

# Classifying Colon Cancer Colonoscopy Images Using Edge Histograms

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## Task - Overview

# Task - Overview

## What?

- Colon cancer colonoscopy images
- Edge histograms
- KNN: K Nearest Neighbors - Classification
- Leave one patient out

# Task - Overview

## How?

- 1 Preprocess images
- 2 Perform edge detection
- 3 Extract features (e.g. edge lengths)
- 4 Compute Edge Histogram
- 5 Classify with KNN
- 6 Analyze the results

# Edge Detection

# Overview

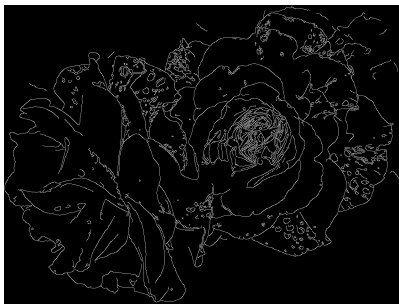
- What are Edges
- Edge Detection
- First Derivative
- Second Derivative
- Canny Edge Detection

## Edges:

Edges are pixels, in which the image intensity function changes its magnitude



(a) Original Image



(b) Image after Edge Detection

**Figure:** Edge Detection using Canny



## Edge Detection:

Almost every Edge Detector uses either the first derivative or the second derivative of the intensity function.

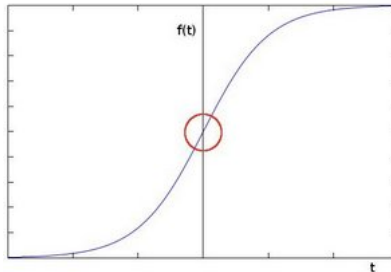


Figure: Intensity function

## First Derivative:

Sobel-, Roberts-, Robinson-, Kirsch-Operator

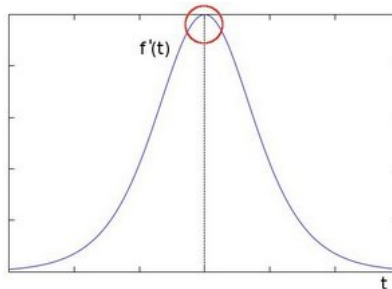


Figure: Intensity function - First derivative

## Second Derivative:

Laplace-, Mexican-Hat-Operator

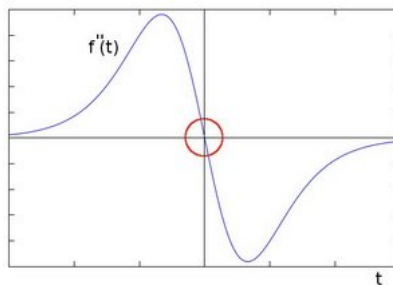


Figure: Intensity function - Second derivative

## Canny Edge Detection:

- Low error rate
- Good localization
- Minimal response

## Steps:

- 1 Filter out noise using Gaussian filter
- 2 Find the intensity gradient using Sobel-Operator

$$G = \sqrt{G_x^2 + G_y^2} \text{ or } G = |G_x| + |G_y|$$

- 3 Non-maximum suppression
- 4 Hysteresis

# Implementation

# Overview

- Development and Frameworks
- Image Enhancement
- Edge Detection
- Edge Histograms
- Edge Lengths
- Edge Orientation
- Image Classification

# Development and Frameworks

Developed using:

- Java 8
- OpenCV for Java
- Eclipse Neon

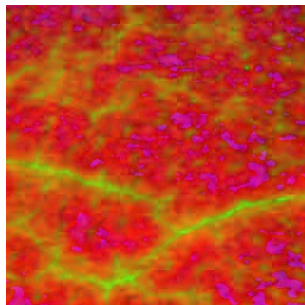
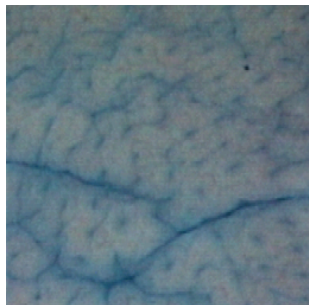


# Image Enhancement and Conversion

- Color Space Conversion
- Normalization
- CLAHE
- All part of OpenCV

# Image Enhancement and Conversion

## RGB to HSV



```
Imgproc.cvtColor(srcMatrix, dstMatrix, colorSpace)  
colorSpace: e.g. Imgproc.COLOR_RGB2HSV
```

# Image Enhancement and Conversion

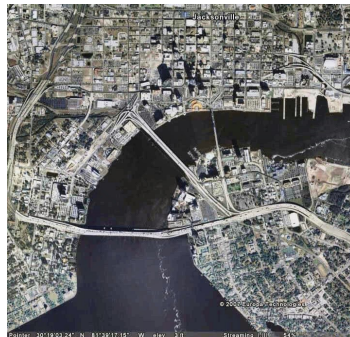
## Normalization:

```
Core.normalize(srcMatrix, dstMatrix, 255, 0,  
Core.NORM_MINMAX);
```

## CLAHE:

```
Mat channel = new Mat();  
Core.extractChannel(matrix, channel, i);  
CLAHE clahe = Imgproc.createCLAHE();  
clahe.apply(channel, channel);  
Core.insertChannel(channel, matrix, i);
```

# Image Enhancement and Conversion



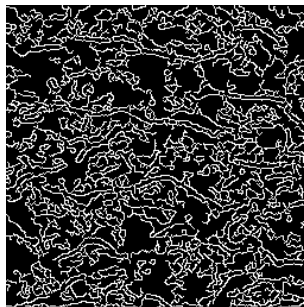
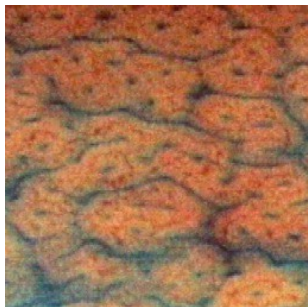
# Image Enhancement and Conversion



# Edge Detection

- Grayscale Conversion
- Canny Edge Detector

# Edge Detection



```
Imgproc.Canny(srcMatrix, dstMatrix,  
    lowThresh, highThresh);
```

# Edge Histograms

## Definition

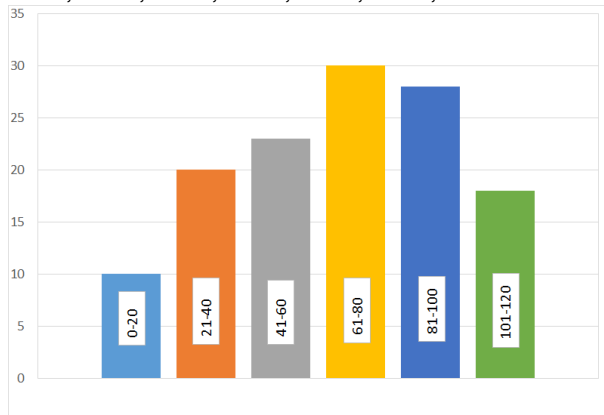
- Characteristics of an image e.g. edge lengths
- Partition characteristic attributes into bins
- In our case: edge lengths & orientations
- Length: image has
  - 5 edges of length 0 - 20 pixels
  - 20 edges of length 100 - 120 pixels



# Edge Histograms

Simple Example:

10.0, 20.0, 23.0, 30.0, 28.0, 18.0, 1



# Edge Histograms

- Histogram data for each example image collected in a hist-file.
- Specify Category. Here: image class
- Example:

```
210.0,3.0,170.0,142.0,126.0,93.0,32.0,16.0,1  
192.0,2.0,181.0,139.0,119.0,87.0,32.0,17.0,2  
143.0,1.0,172.0,147.0,128.0,91.0,30.0,16.0,3
```

# Edge Lengths

## Prerequisites

- Image with detected edges
- Edges white
- Rest black
- Not entirely given → threshold set at grayscale 200

# Edge Lengths

## Algorithm

Iterate over all pixels

- 1 Check if pixel is white → new edge found
- 2 Check immediate neighbours: if white → add pixel to edge
- 3 Follow white path until no more connected white pixels
- 4 Add all passed pixels to collection of used pixels
- 5 Add 1 to bin with detected length
- 6 Continue iterating and start at 1

# Edge Lengths

## Algorithm

```
function measureEdge(pixel) {  
    length = 1  
    for each surrounding pixel p:  
        if p == white  
            length += measureEdge(p)  
  
    return length  
}
```

# Edge Orientation

- Requires edge detected image
- Use sobel operator to detect edges
- Extract edge orientations from image (OpenCV)
- Partition edges into bins
- Bin content: pixels part of edge with certain orientation
- Bin: range of angles

# Image Classification

- 1 Classify all example images → create file with histograms
- 2 Create list of feature vectors
- 3 Enhance image to be classified
- 4 Create feature vector
- 5 KNN: Compare new vector all vectors in list  
→ euclidean distance
- 6 Select K vectors with smallest distance
- 7 Classification: category found most often

# Paramter Optimization

Difference between a good and barely functional program

- Selection of input images
- Thresholds for edge detection
- Edge Lengths: number of bins, range of lengths in bins
- Weights of features: all equally significant
  - Lengths: per edge
  - Orientation: per pixel



# Results

# Evaluation

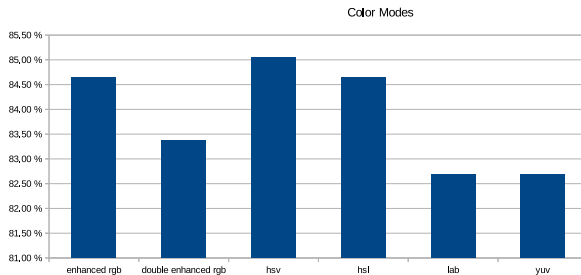
## Normalizing

- Two features: Length, Orientation
- Histograms results are normalized
- from 0.0 to 1.0
- 0.0 is the lowest occurring value (usually 0.0 anyway)
- 1.0 is the highest occurring value

## Results

- Total % of correct classified images
- Class 2 weights stronger than class 3 (fewer images)

# Colormodes



Edge Length: 100 - 1000

Low Threshold: 33

High Threshold: 100

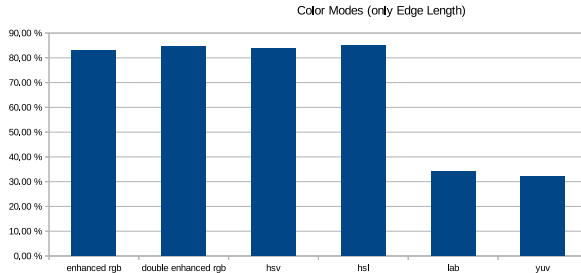
Max Edge Length 1000 px

Bin Size (Length): 50

Bin Size (Orientation): 20

k: 5

# Colormodes (without Edge Orientation)



Edge Length: 100 - 1000

Low Threshold: 33

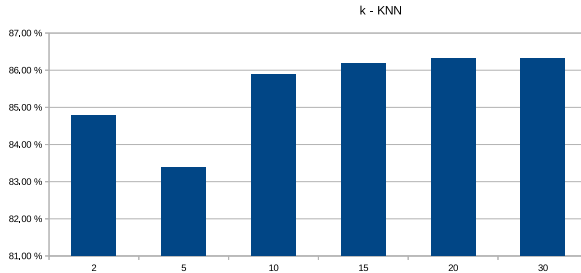
High Threshold: 100

Max Edge Length 1000 px

Bin Size: 50

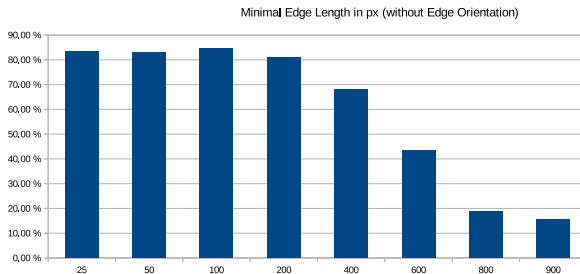
k: 5

# k - KNN



Color Mode:  
double enhanced rgb  
Edge Length: 100 - 1000  
Low Threshold: 33  
High Threshold: 100  
Max Edge Length 1000 px  
Bin Size: 50

# Edge Length (without Edge Orientation)



Color Mode:  
double enhanced rgb

Low Threshold: 33

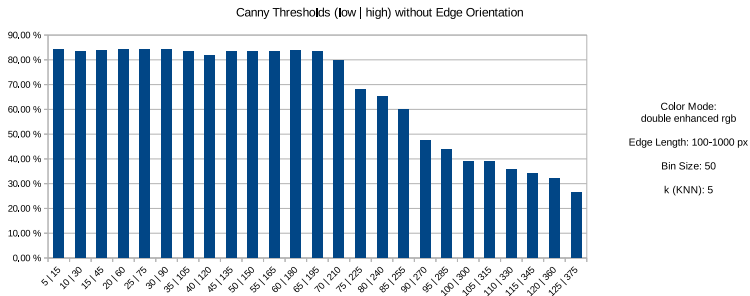
High Threshold: 100

Max Edge Length 1000 px

Bin Size: 50

k (KNN): 5

# Canny Thresholds (without Edge Orientation)



# Problems



# Problems

## Encountered Problems

- Understanding OpenCV (bad java documentation)
- Fine tuning of parameters (unlimited combinations)
- Different parameter sets for different images
- Normalizing features to weight equally
- Can get over 80% correctness without recognizing class 3

# Thank You!