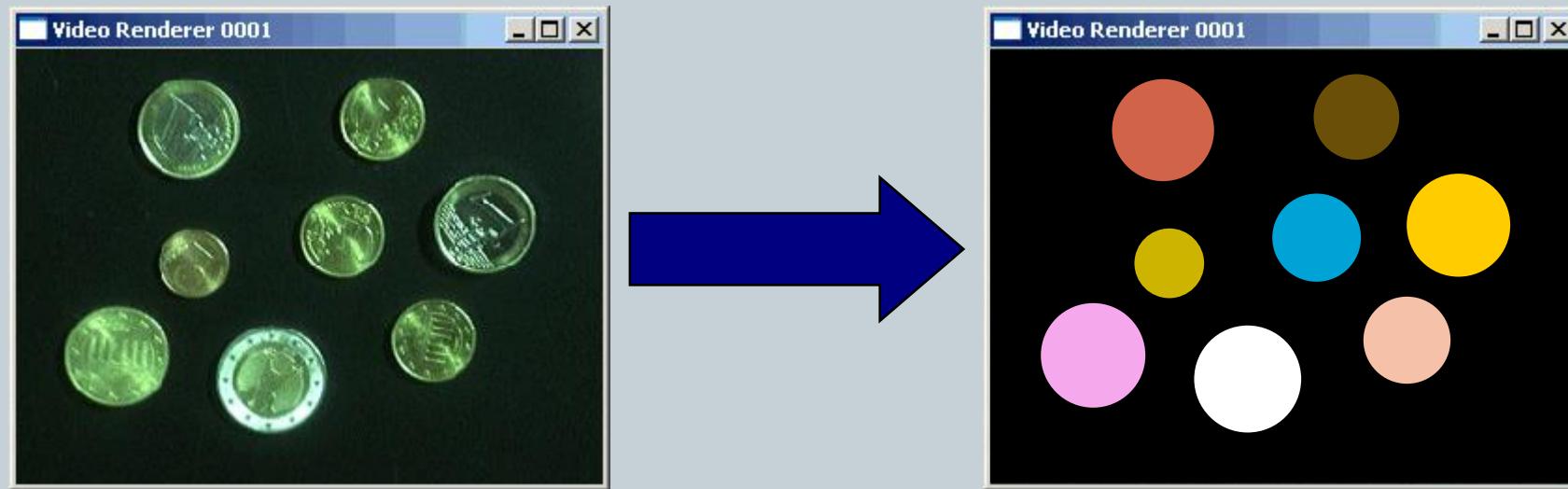




# Segmentation

2

- Segmentation subdivides an image to regions or objects
- Typically the first step in any automated computer vision application



# The Goal of Segmentation



3



(a)



(b)



(c)

<https://www.intechopen.com/books/colorimetry-and-image-processing/image-segmentation-based-on-mathematical-morphological-operator>

**Figure 2.**

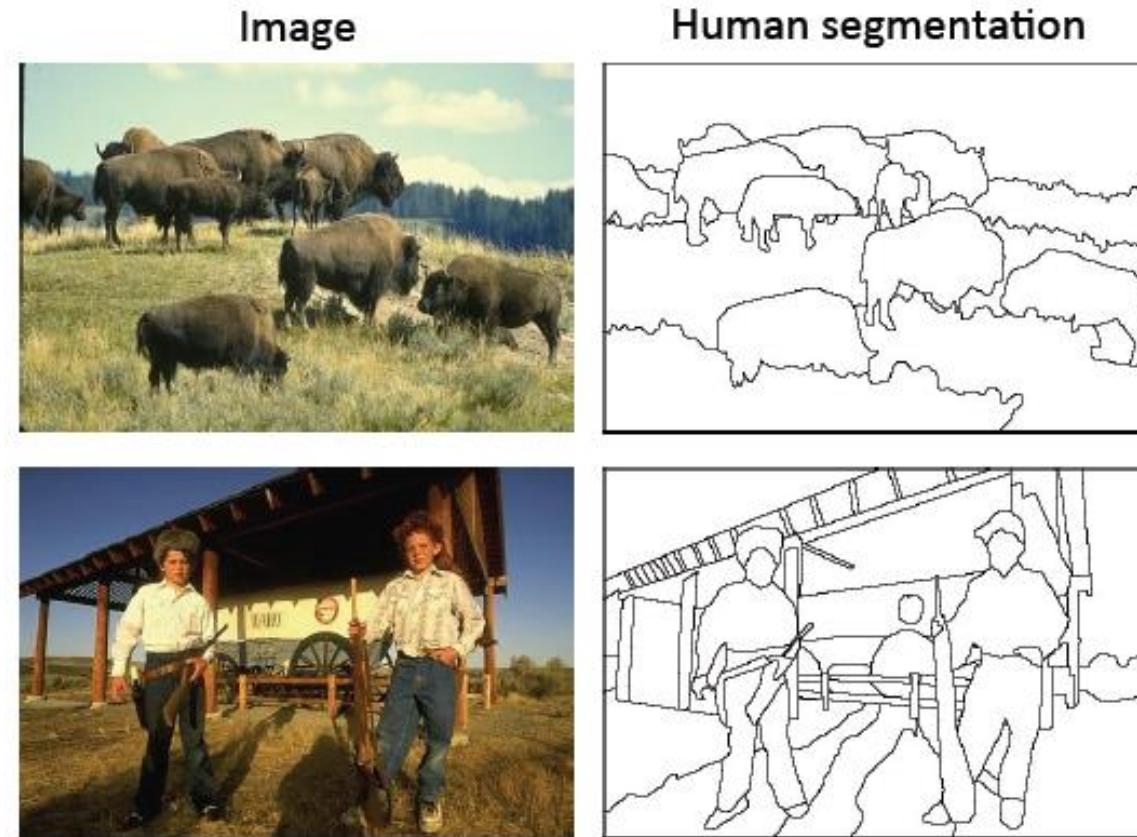
An example for natural scene image segmentation (a) Original Image, (b) Grayscale Image, (c) Labeling Image for Homogeneous Regions.



# The Goal of Segmentation

4

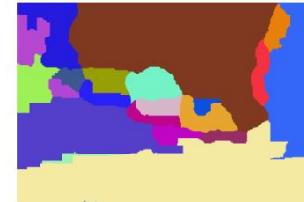
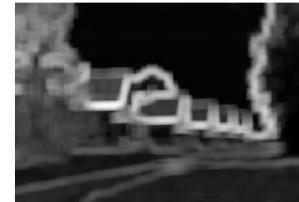
- Separate image into coherent “objects”





# The Goal of Segmentation

5



(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

Example results: the input image (a), the SD image (b), the segmentation of the SD image using ISM (c), and a human-made reference segmentation (d)

[Fernando E. Correa-Tome](#), [Raul E. Sanchez-Yanez](#), "Integral split-and-merge methodology for real-time image segmentation", SPIE Digital Library, 7 January 2015

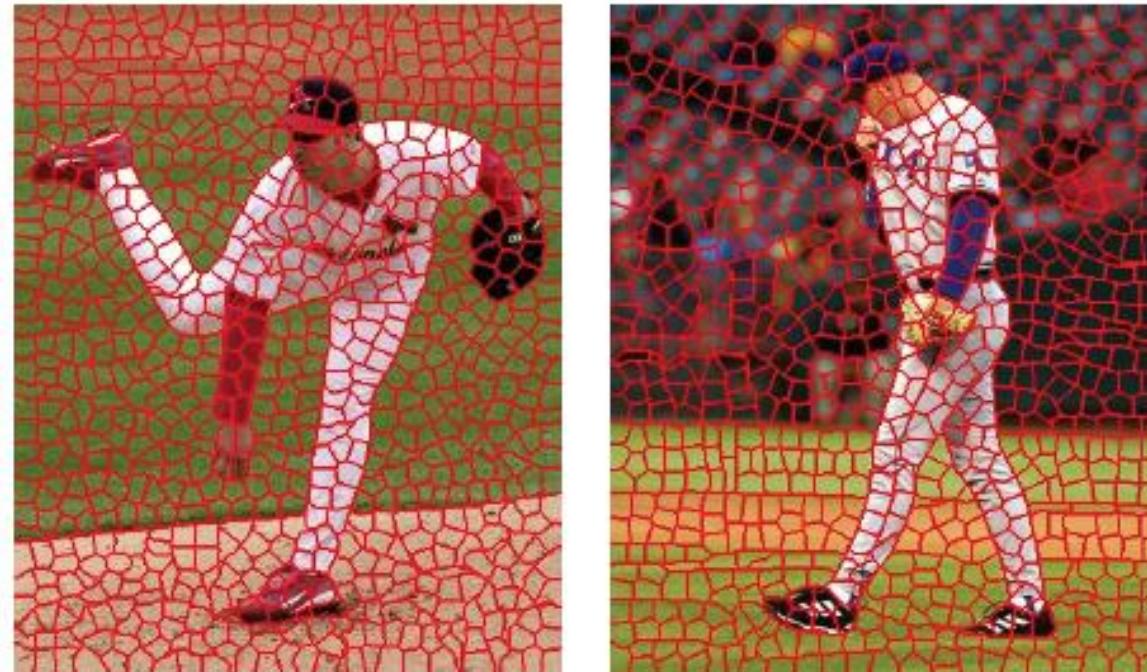


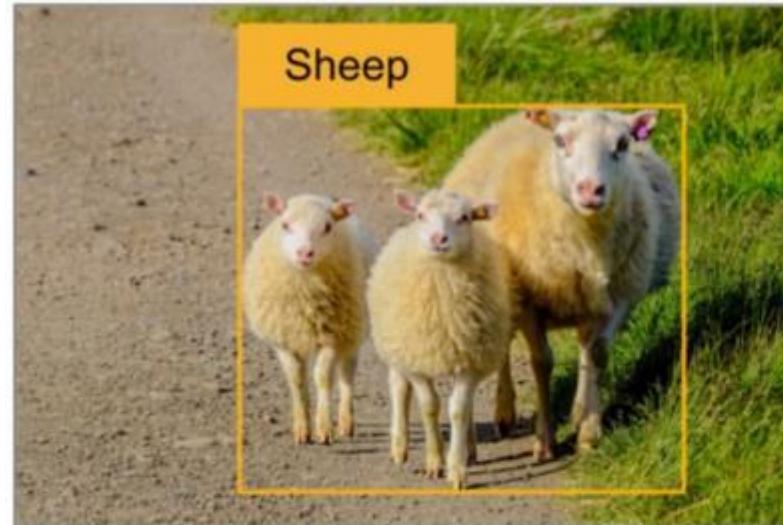
# The Goal of Segmentation

6

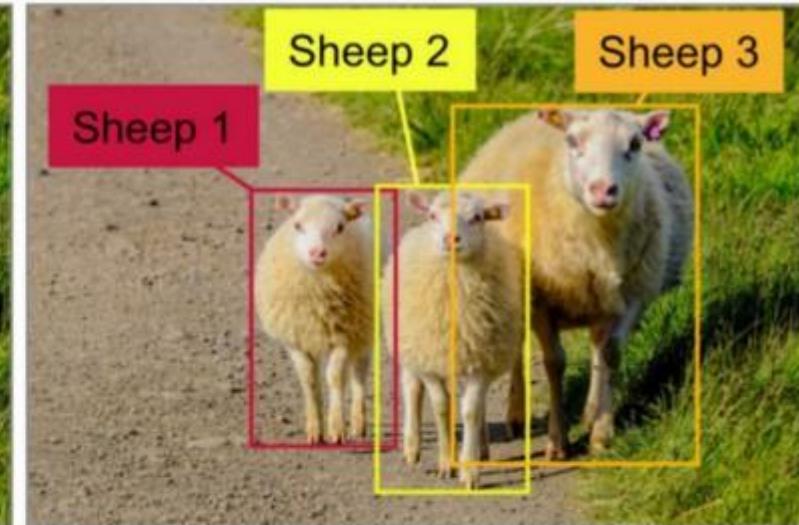
- Separate image into coherent “objects”
- Group together similar-looking pixels for efficiency of further processing

“superpixels”

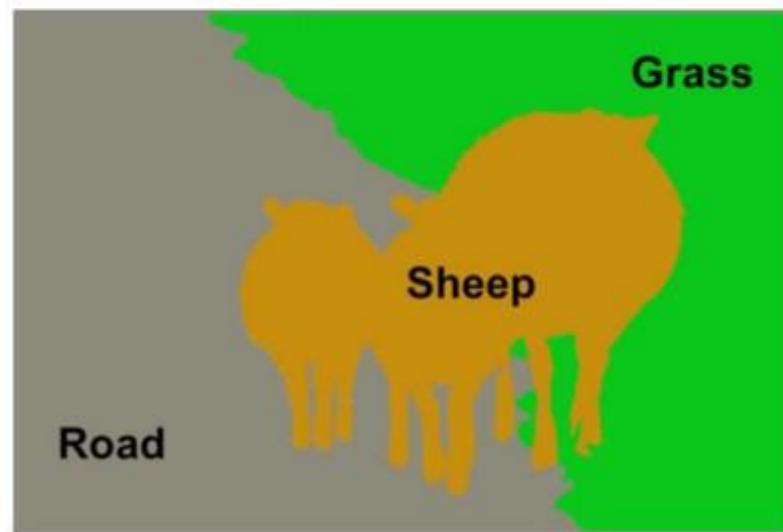




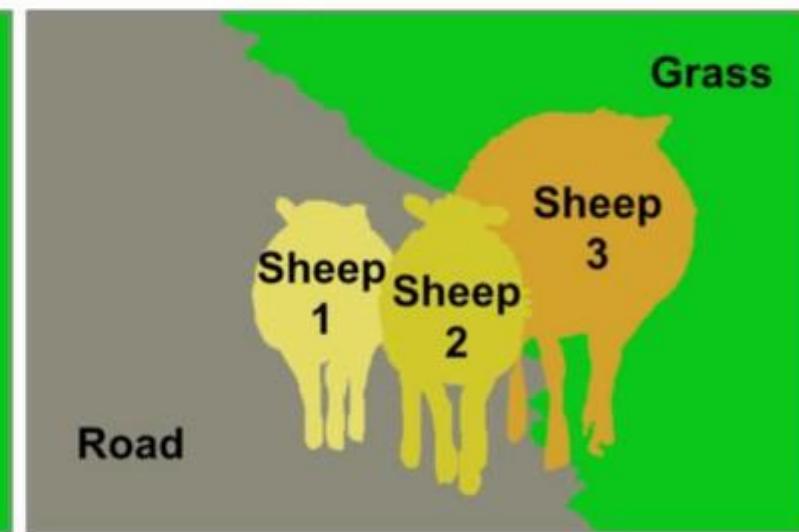
**Classification + Localization**



**Object Detection**



**Semantic Segmentation**



**Instance Segmentation**



# Contents

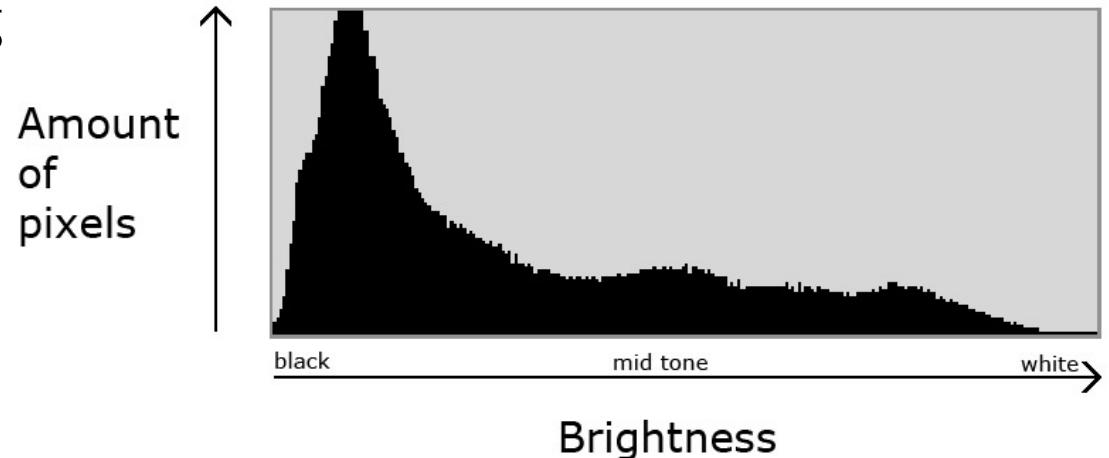
8

- Introduction
- Histogram Thresholding
- Region-Based Segmentation
  - Region growing
  - Region splitting and merging
- K-Means Clustering

# Histogram

9

- Histogram is the simplest form of processing
- It is based on
  - Pixels values
  - Independent of spatial distribution & neighbourhood
- A histogram is a discrete function:



$$h[i_k] = n_k, \quad k = 0 \dots L - 1$$

where  $i_k$  is the  $k^{th}$  intensity value (e.g.  $L = 256$ ),  
and  $n_k$  is the number of pixels with intensity value  $i_k$ .

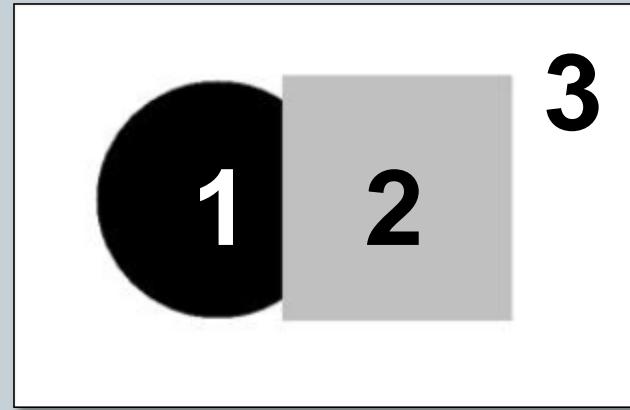
- Histograms are normalized as:  $h[i_k] = \frac{n_k}{N}, \quad N = \sum_{j=1}^K n_j$

# Segmentation by Histogram

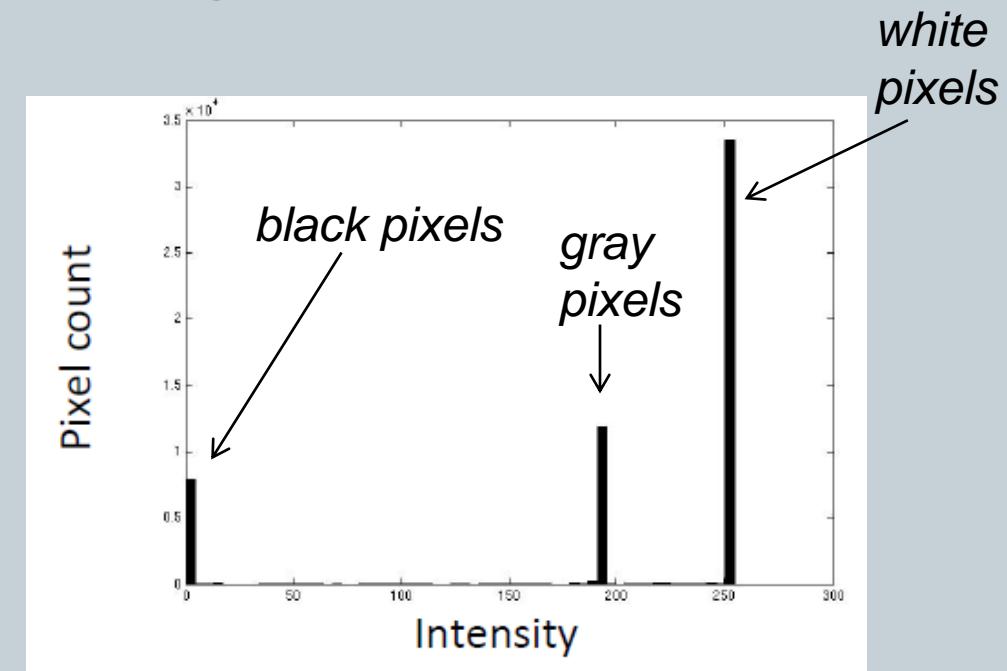


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- How can we segment this image?
  - Based on the intensity value of the pixel
- How many groups can this image be segmented into?



Input Image

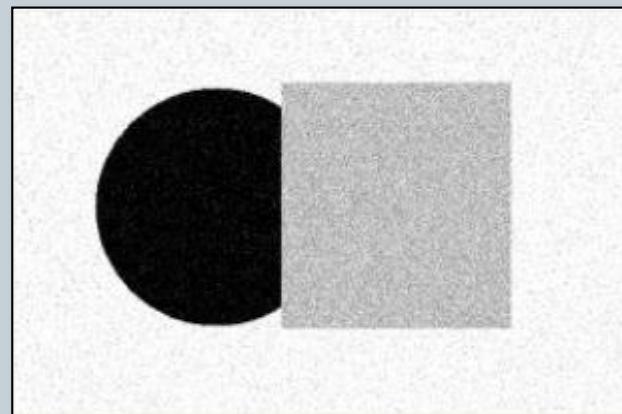




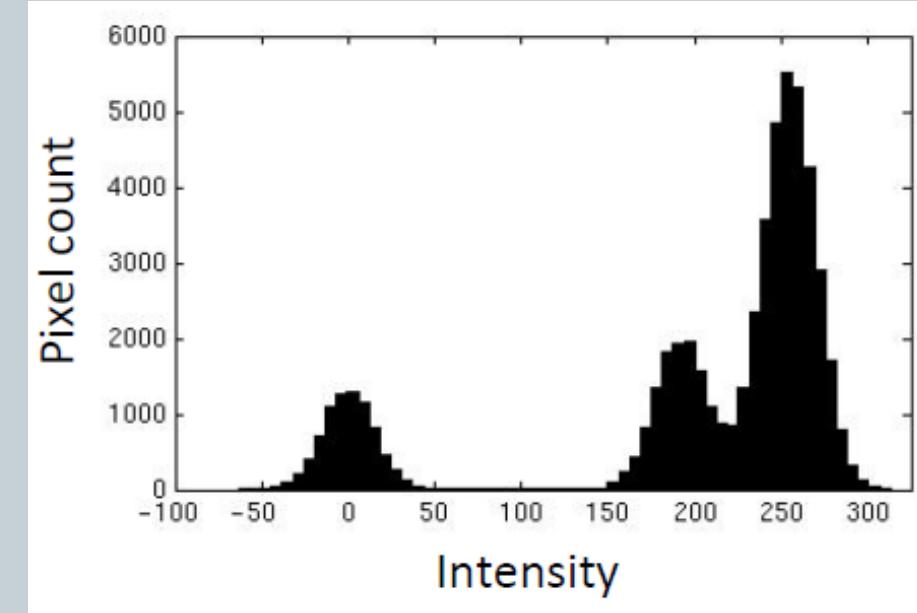
# Segmentation by Histogram

11

- What if we had something that looked like this instead?



Input image



# Segmentation by Histogram Thresholding



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