

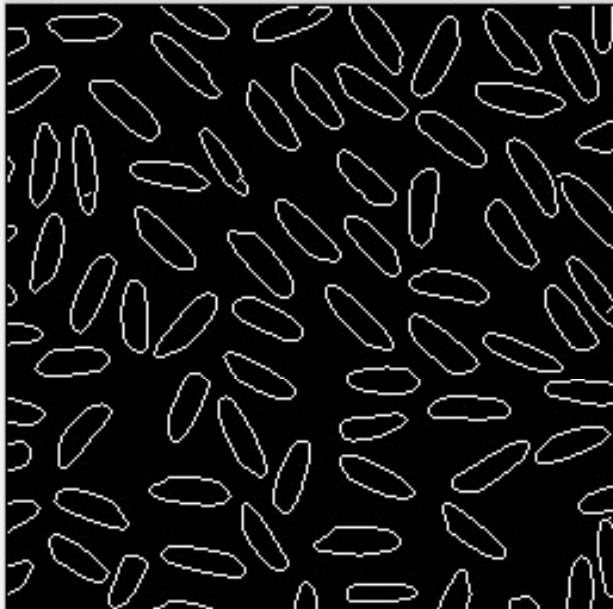
Department of Computer Science
University of Bristol

COMS30121 - Image Processing and Computer Vision

www.cs.bris.ac.uk/Teaching/Resources/COMS30121

Seminar Week 05

Segmentation



Andrew Calway | andrew@cs.bris.ac.uk
Tilo Burghardt | tilo@cs.bris.ac.uk

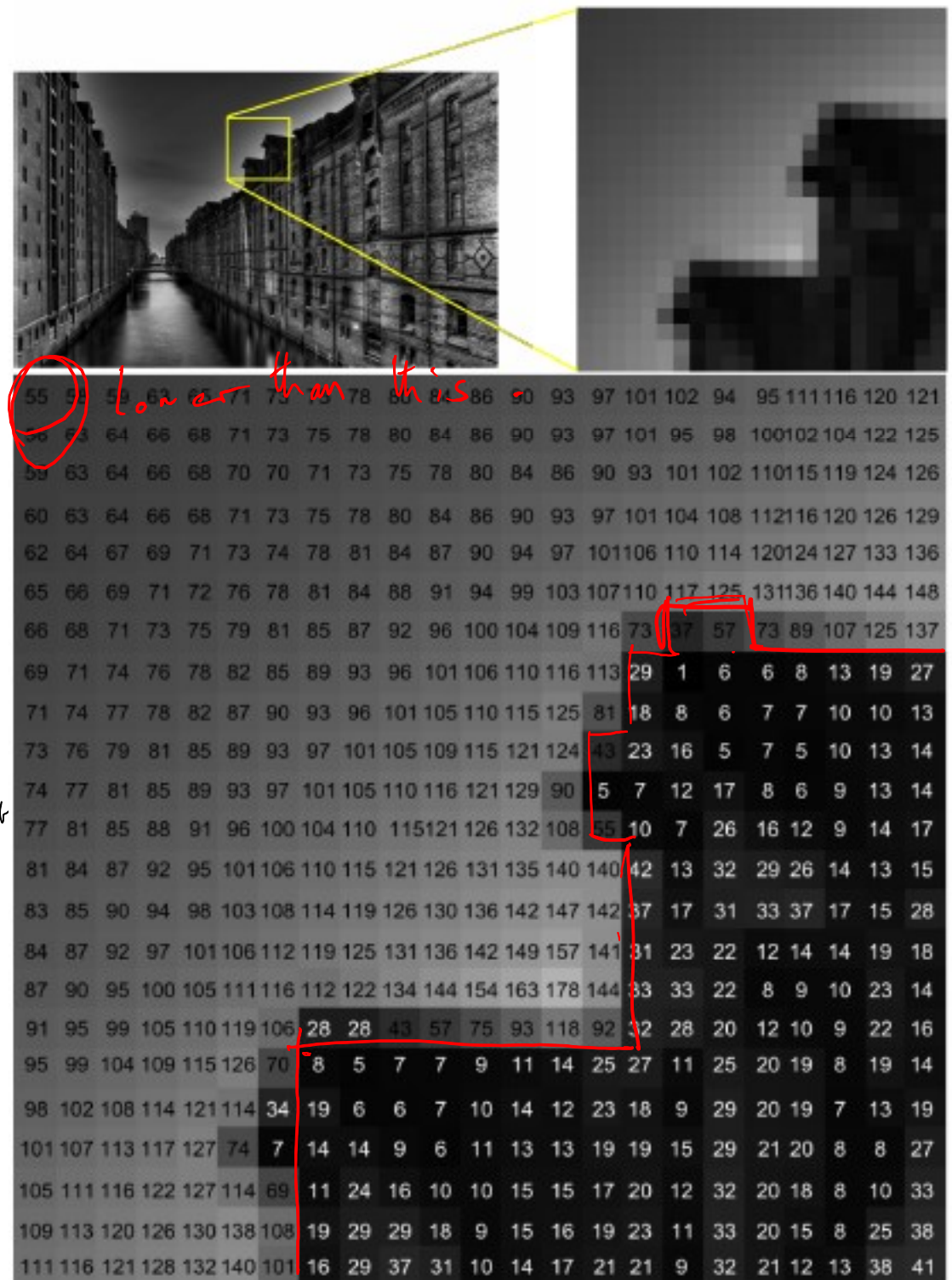
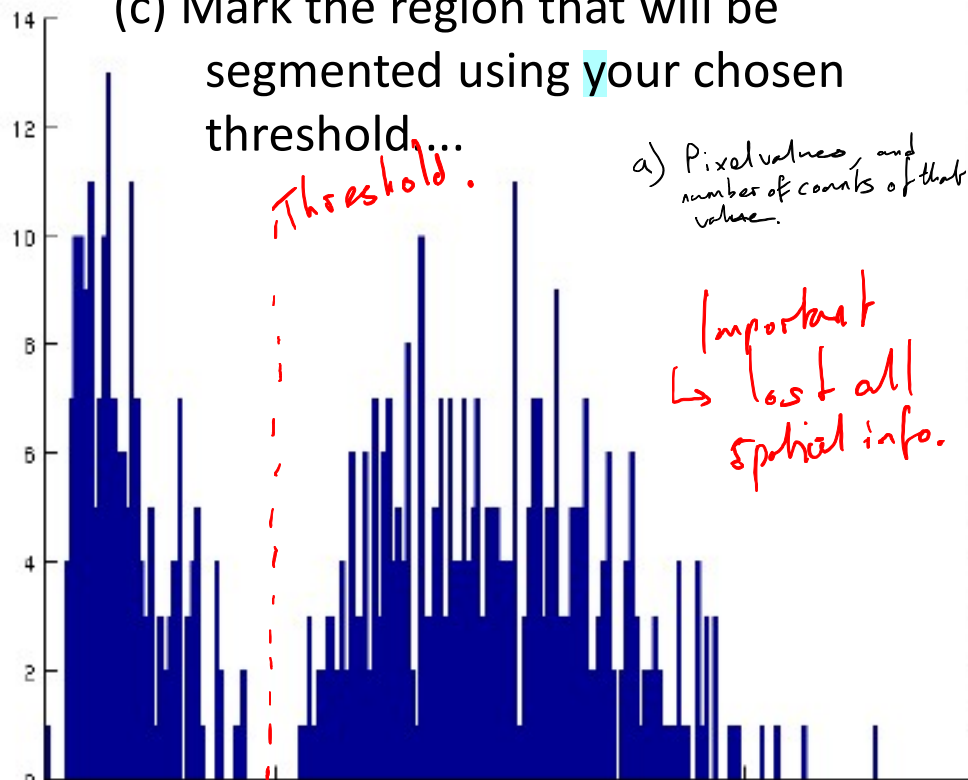
Challenge: Thresholding

Consider a 23x23 pixel region (right) and its histogram (bottom left) extracted from the grayscale image (top).

(a) Can you explain how the histogram can be derived from the image and what type information it contains?

(b) Find a threshold that segments the chimneys from the sky in the image?

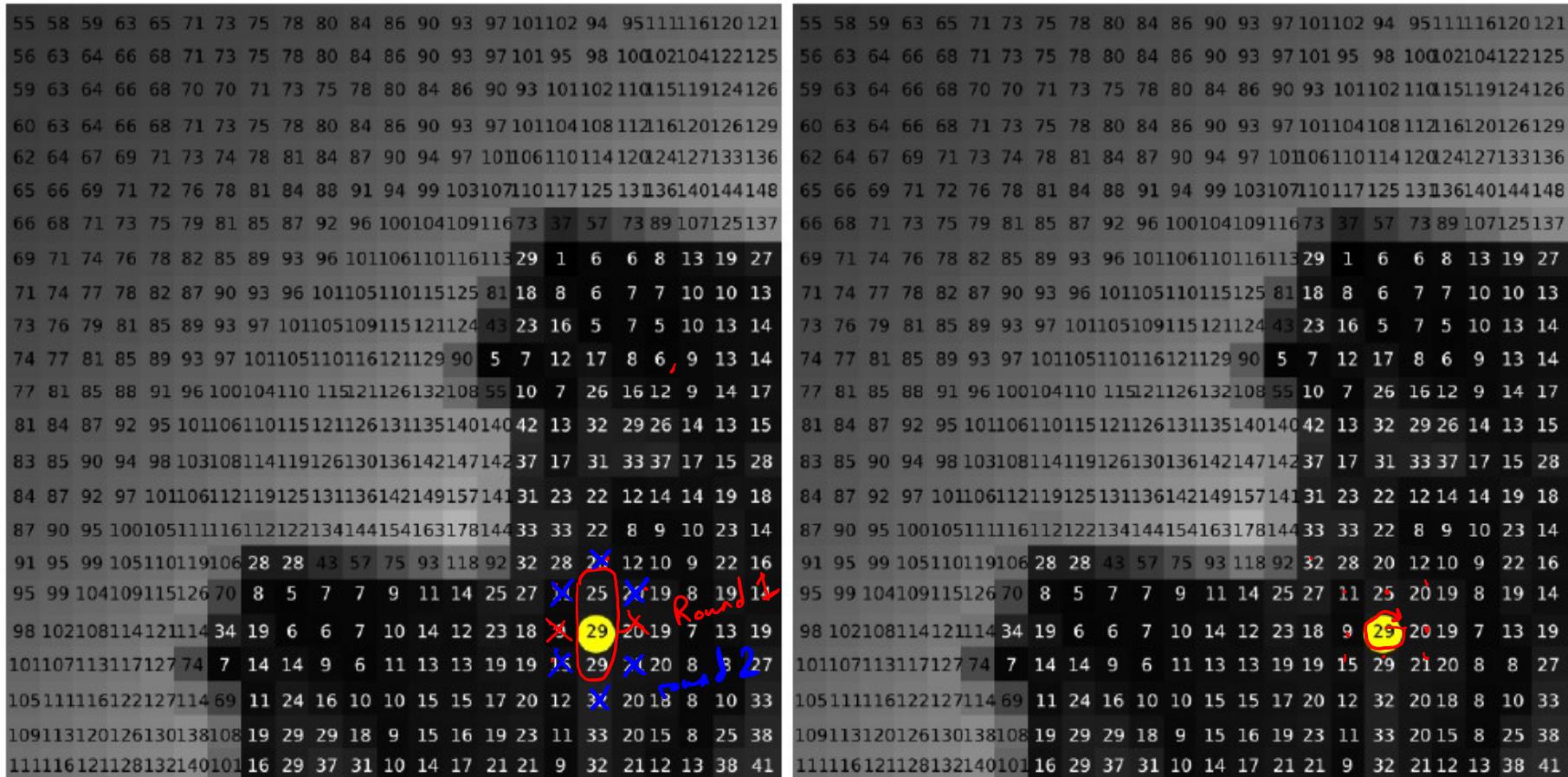
(c) Mark the region that will be segmented using your chosen threshold...



Challenge: Region Growing

Given the same image and starting with the marked pixel below, what segmentation can you get using a homogeneity condition that is satisfied if the difference between the pixels in the region together with the query pixel is less than the threshold τ given...

- (a) 4-connectivity and $\tau=5$ - encircle the region on the left image
(b) 8-connectivity and $\tau=40$ - encircle the region on the right image



So very small region!

Challenge: Segmentation Algorithm Design

For the given set of images below, discuss segmentation algorithms that can result in segmenting the: dog, zebra and butterfly respectively. A company holds a database that contains similar images of all three kinds. Suggest ways how you would combine different segmentation algorithms so that one can separate a single animal from background without knowing the type of animal beforehand...



High contrast
→ Thresholding?



Split and Merge
Homog. conditions → colour; transform
into HSV space,
use sat. of pixels.



Project RGB values into RGB
space → group using k averaging

