



A Spatial-Color Layout Feature for Representing Galaxy Images

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1. Background and Motivation

Hubble Ultra-Deep Field (HUDF)



Image credit: NASA

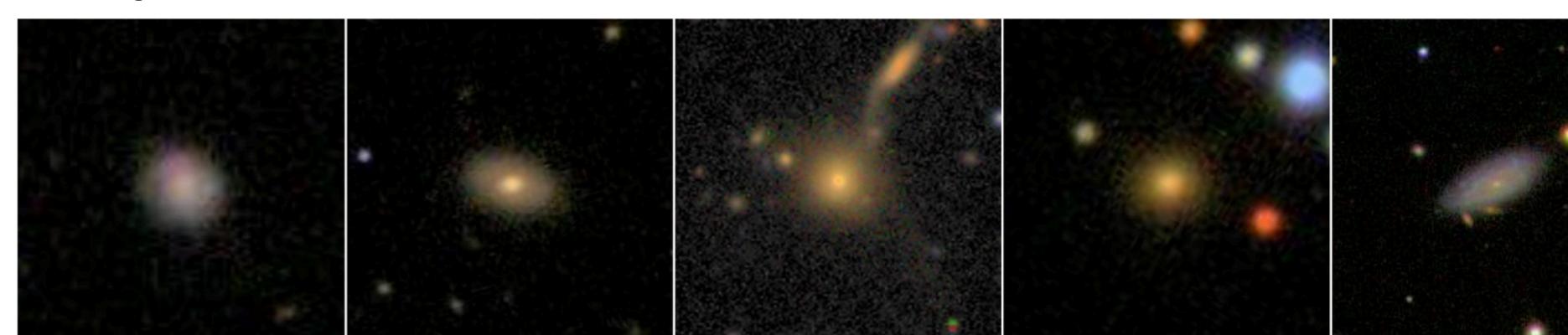
- 1/13,000,000 of the entire sky.
- 12-day of total exposure time.
- ~10,000 galaxies in the image.
- Over 100 billion galaxies in the entire universe.

Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) Dataset

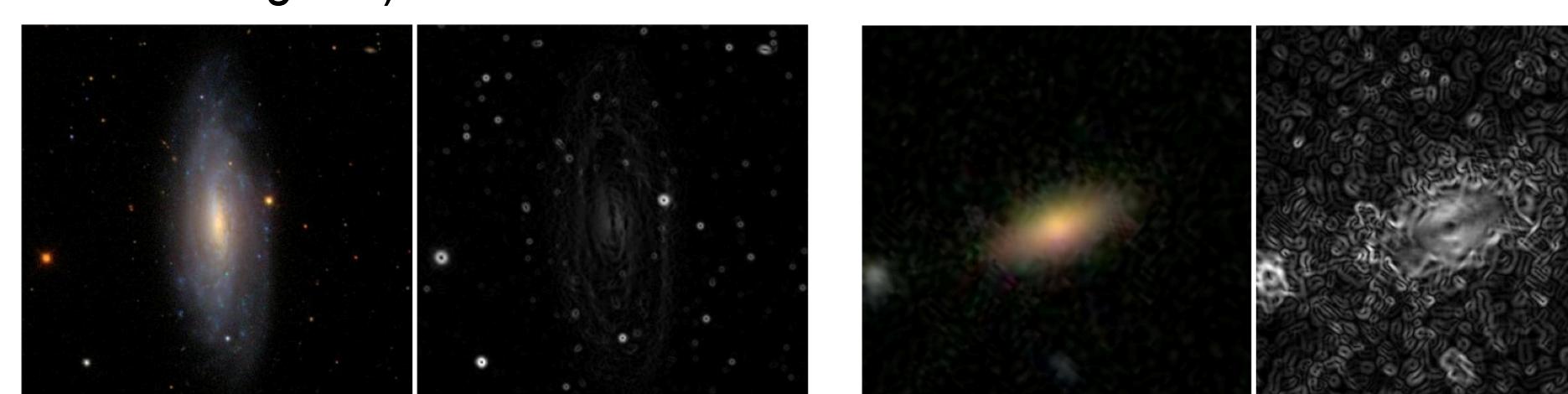
- Aiming at exploring the tremendous number of galaxies in the universe.
- Has collected almost 1 million galaxies images to date.
- More than 50 million galaxy images in the near future.
- Need an **automatic** way to deal with galaxy images.

Astronomical Galaxy Images

- Very noisy (dark-current noises) and contain a large area of dark background.



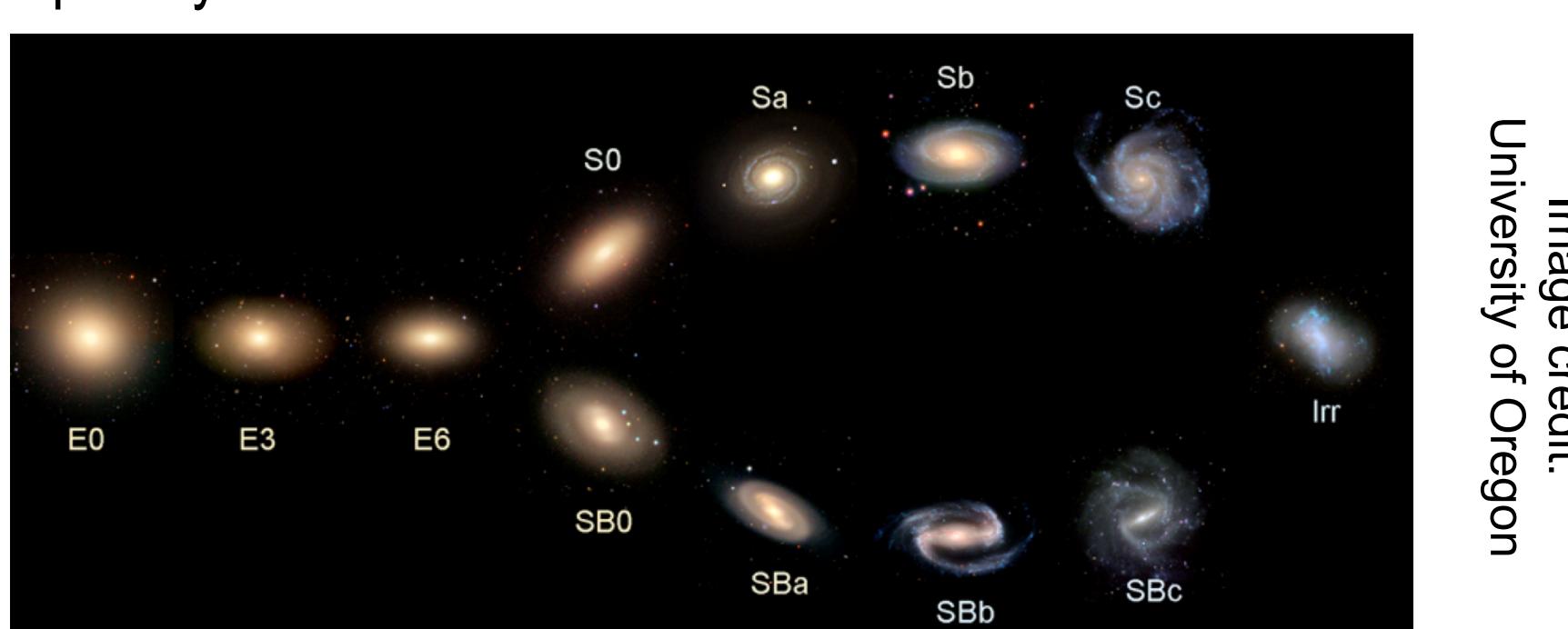
- Commonly used Computer Vision features (e.g., HOG, LBP, Gist, Color-histogram) do not work well.



- (a) Spiral galaxy image and corresponding gradient magnitude
(b) Elliptical galaxy image and corresponding gradient magnitude
➤ Need a new feature **specially designed for galaxies**.

The Hubble Sequence and Galaxy Evolution

- The most widely used galaxy representation scheme in Astronomy developed by Edwin Hubble in 1926.

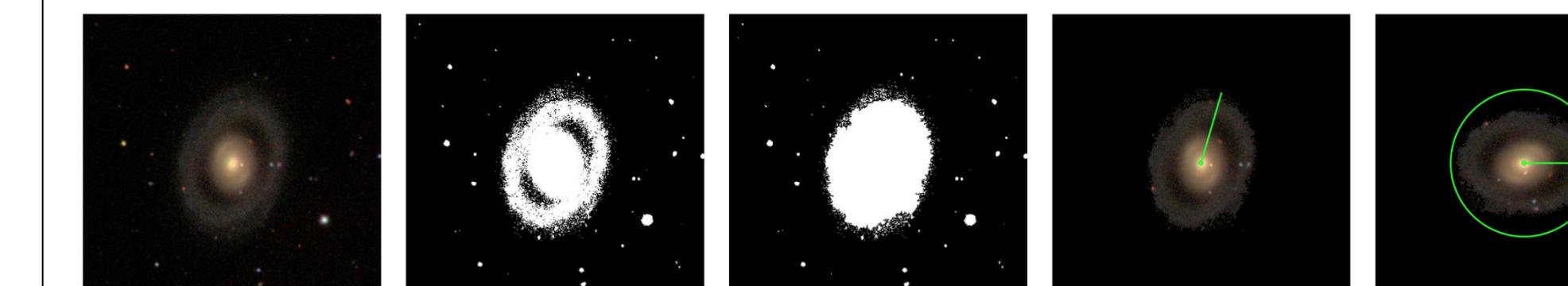


- Galaxy evolves from the right side to the left side.
- Young and active stars are bluer, old stars are redder.
- As the stars become old and inactive, the galaxy they formed evolves from irregular to spiral to elliptical.
- An important cue: **Local Color Distribution**.

2. Spatial-Color Layout Feature (SCLF)

SCL Galaxy Detector

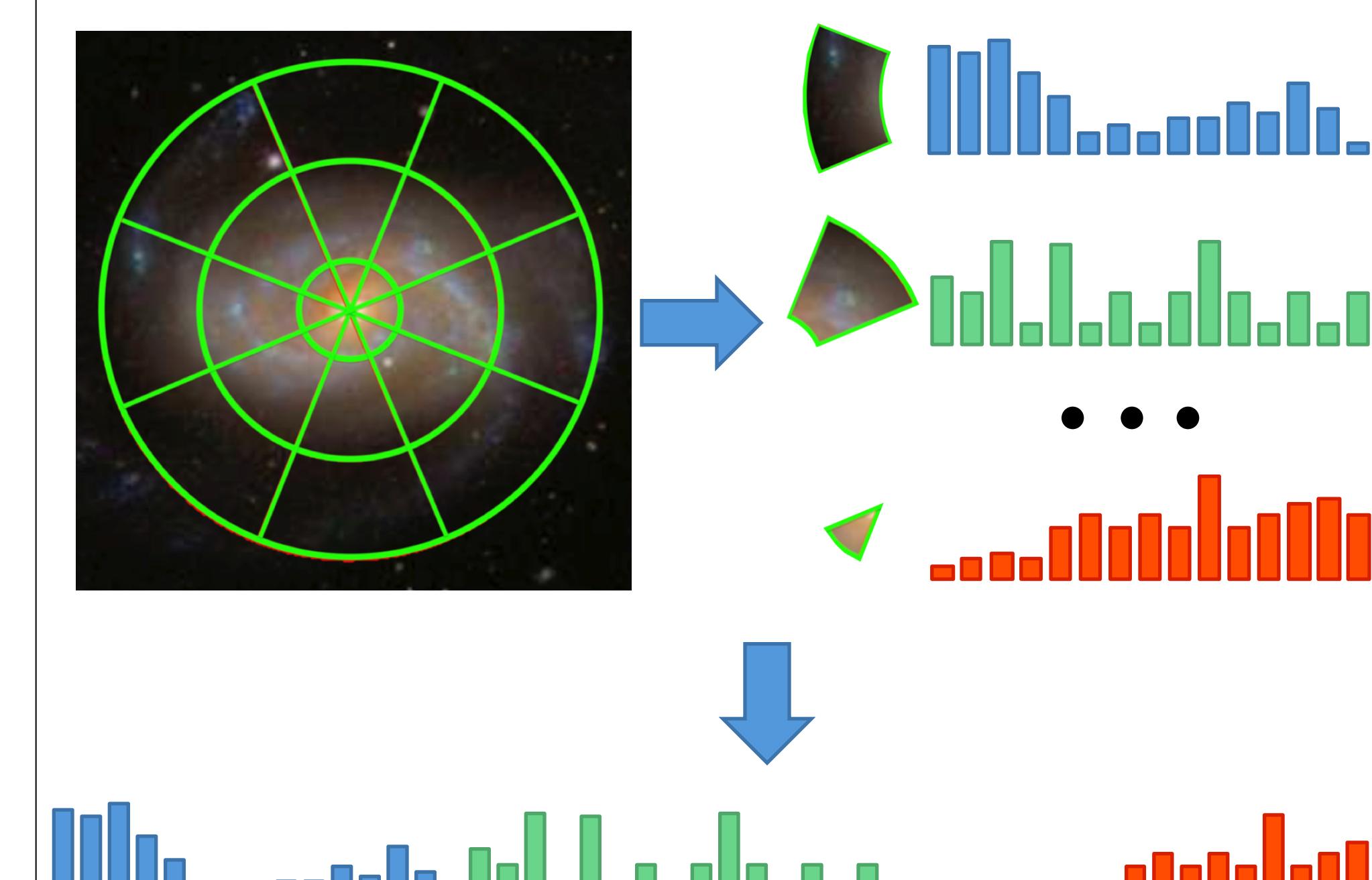
- ✓ Scale and rotation invariant for the galaxy.
- ✓ Robust to noise and changing of background.



- Step I: Convert to gray-scale and do edge-preserving bilateral filtering.
- Step II: Binary segmentation using Otsu's method.
- Step III: Fill holes based on morphological operations.
- Step IV: Find the center and orientation of the biggest connected component.
- Step V: Align the galaxy by its center and orientation.

SCL Galaxy Descriptor

- Dark background → color distributions infer shape.
- Concatenated local color-histograms on spatial layout.
- ✓ Capture local and global galaxy shape information.



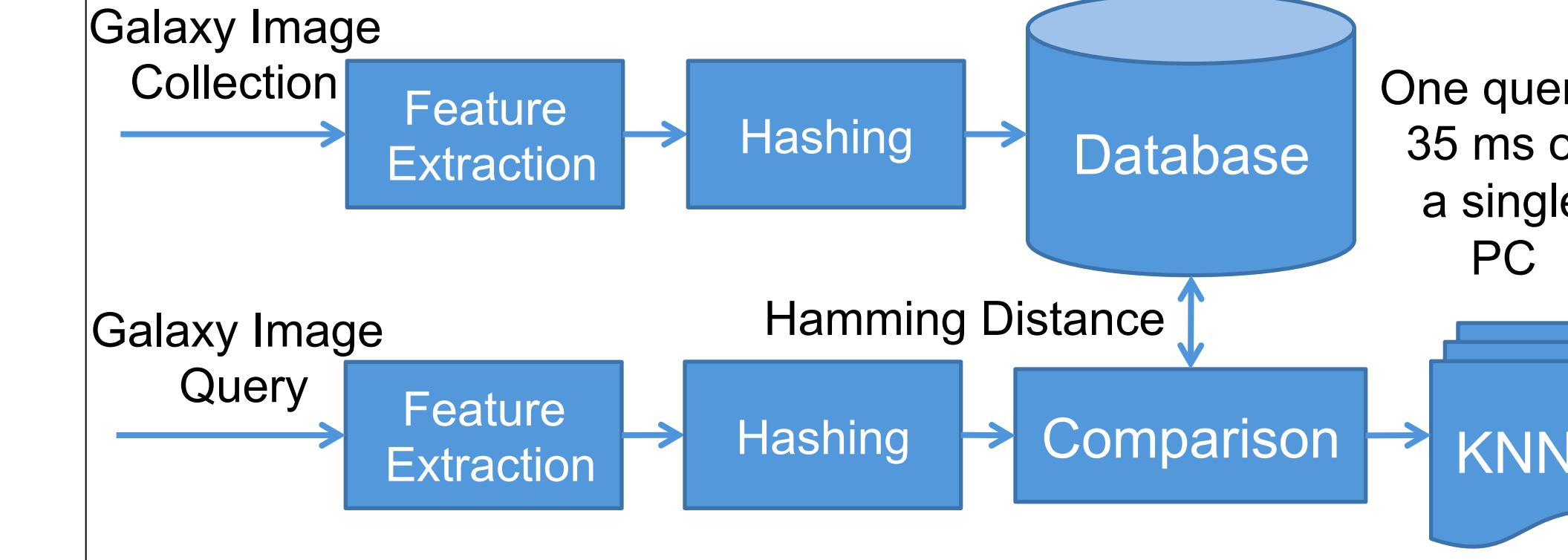
- 3 layers and 8 directions: 24 sections
- 48 dim color-histogram on each section: 1152 dim

Comparison with other features

	Global shape	Local Shape	Color	Robust to noise
Color-Hist	✗	✗	✓	✓
LBP	✓	✓	✗	✗
Gist	✓	✗	✗	✓
HOG	✓	✓	✗	✗
Ours	✓	✓	✓	✓

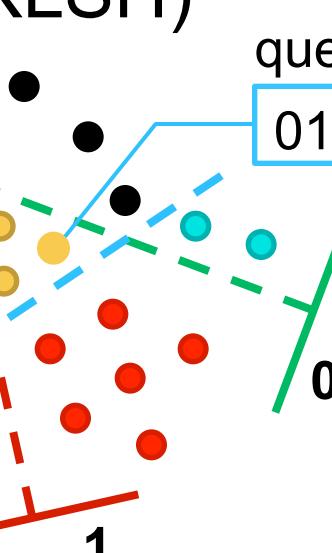
3. Galaxy Retrieval System

System Overview



Hashing

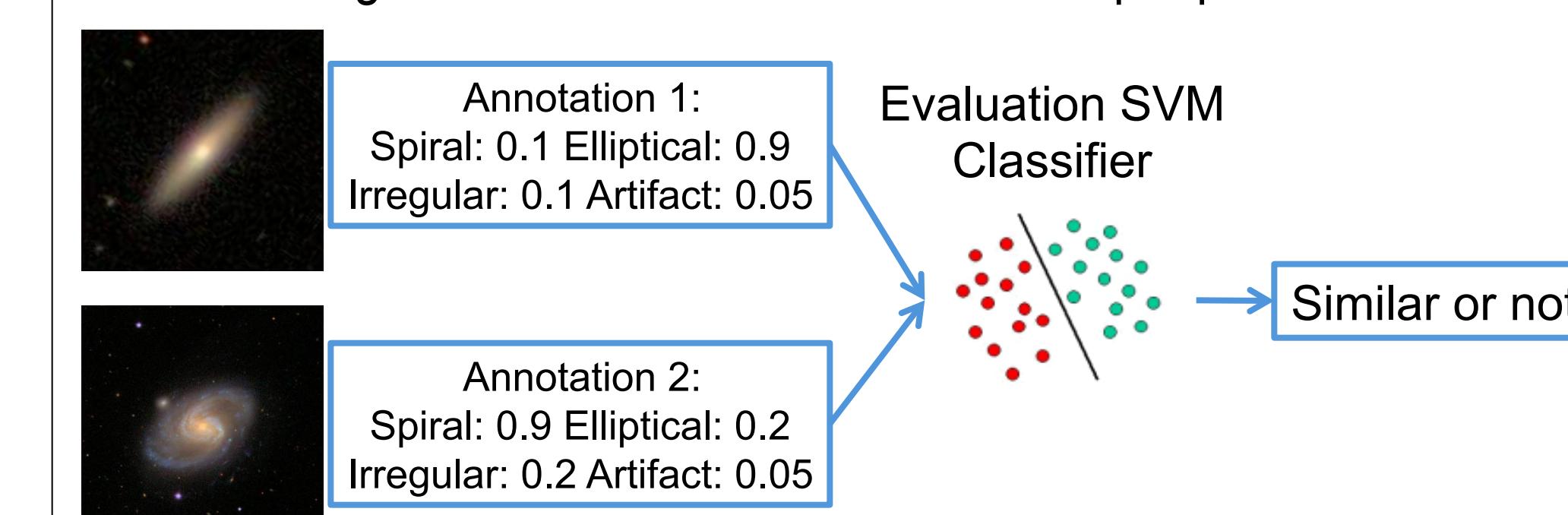
- Use Kernelized Locality Sensitive Hashing (KLSH) (B. Kulis and K. Grauman, 2009)
- ✓ Locality-sensitive for kernel functions.
- ✓ Sub-linear time in approximation.
- Test on three kernel functions:
Chi-Square Kernel, Histogram Intersection Kernel, Jenson-Shannon Divergence Kernel



4. Experiments

Evaluation by Galaxy Zoo Annotations

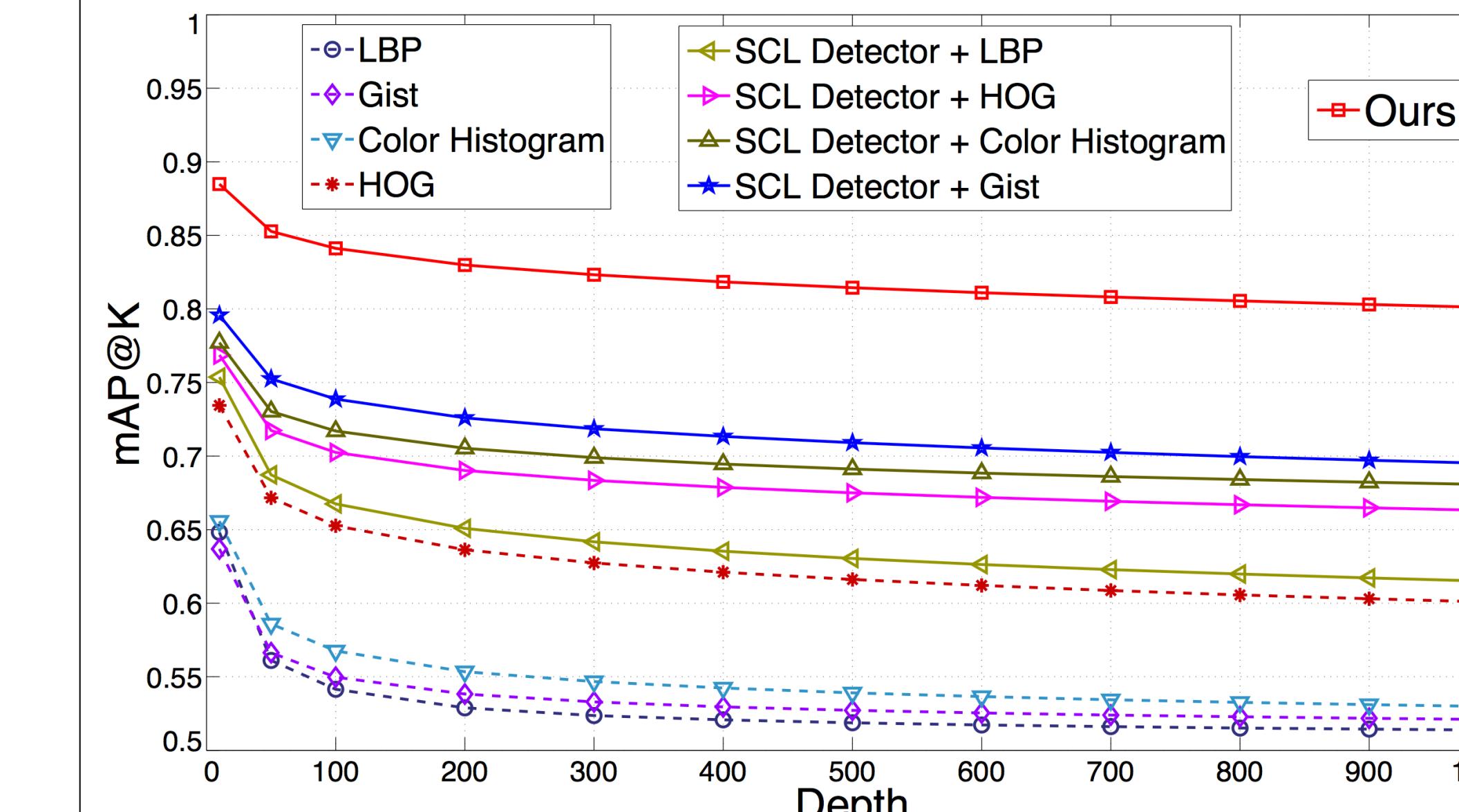
- Galaxy Zoo is a crowdsourcing project to collect annotations for galaxy images from SDSS dataset.
- Each image has 37 annotations from 30-50 people.



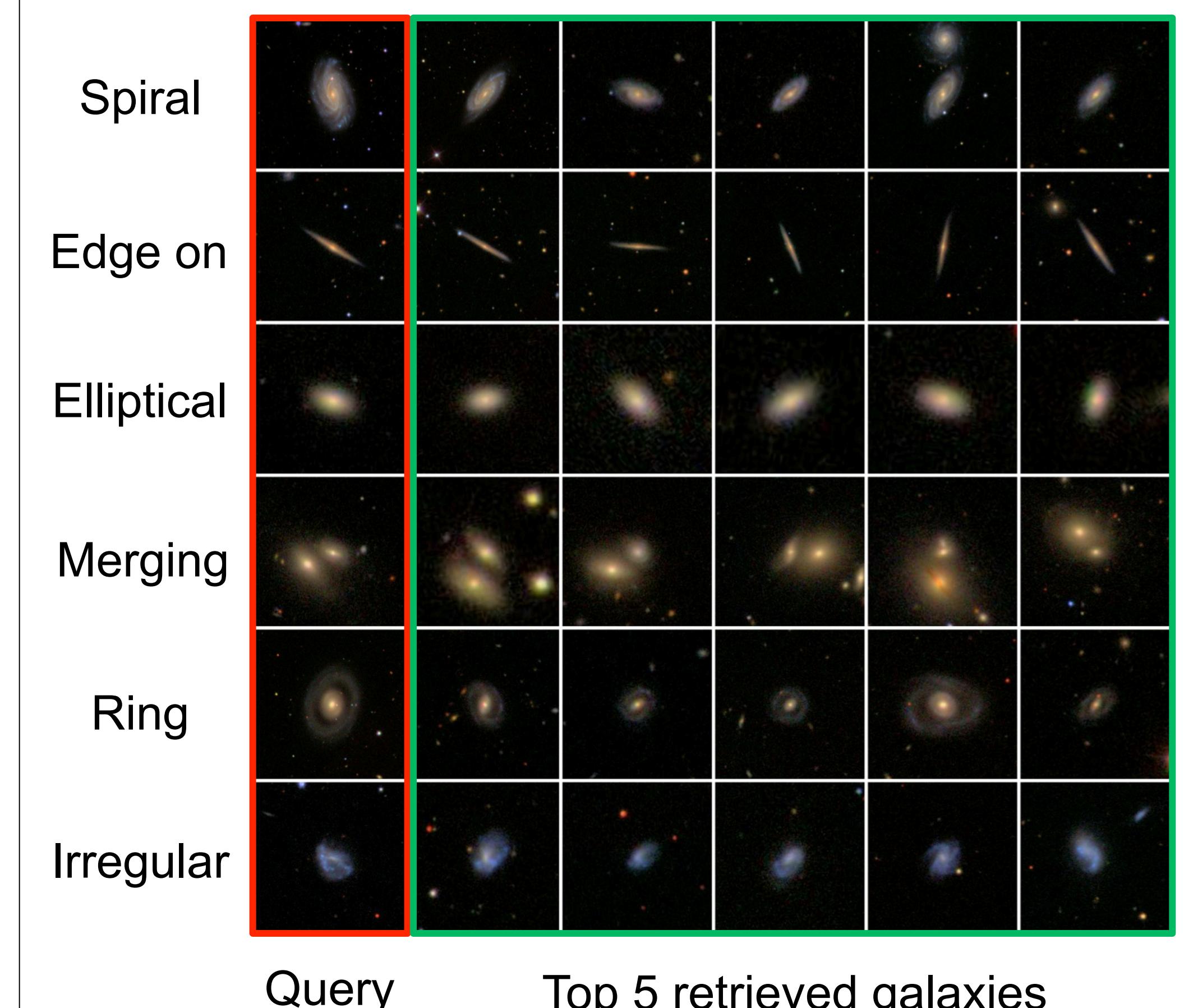
- Train a evaluation SVM from labeled training pairs.

Performance Comparison

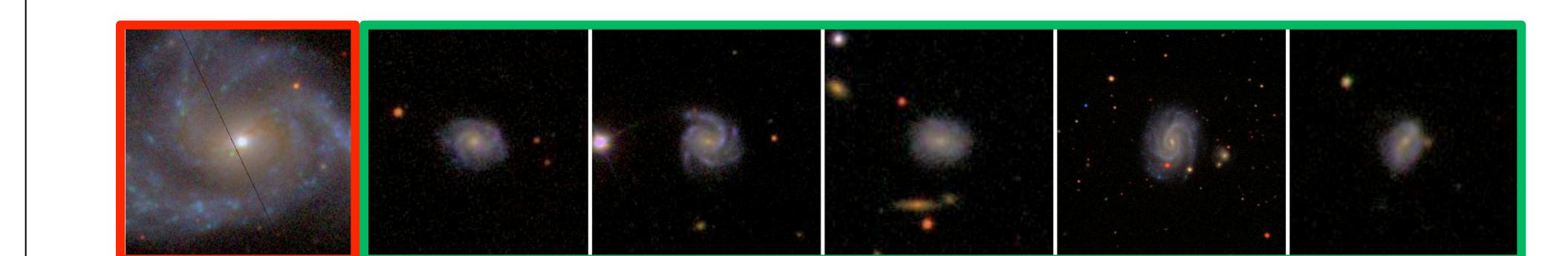
- 283,971 galaxy images with annotations from SDSS.
- Top K retrieved images are judged by evaluation SVM.
- Evaluation metric: mean Average Precision at depth K.



Top 5 Retrieved Examples



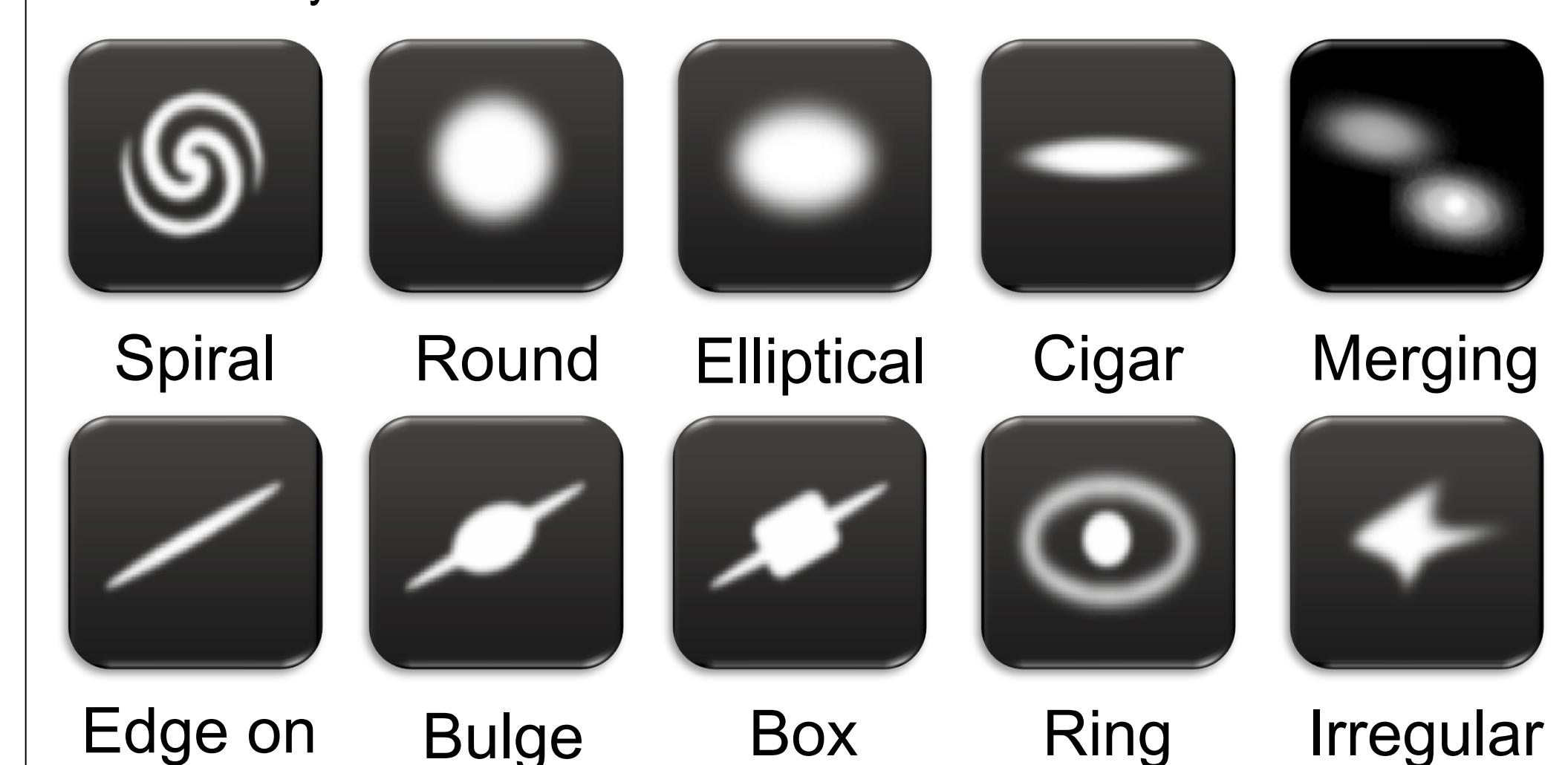
- Scale and rotation invariant



5. Future Work

Representing Galaxy by Attributes

- Build attribute detectors for Galaxies based on the proposed feature and GalaxyZoo labels.



6. Summary

- ✓ A new feature designed for representing galaxy.
- ✓ An efficient large-scale galaxy retrieval system.
- ✓ An evaluation method based on crowdsourcing data.

7. Acknowledgement

- Thanks to Dr. Rogerio Feris and Dr. Liangliang Cao (last two authors). This work came from our course project in a class taught by them:

<http://rogerioferis.com/VisualRecognitionAndSearch2013/>

