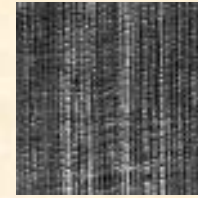
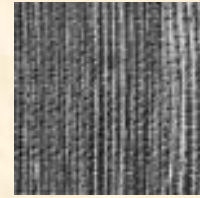
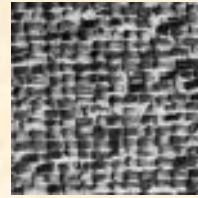
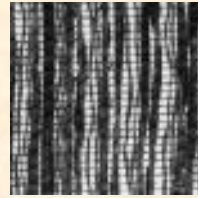
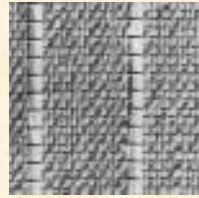
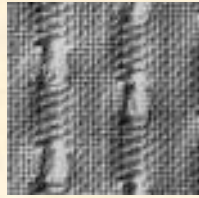
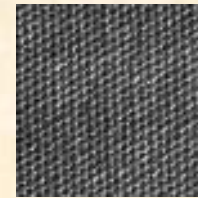
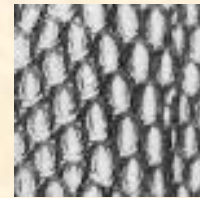
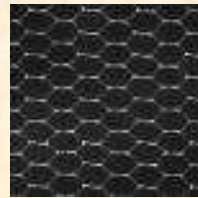
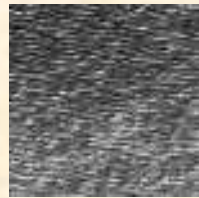
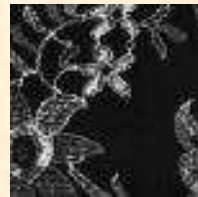
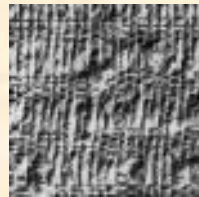


## Selected methods of texture analysis



[Brodatz 1966]

# **Texture definition**

---

**There is no formal, mathematical definition of term “Texture”**

# Texture definition

---



**Texture** – complex visual patterns, composed of spatially organized entities that have characteristic brightness, color, shape, size.

This local sub-patterns are characterized by given coarseness, fineness, regularity, smoothness etc. Texture is homogeneous for human visual system.

[Hajek et al. 2006]

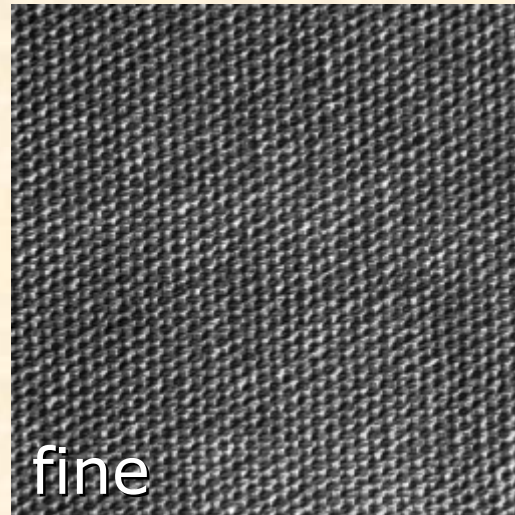
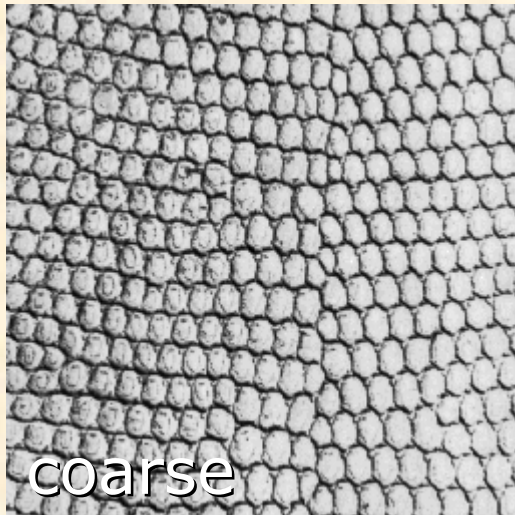


# Texture properties

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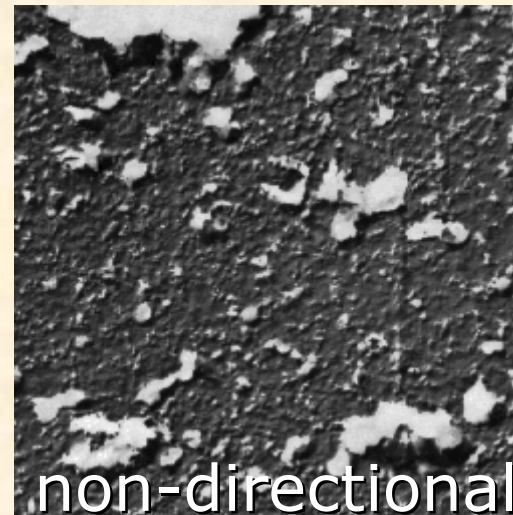
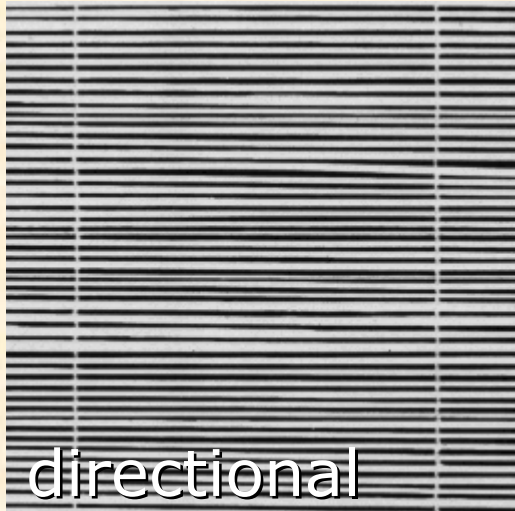
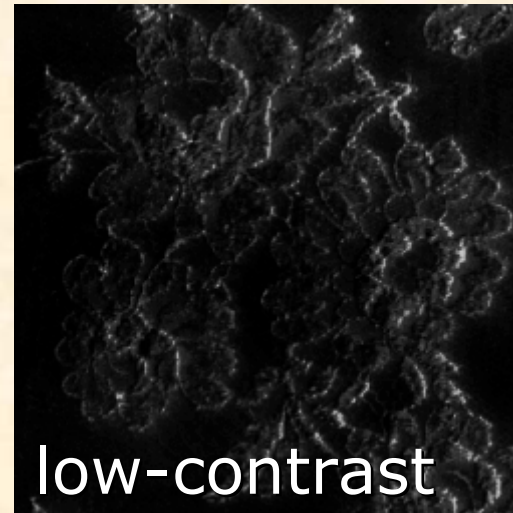
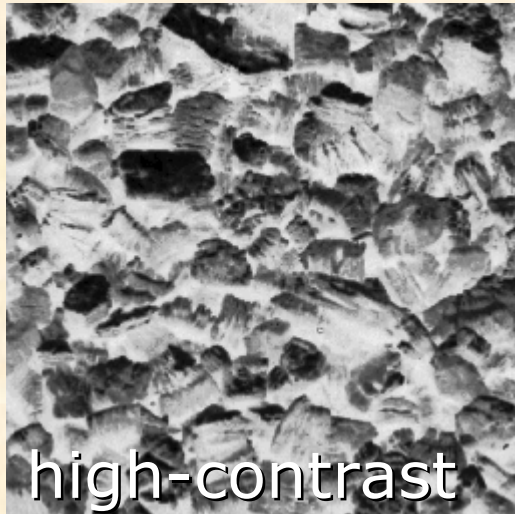
- One of the first quantitative/physiological texture description: [Tamura et al. 1978]
- Definition of texture features that correspond to human visual perception:

coarseness, contrast, directionality, line-likeness, regularity, roughness



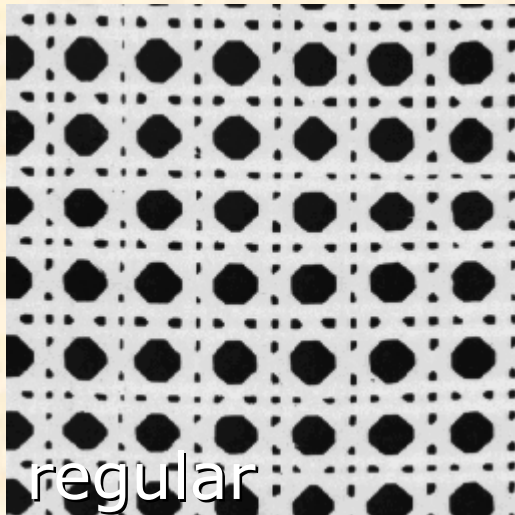
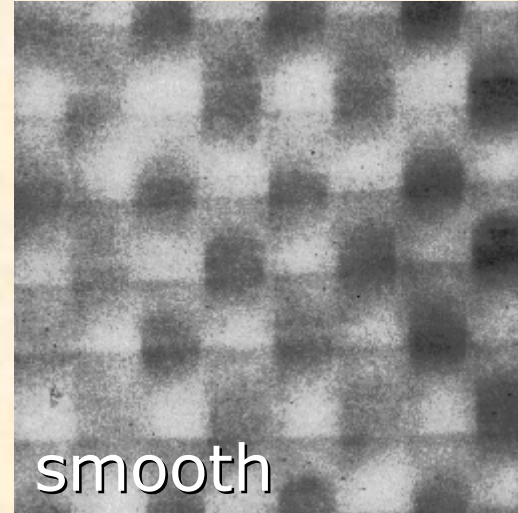
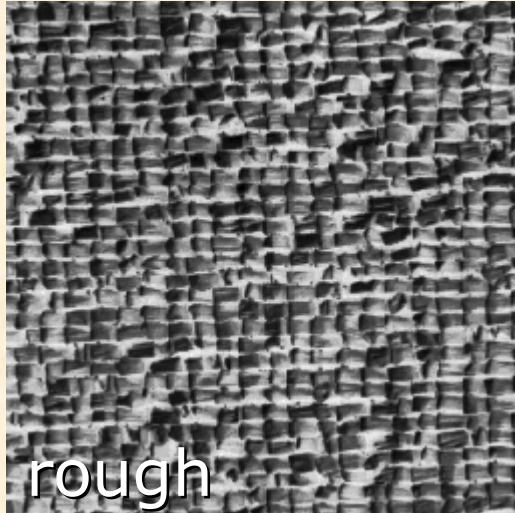
# Texture properties

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# Texture properties

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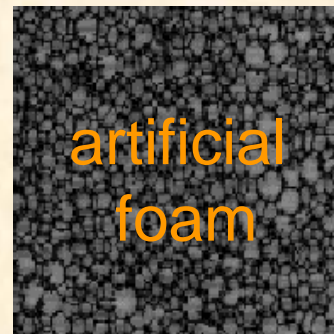
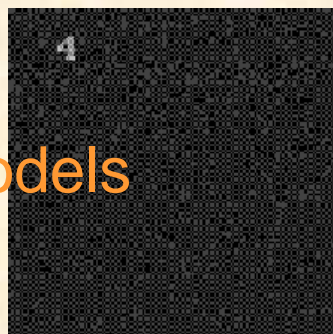


# Texture examples

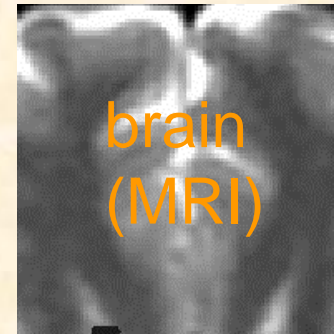
---



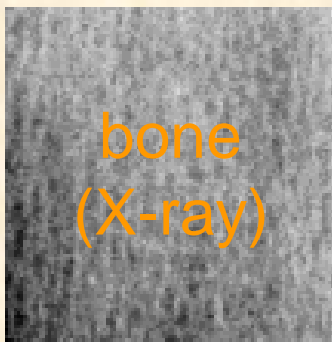
MRF models



artificial  
foam



brain  
(MRI)



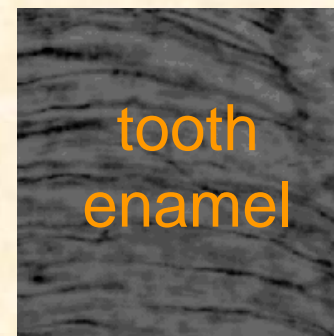
bone  
(X-ray)



skin  
mast cells



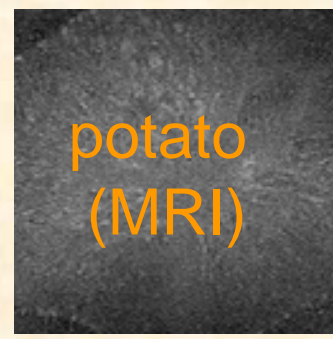
derma and  
epidermis



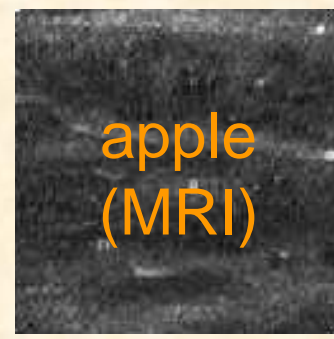
tooth  
enamel



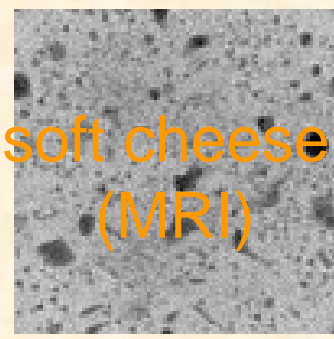
plastic



potato  
(MRI)



apple  
(MRI)



soft cheese  
(MRI)

# Texture analysis

---

Basic steps in quantitative texture analysis:

- **Feature extraction**

(computation of a vector of mathematical parameters which describe texture properties)

- **Texture classification**

(determination to which of predefined classes given texture belongs)

- **Texture segmentation**

(partition of image into disjoint regions containing homogenous textures)



# Texture feature extraction

---

- ❑ **statistical**
  - image intensity domain
  - mathematical models
  - transform based
- ❑ **structural**
- ❑ **signal processing**

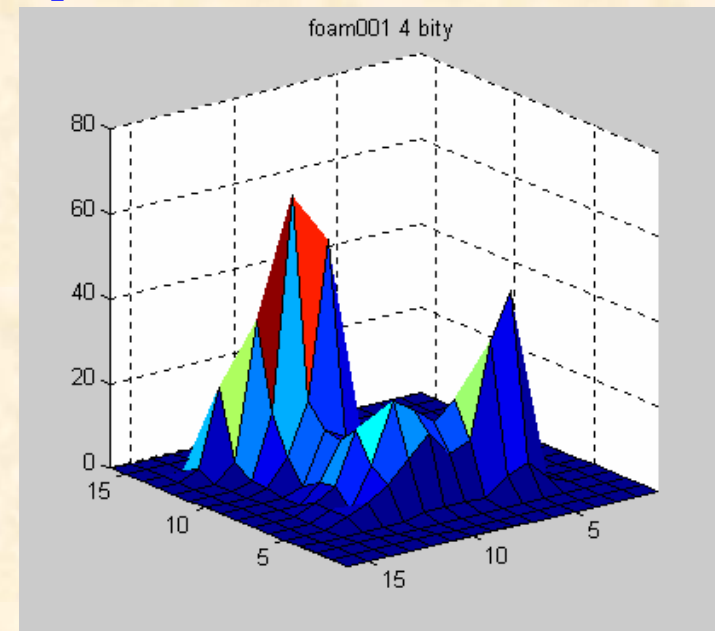
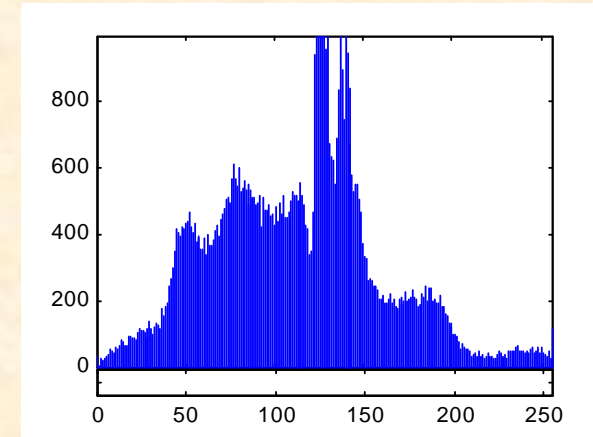


# Statistical approach

---

## feature extraction in image intensity domain

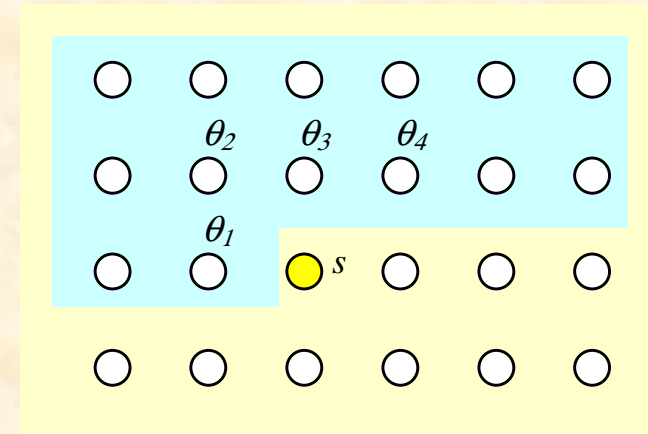
- histogram
- co-occurrence matrix  
2nd order histogram, [Haralick et al.1973]
- higher order statistics  
[Kovalev and Petrou 1996]
- run-length matrix [Haralick 1979]
- gradient matrix
- ...



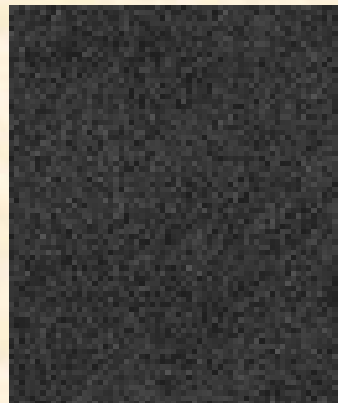
# Statistical approach

## mathematical model parameter estimation

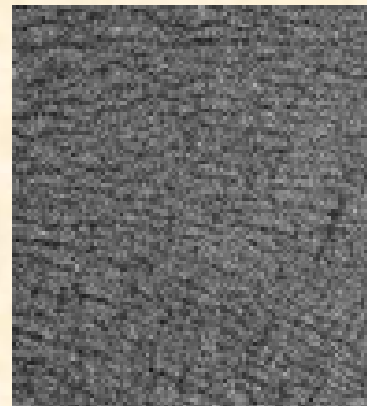
- Markov random fields  
[Geman & Geman 1984]
- autoregressive model  
[Chelappa et al. 1985]
- fractals [Chen et al. 1990]



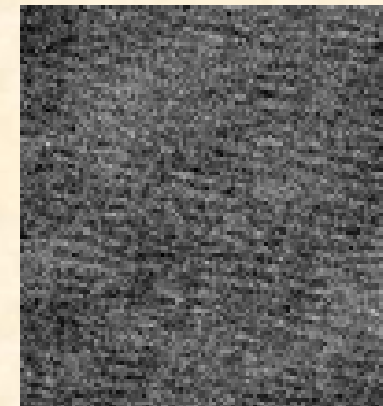
metatarsus  
tissue



GMRF model



bone tissue



GMRF model

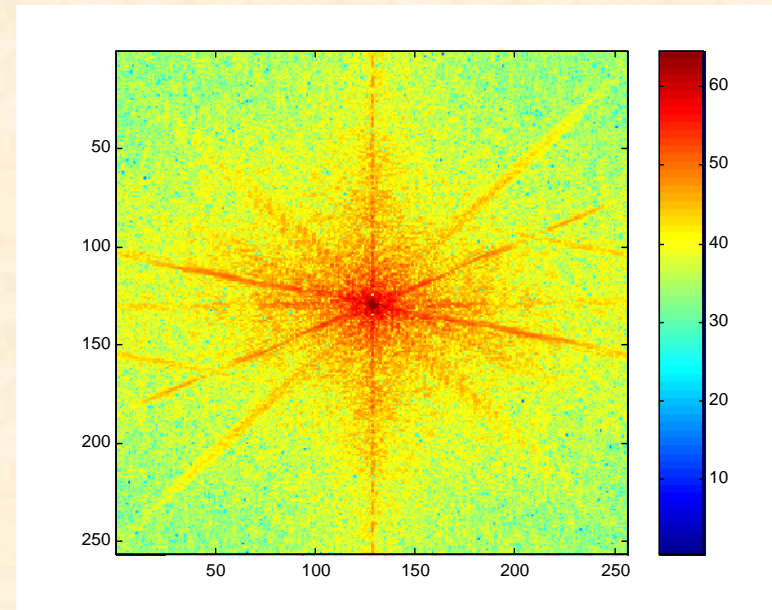
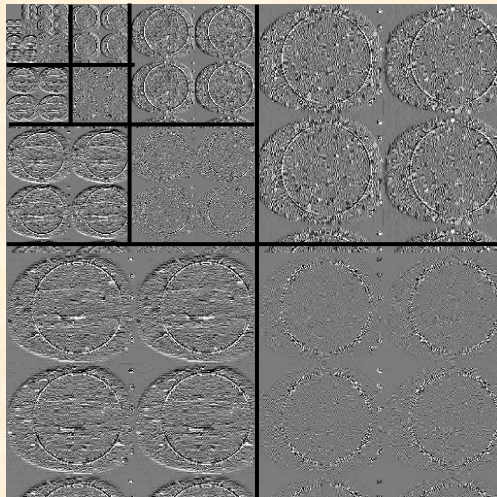


# Statistical approach

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- Fourier transform
- Gabor filters [Dunn et al. 1994]
- Wavelet transform  
[Choi & Baraniuk 2001]

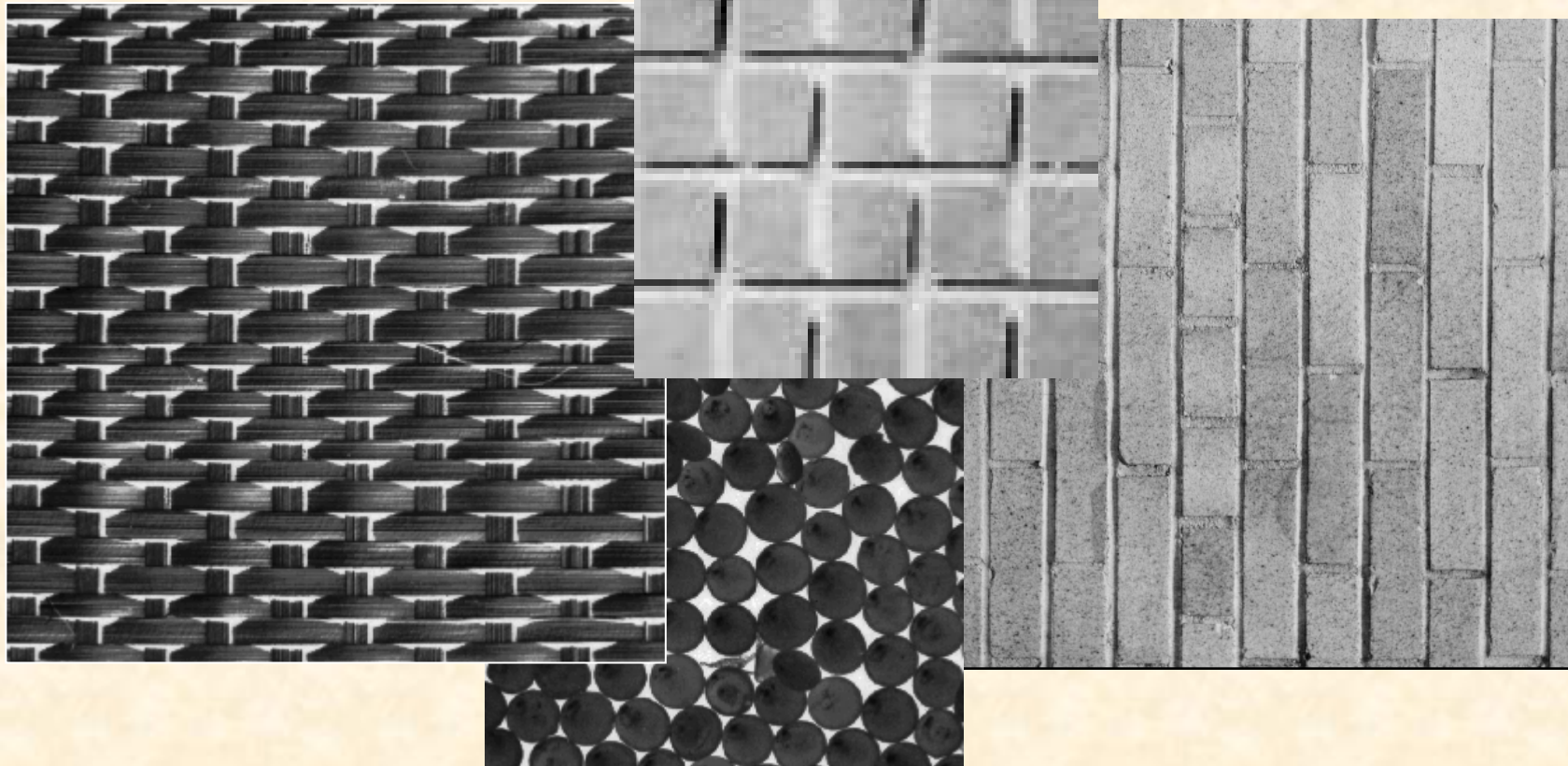


# Structural approach

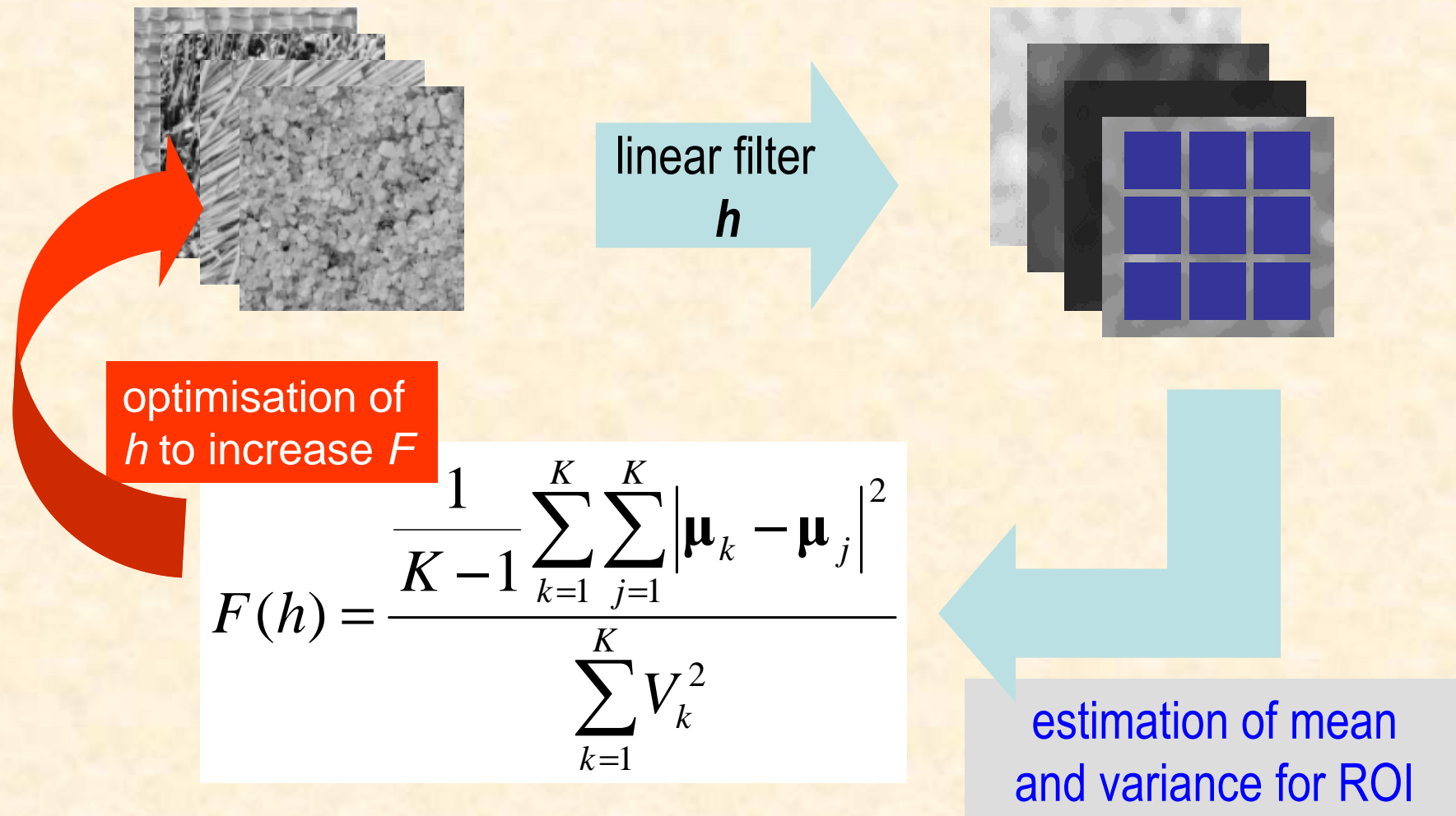
---

- texel – a basic, repetitive texture element
- placement rules

[Haralick 1979]



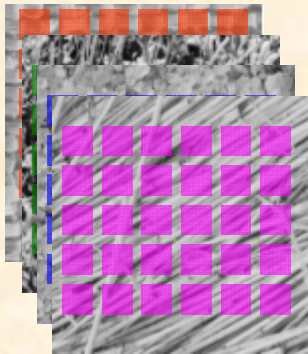
# Signal processing approach



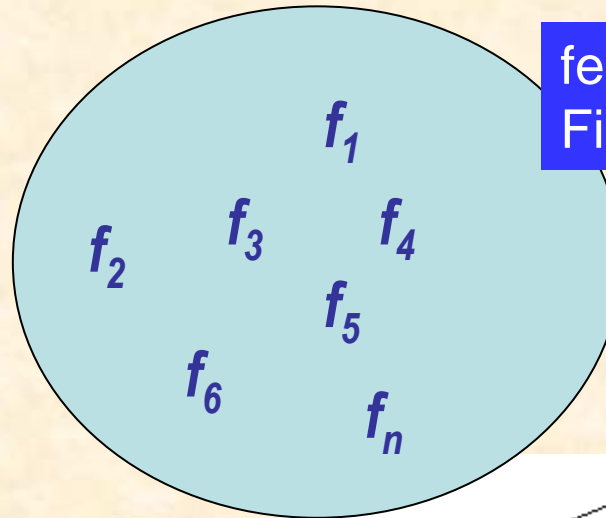
[Randen & Husoy 1999]



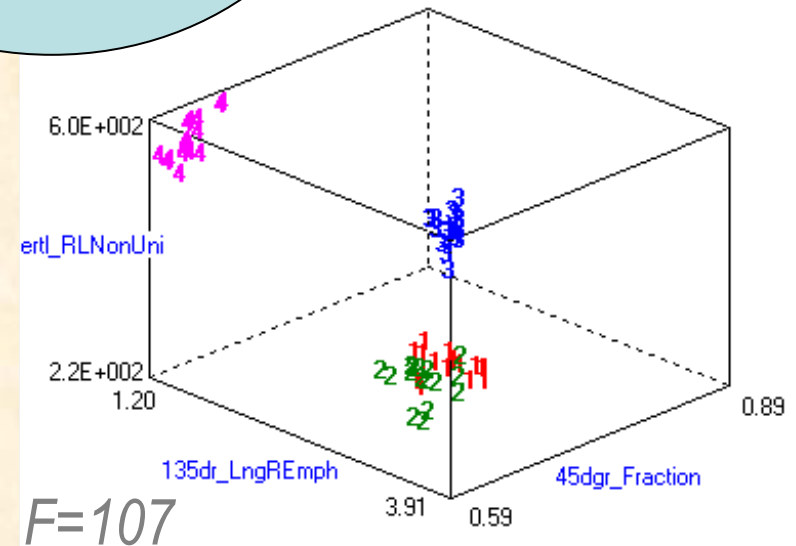
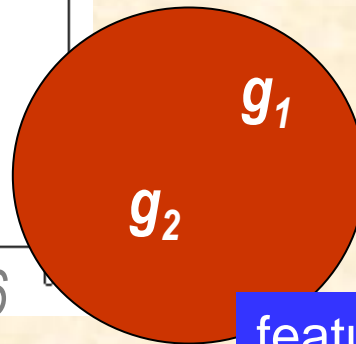
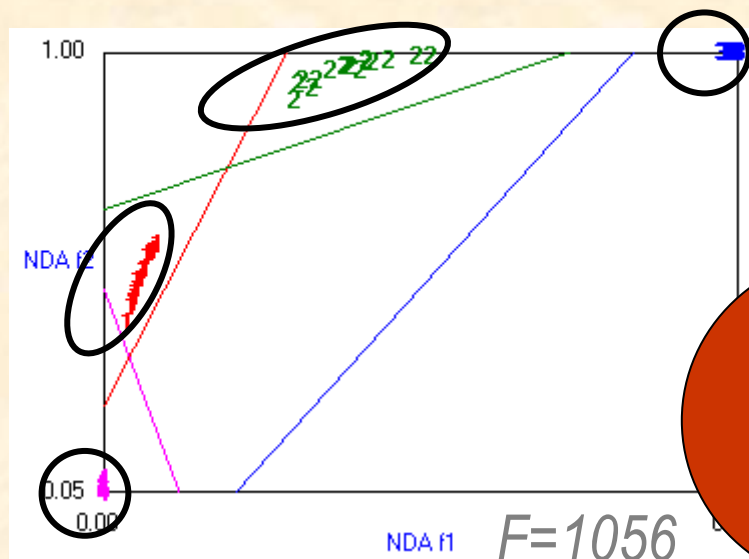
# Feature selection for classification



feature  
evaluation



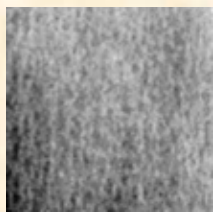
feature selection:  
Fisher, POE, MI



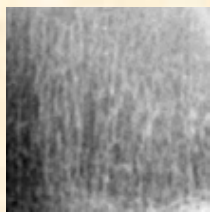
feature projection:  
LDA, PCA, NDA

# Texture classification

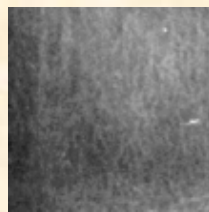
wrist bone X-ray images



healthy (1)

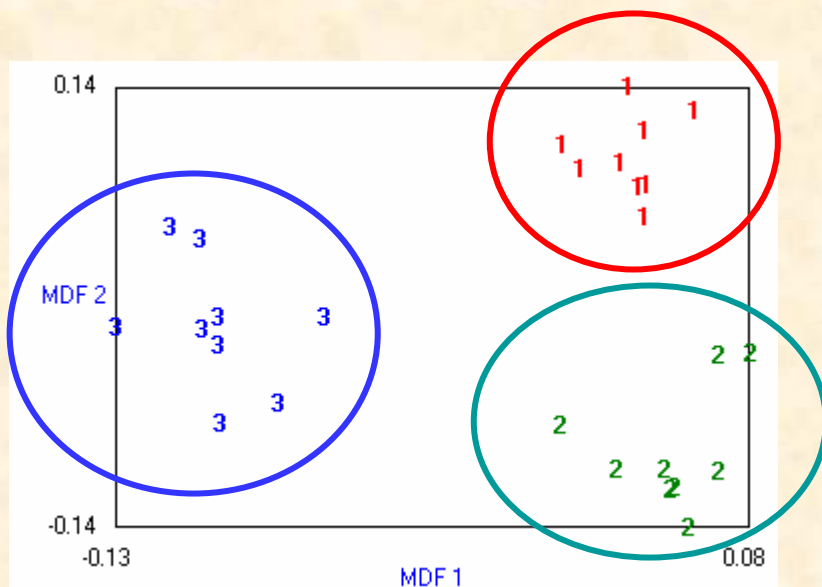


osteopenia (2)

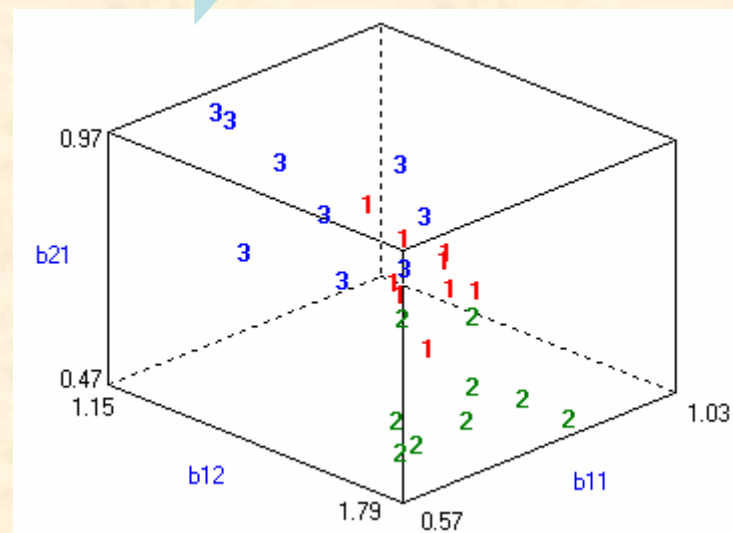


osteoporosis (3)

2<sup>nd</sup> order MRF features



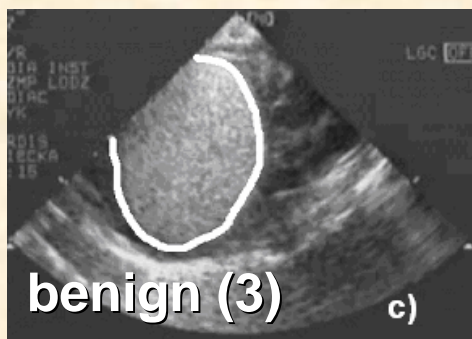
1-NN: 0/27



1-NN: 2/27

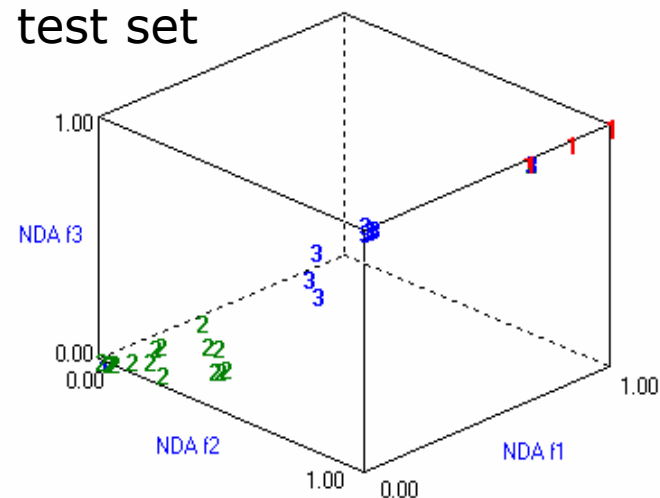
LDA

# Texture classification



heart masses (USG)

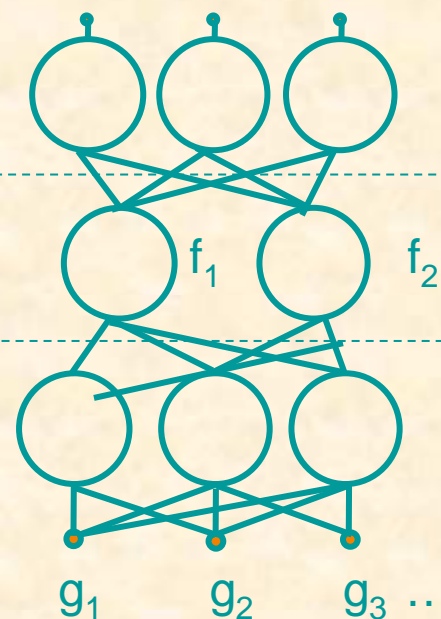
test set



class. errors:  
training: 10/108  
test: 5/55

statistical  
features

NDA:

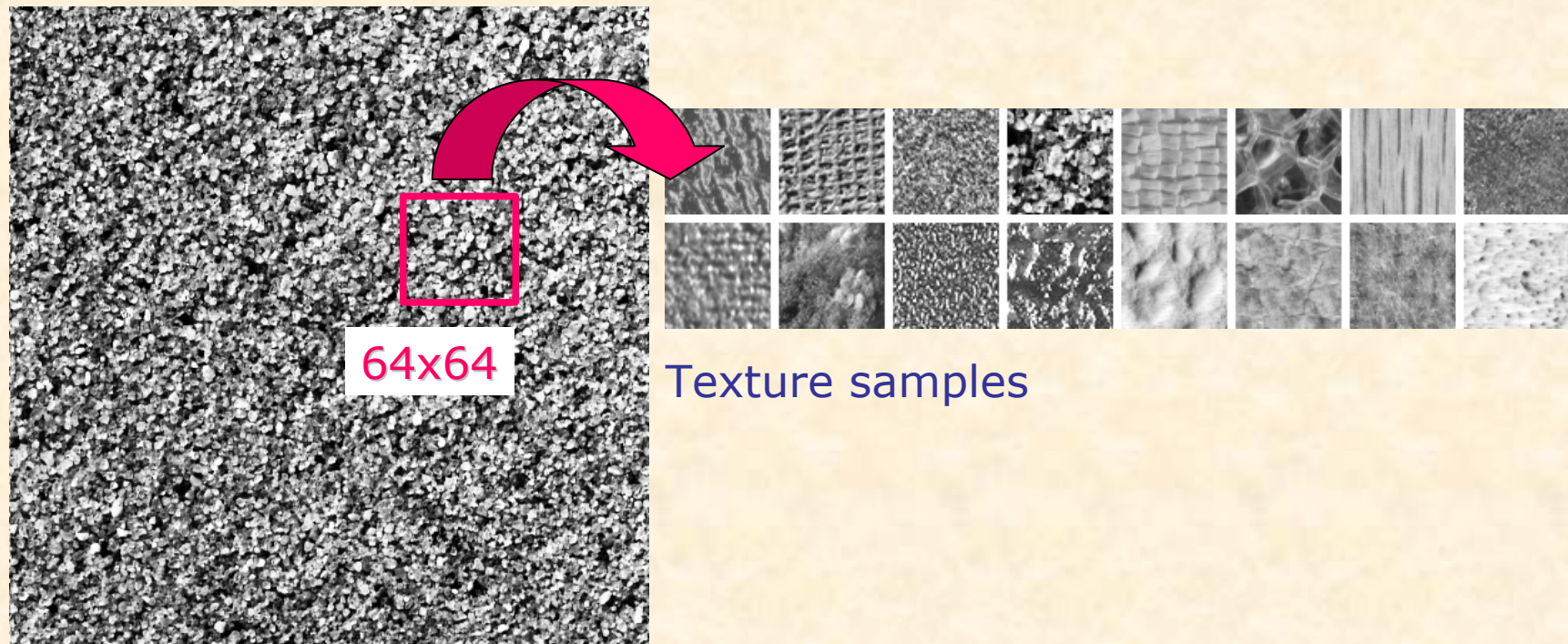




# Texture classification

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- 16 textures from Brodatz album,
- each image was divided into 64 squares (64x64)
- 1024 samples of 16 texture classes altogether



# Texture classification

---

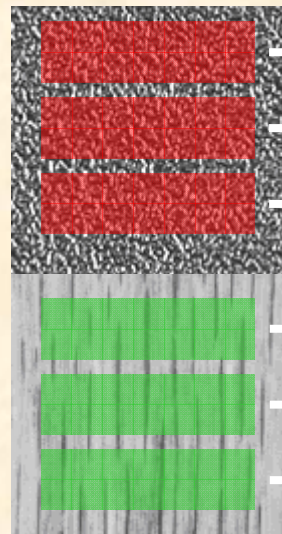
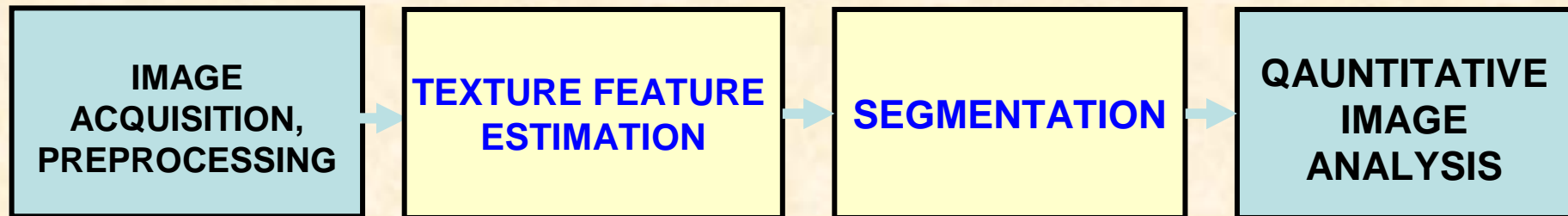
1-NN classification results for  
different feature selection methods

optimal subset*	MI		Fisher		POE	
raw	raw	LDA	raw	LDA	raw	LDA
<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>147</b>
Number of misclassified samples (total no. of samples: 1024)						

\* Optimal subset with 4 features:  
(*Sigma, MinNorm, GrMean, S(0,2)Correlat*)  
found based on exhaustive search

# Texture segmentation

- splitting of the image into disjoint, homogeneous regions



$$f_1^1 = (f_1, f_2, \dots)$$

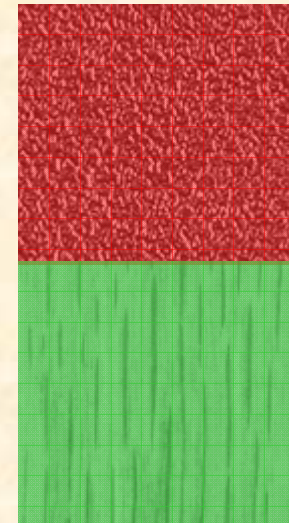
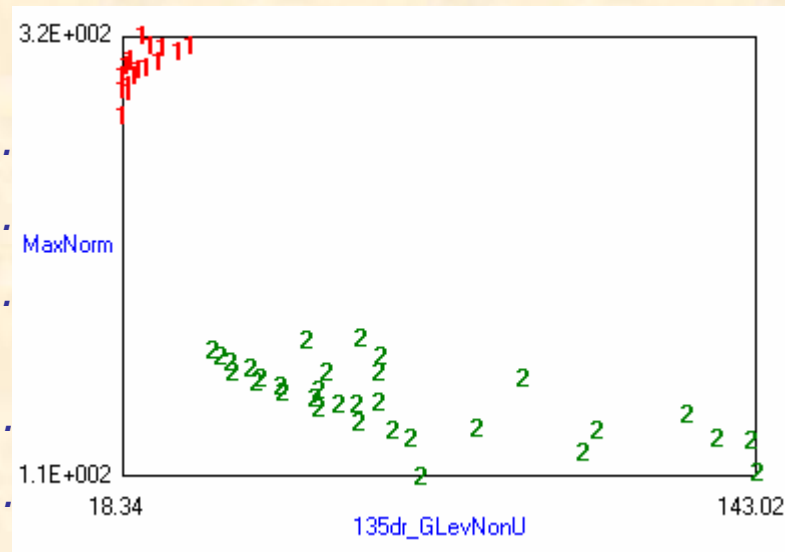
$$f_2^1 = (f_1, f_2, \dots)$$

$$f_3^1 = (f_1, f_2, \dots)$$

$$f_1^2 = (f_1, f_2, \dots)$$

$$f_2^2 = (f_1, f_2, \dots)$$

$$f_3^2 = (f_1, f_2, \dots, T_n)$$



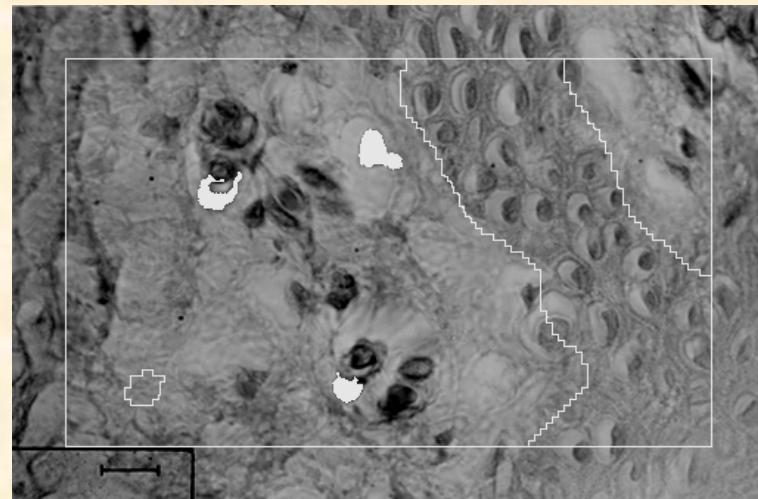
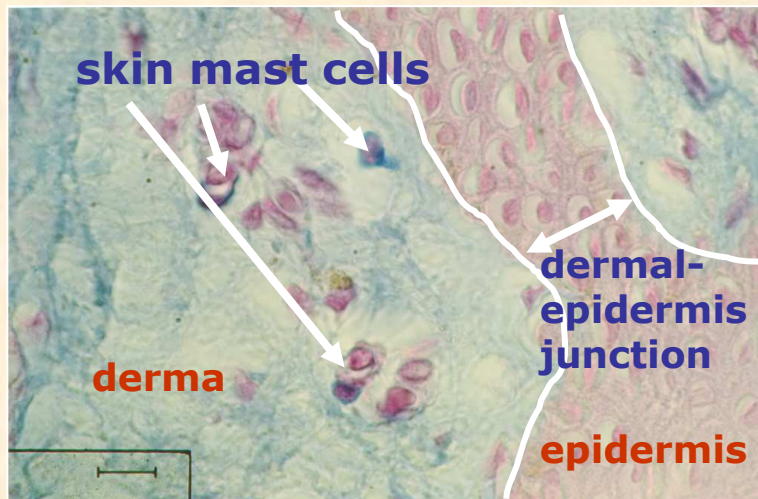


# Texture segmentation

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Example of biomedical image analysis:

- detect skin mast cells
- calculate their parameters  
(eg. area, distance from D-E junction)



# Texture segmentation

---

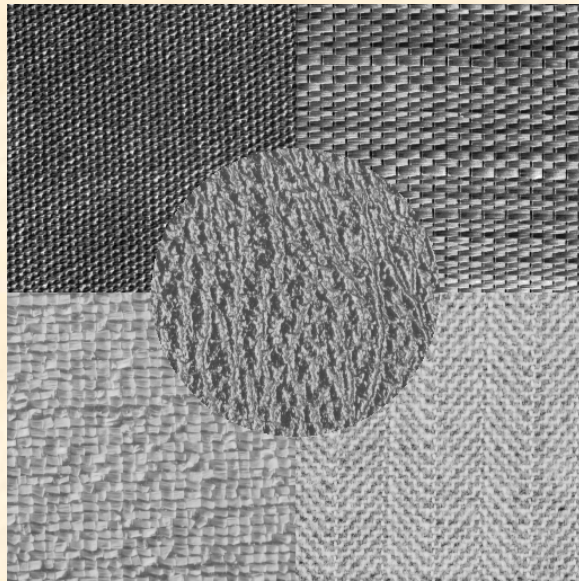
Image texture segmentation techniques:

- “classical” approaches (region- and gradient based methods) [Reed et al. 1990, Yhann & Young 1995]
- Bayes estimation (MRF models) [Cohen i Cooper 1987]
- artificial neural networks (Hopfield, multilayer perceptrons, network of synchronized oscillators) [Raghu & Yegnanarayana 1998, Augusteijn 1995, Hu & Hwang 2002, Wang 1995, Strzelecki et al. 2006]
- unsupervised segmentation (k-means, Kohonen, AHC) [Yin & Allinson 1994, Klepaczko 2006]

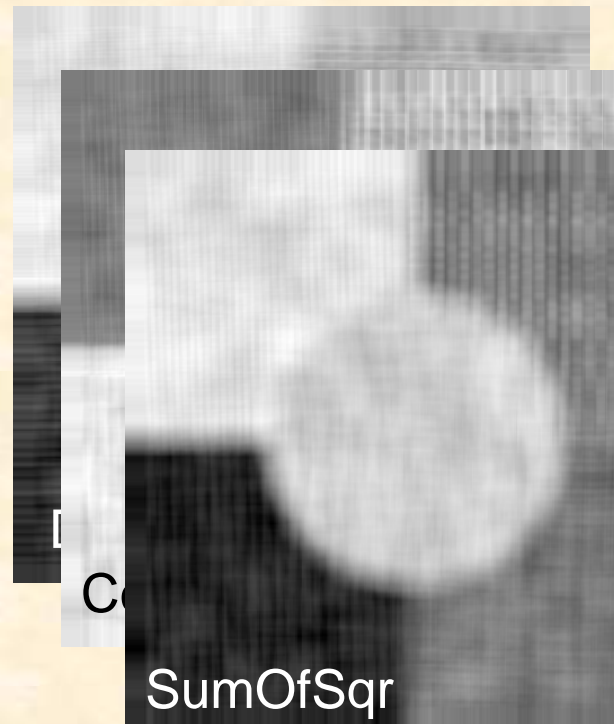
# Texture segmentation

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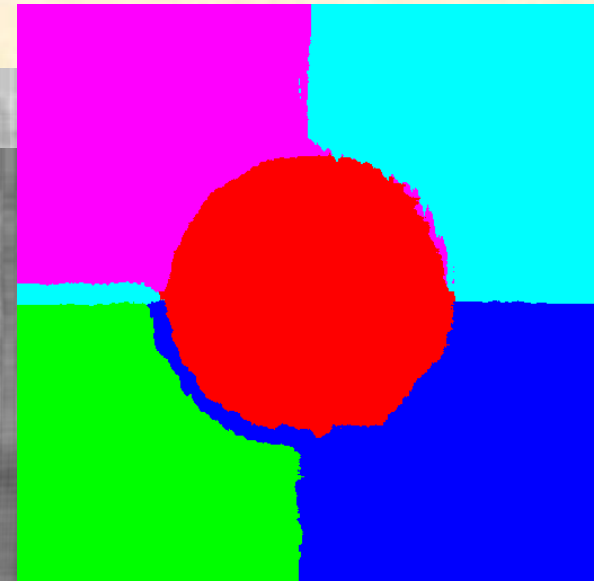
Brodatz texture mosaic



statistical  
features



feature maps



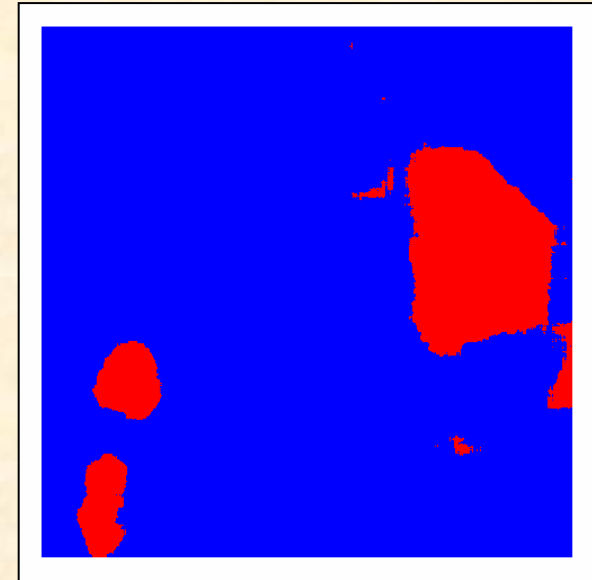
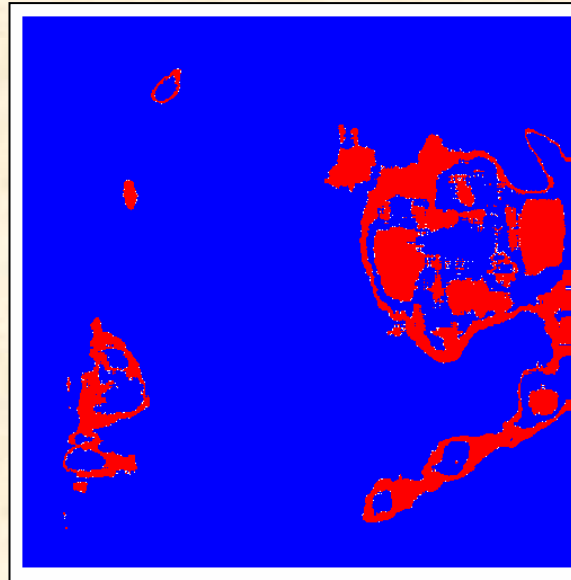
k-means  
segmentation results



# Texture segmentation

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MR image of foot cross-section



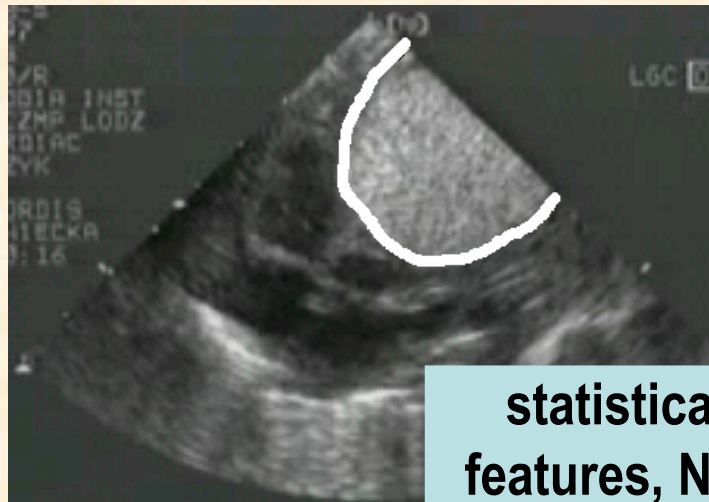
statistical  
features

GMRF model  
parameters

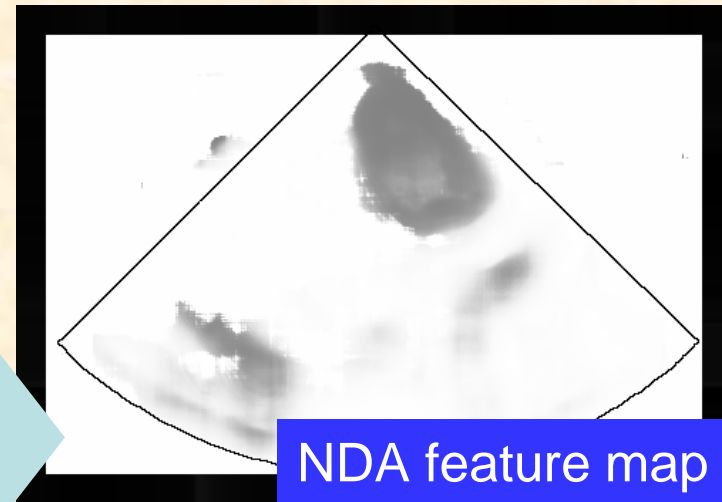
multilayer perceptron (MLP)  
segmentation results

# Texture segmentation

Heart mass echocardiogram (benign tumor)



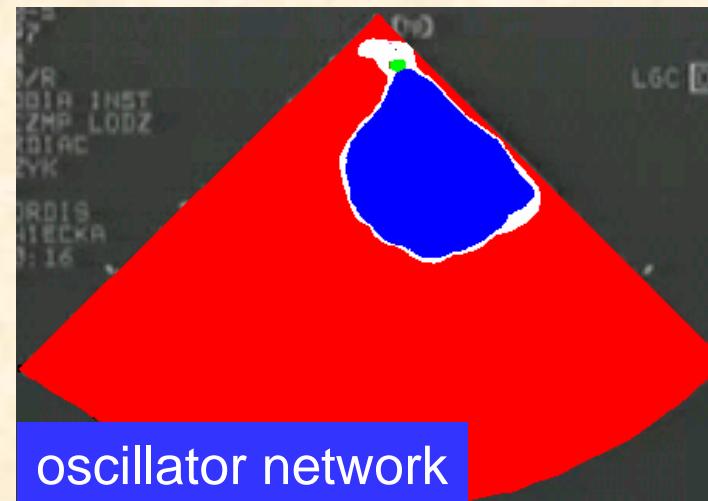
statistical  
features, NDA



NDA feature map



MLP

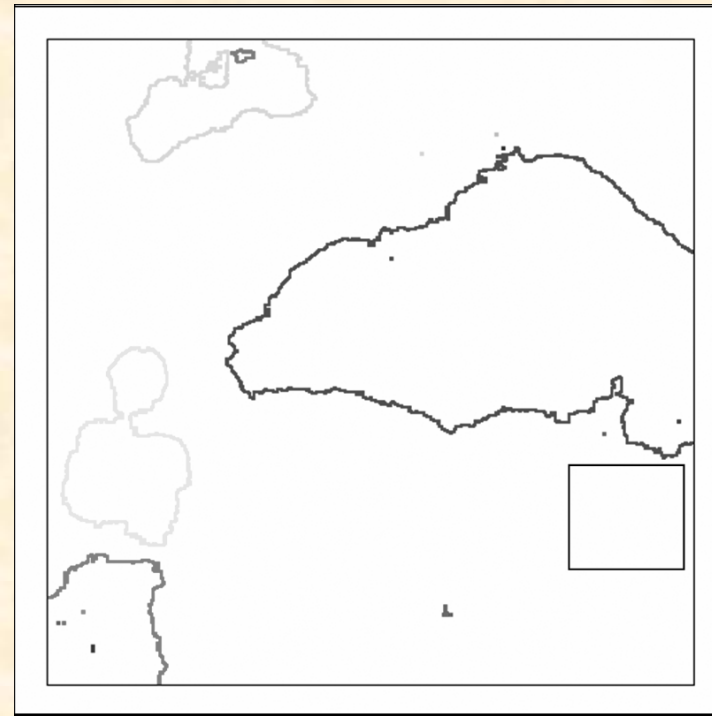
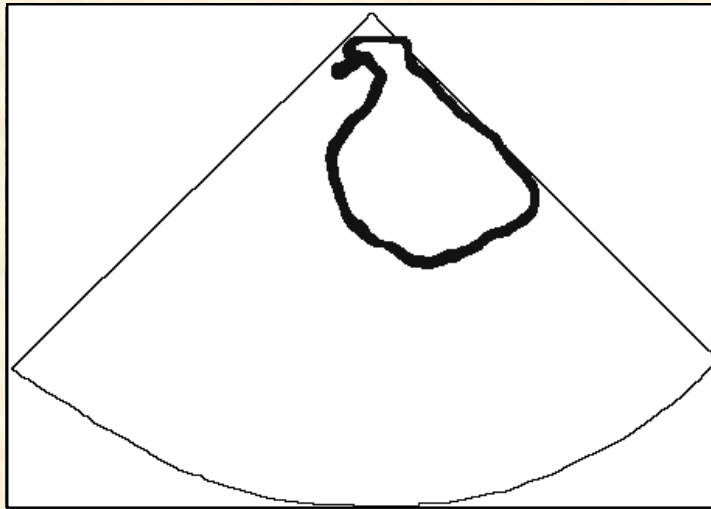


oscillator network

# Texture segmentation

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Detection of texture edges



oscillator network

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Wang D., "Emergent Synchrony in Locally Coupled Neural Oscillators", IEEE Trans. on Neural Networks, 6, 4, 1995, 941 – 948

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