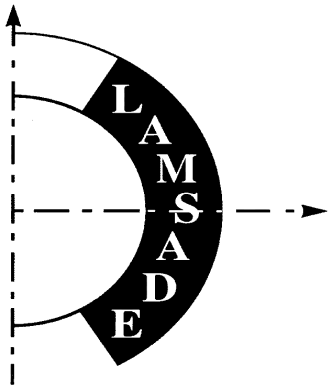


A generalized distance between hierarchically partitioned images*



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Marta Rukoz²

Geneviève Jomier¹



** Supported in part by CDCH in Venezuela*

- 1. LAMSADE - Paris-Dauphine University - France*
- 2. CCPD - Universidad Central de Venezuela - Caracas*

Outline

- **Background**
 - **Content-Based Image Retrieval**
 - **Recursive image partition**
 - **Multi-Level Feature Vector**
- **Δ -distance**
 - **Multi-level filtering for global image retrieval**
 - **Pattern and sub-image searches**
 - **Particular cases**
- **Conclusion and future work**

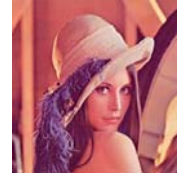
Background (1/4)

Content-Based Image Retrieval

- Image visual features extracted and represented as vectors
- Representation of each image by a point in a multidimensional space
- Image similarity defined as distance between points
- Use of index structure to speed up image searches

Background (1/4)

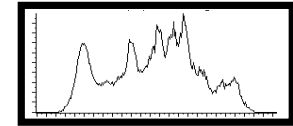
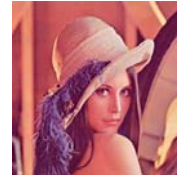
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Content-Based Image Retrieval

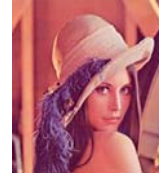


Color histogram

- Image visual features extracted and represented as vectors
- Representation of each image by a point in a multidimensional space
- Image similarity defined as distance between points
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Background (1/4)

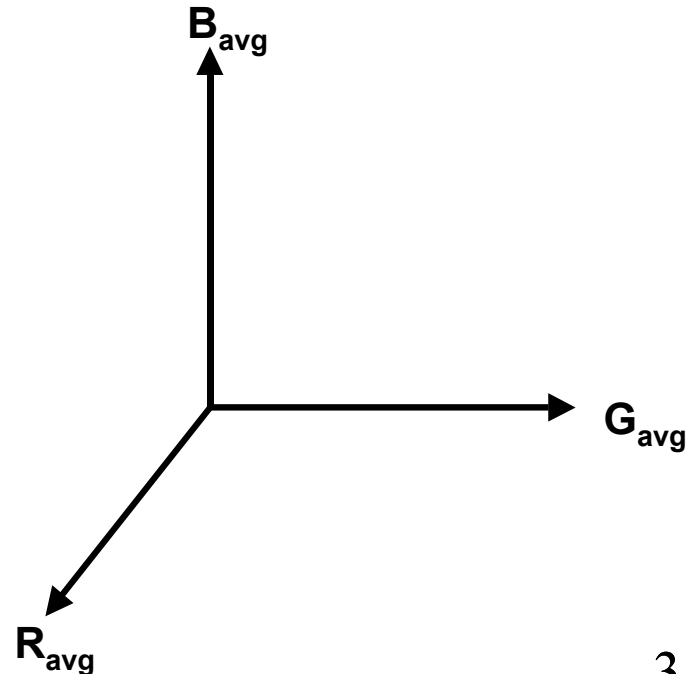
Content-Based Image Retrieval



(180, 98, 105)

Vector on average color

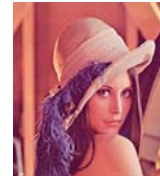
- Image visual features extracted and represented as vectors
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Background (1/4)

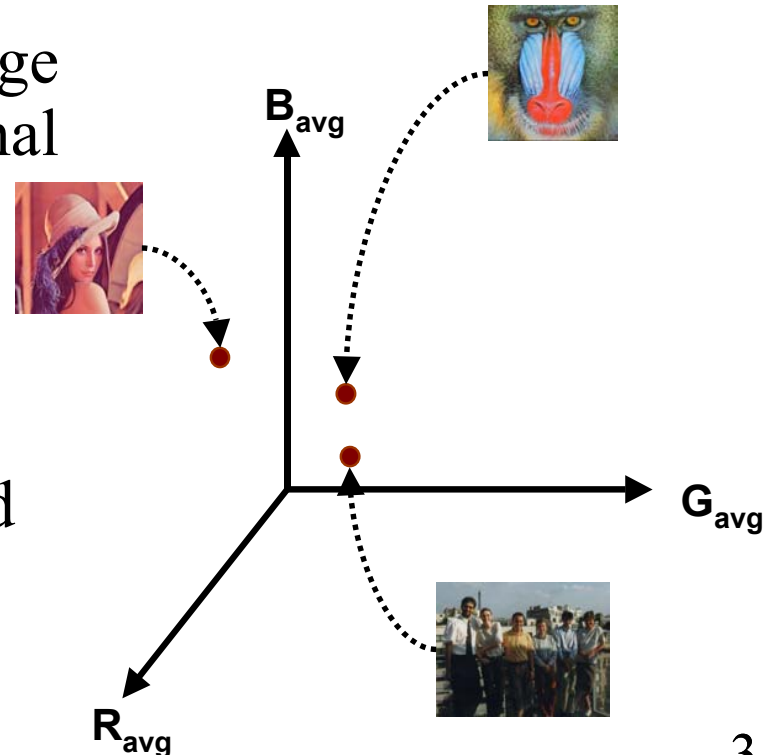
Content-Based Image Retrieval

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Background (1/4)

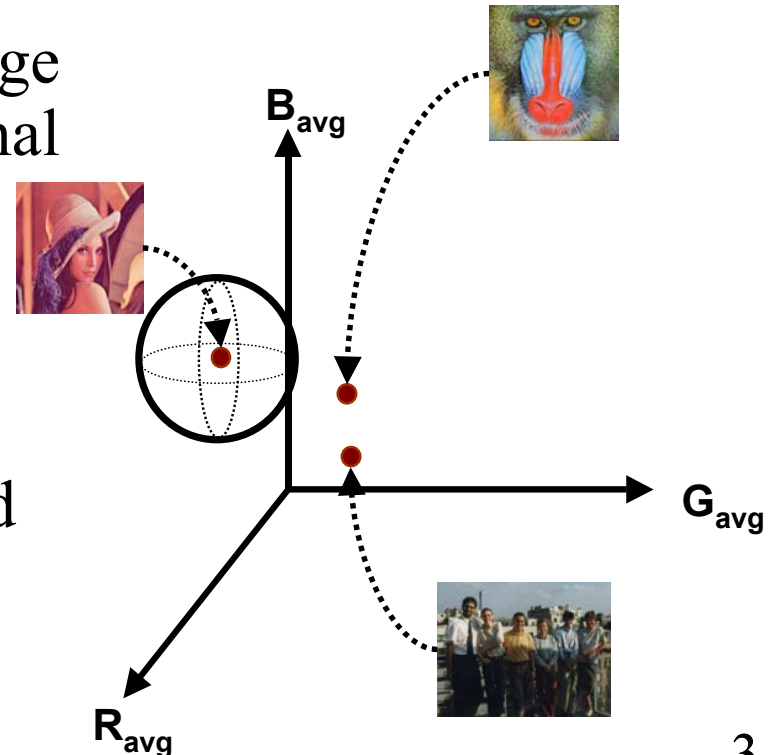
Content-Based Image Retrieval

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Background (1/4)

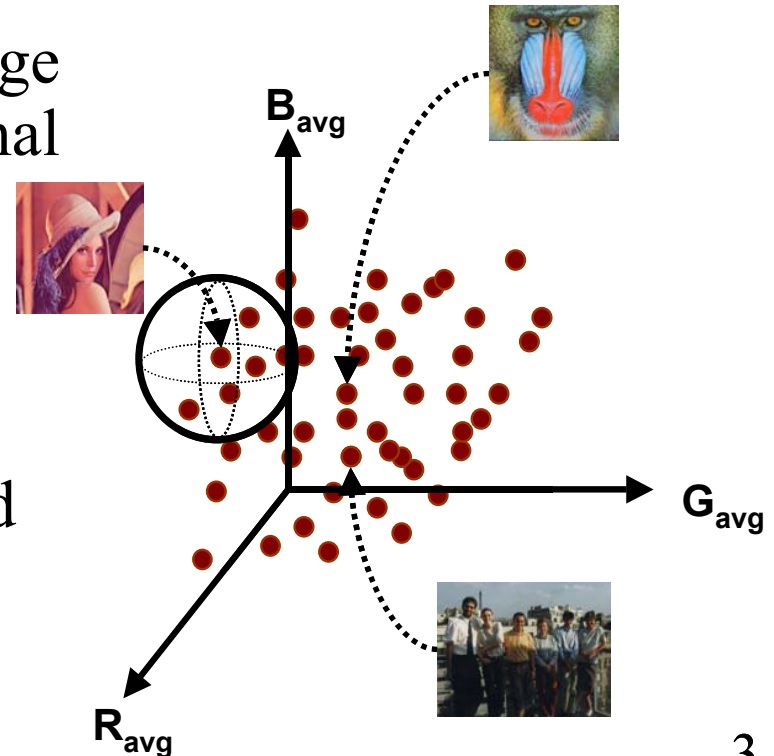
Content-Based Image Retrieval

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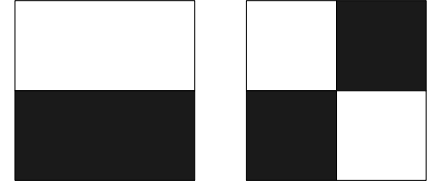
(180, 98, 105)

Vector on average color



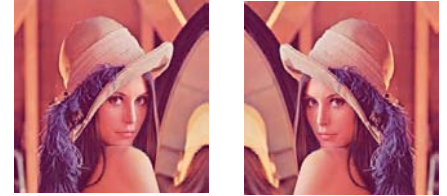
Background (2/4)

- Global similarity $\not\Rightarrow$ Local similarity



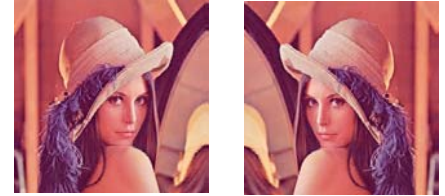
Background (2/4)

- Global similarity $\not\Rightarrow$ Local similarity



Background (2/4)

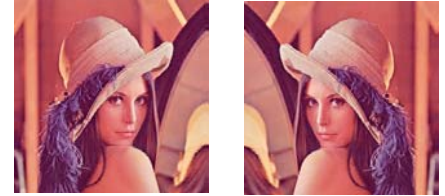
- Global similarity $\not\Rightarrow$ Local similarity



- **Recursive image partition**
 - o Quadtree decomposition

Background (2/4)

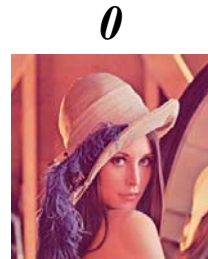
- Global similarity $\not\Rightarrow$ Local similarity



- **Recursive image partition**

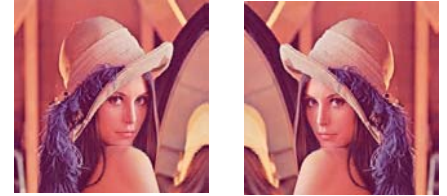
- o Quadtree decomposition

Original
image



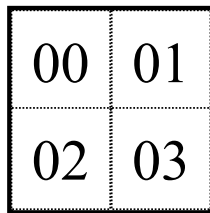
Background (2/4)

- Global similarity $\not\Rightarrow$ Local similarity



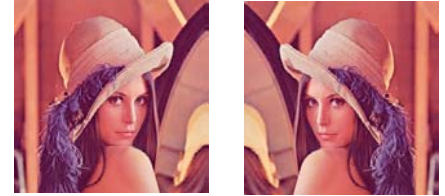
- Recursive image partition**

- o Quadtree decomposition



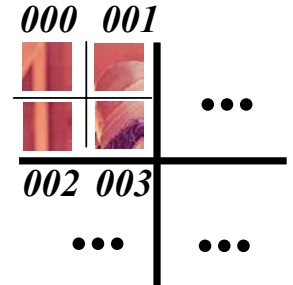
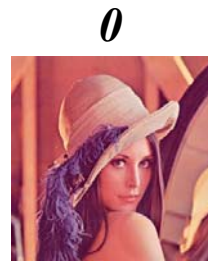
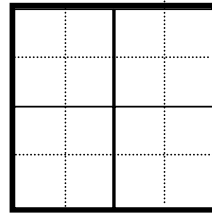
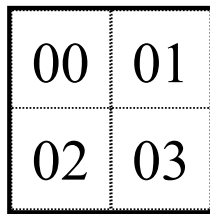
Background (2/4)

- Global similarity $\not\Rightarrow$ Local similarity



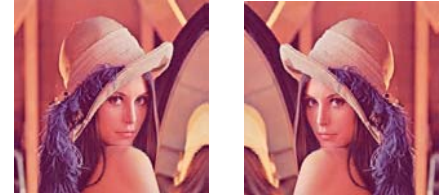
- Recursive image partition

- o Quadtree decomposition



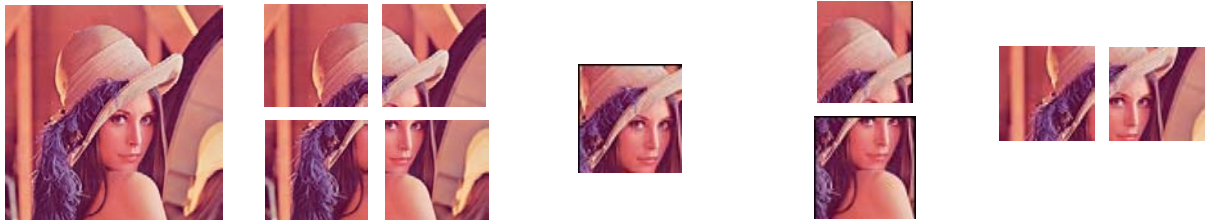
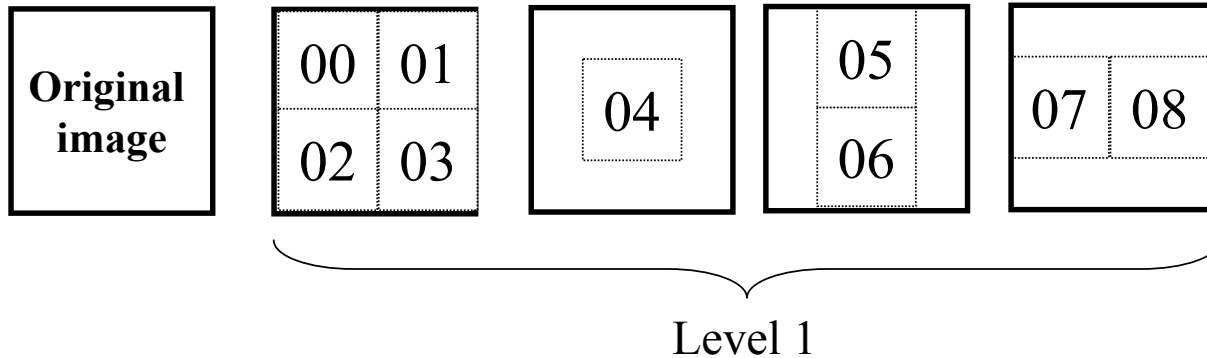
Background (2/4)

- Global similarity $\not\Rightarrow$ Local similarity



- Recursive image partition**

o Nona-tree decomposition



Background (3/4)

Multi-Level Feature Vector

- Representation of each quadrant by a visual descriptor
- Storage of the descriptors in tree nodes

Background (3/4)

Multi-Level Feature Vector

- Representation of each quadrant by a visual descriptor
- Storage of the descriptors in tree nodes

0



(180, 98, 105)

Background (3/4)

Multi-Level Feature Vector

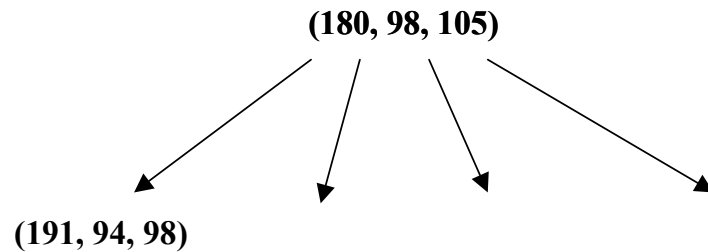
- Representation of each quadrant by a visual descriptor
- Storage of the descriptors in tree nodes



Background (3/4)

Multi-Level Feature Vector

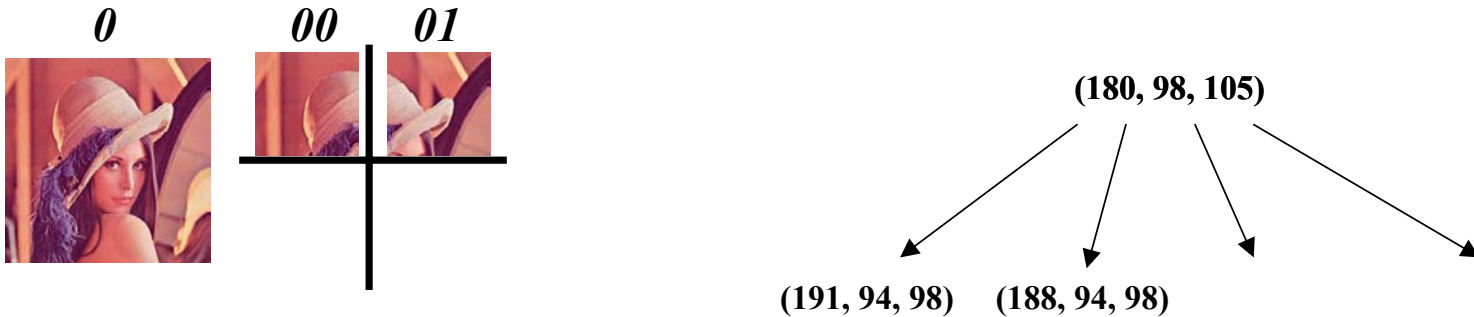
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Background (3/4)

Multi-Level Feature Vector

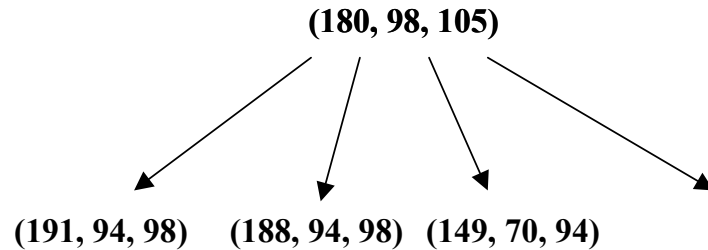
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Background (3/4)

Multi-Level Feature Vector

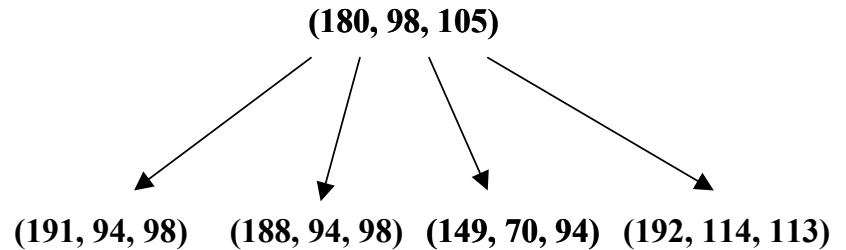
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Background (3/4)

Multi-Level Feature Vector

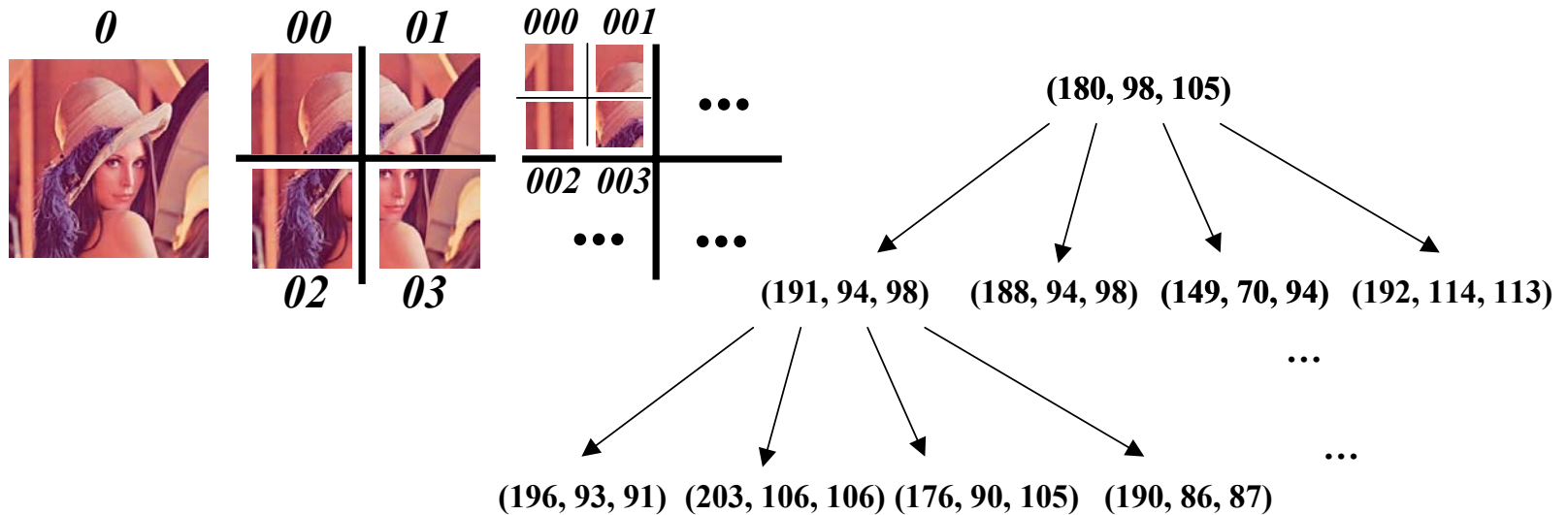
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Background (3/4)

Multi-Level Feature Vector

- Representation of each quadrant by a visual descriptor
- Storage of the descriptors in tree nodes



Background (4/4)

Related works based on multi-level feature vector

Reference	Tree	Feature vector
(Jomier et al., 2005)	quadtree	color moments
(Kim and Kim, 2000)	quadtree	shape feature
(Lin et al., 2001)	quadtree	average color vector in the root and color histograms in the other nodes
(Lu et al., 1994)	quadtree	color histograms
(Luo and Nascimento, 2003)	mixed between a nona and a quad trees	mean and covariance color
(Malki et al., 1999)	quadtree	color and texture histograms
(Remias et al., 1997)	nona-tree	texture vectors

Δ -distance

A generalized distance between multi-level feature vectors

$$\Delta(i, j) = \frac{\sum_k w_k \delta(i, j, k)}{\sum_n w_n}$$

Δ -distance

A generalized distance between multi-level feature vectors

$$\Delta(i, j) = \frac{\sum_n w_n \delta(i, j, n)}{\sum_n w_n}$$

- For all nodes n of both multi-level feature vectors

Δ -distance

A generalized distance between multi-level feature vectors

$$\Delta(i, j) = \frac{\sum_n w_n \delta(i, j, n)}{\sum_n w_n}$$

- For all nodes n of both multi-level feature vectors
- $\delta(i, j, n)$ = metric distance between feature vectors stored in homologous node n of multi-level feature vectors of images i and j

Δ -distance

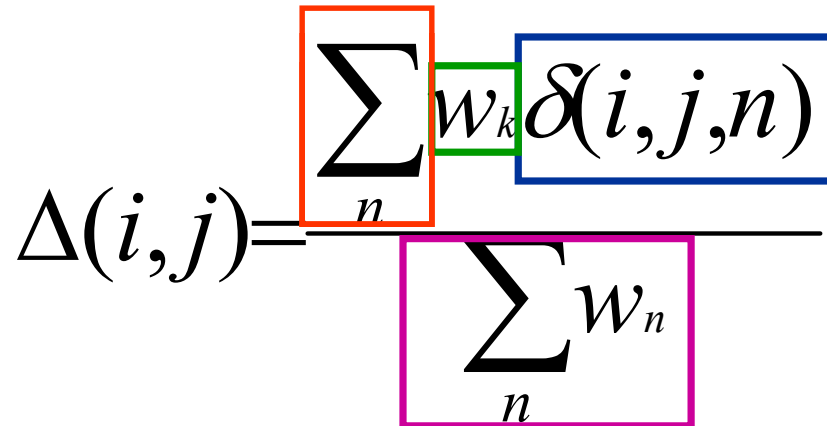
A generalized distance between multi-level feature vectors

$$\Delta(i, j) = \frac{\sum_n w_n \delta(i, j, n)}{\sum_n w_n}$$

- For all nodes n of both multi-level feature vectors
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- δ -distances weighted by w_n , $w_n \geq 0$

Δ -distance

A generalized distance between multi-level feature vectors

$$\Delta(i, j) = \frac{\sum_n w_n \delta(i, j, n)}{\sum_n w_n}$$


- For all nodes n of both multi-level feature vectors
- $\delta(i, j, n)$ = metric distance between feature vectors stored in homologous node n of multi-level feature vectors of images i and j
- δ -distances weighted by w_n , $w_n \geq 0$
- Δ -distance normalized by $W = \sum w_n$

Global search using Δ -distance



Query image

*From the
prototype of
(Jomier et al.,
2005)*

Rank 1



Query result using a global distance

Rank 4



Query result using Δ -distance

Search criteria : values and **location of the image features**

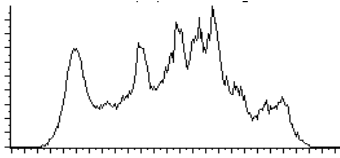
Multi-level filtering (1/3)

- $\Delta^{(l)}$ = approximation of Δ -distance

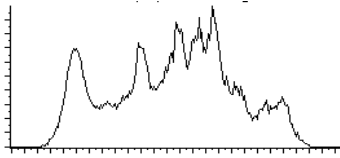
$$\Delta^{(l)}(i, j) = \frac{1}{W} \sum_{k=0}^l (w_n \delta(i, j, n))$$

$$\Delta^{(l-1)}(i, j) \leq \Delta^{(l)}(i, j) \leq \Delta^{(l+1)}(i, j)$$

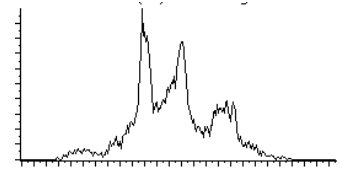
- Filtering process: Computing Δ -distance level by level



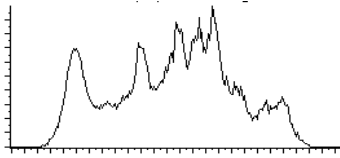
Feature vector of
quadrant 0 of the
query image q



Feature vector of
quadrant 0 of the
query image q

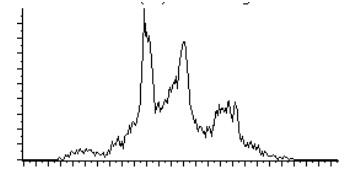


Feature vector of
quadrant 0 of the
image i

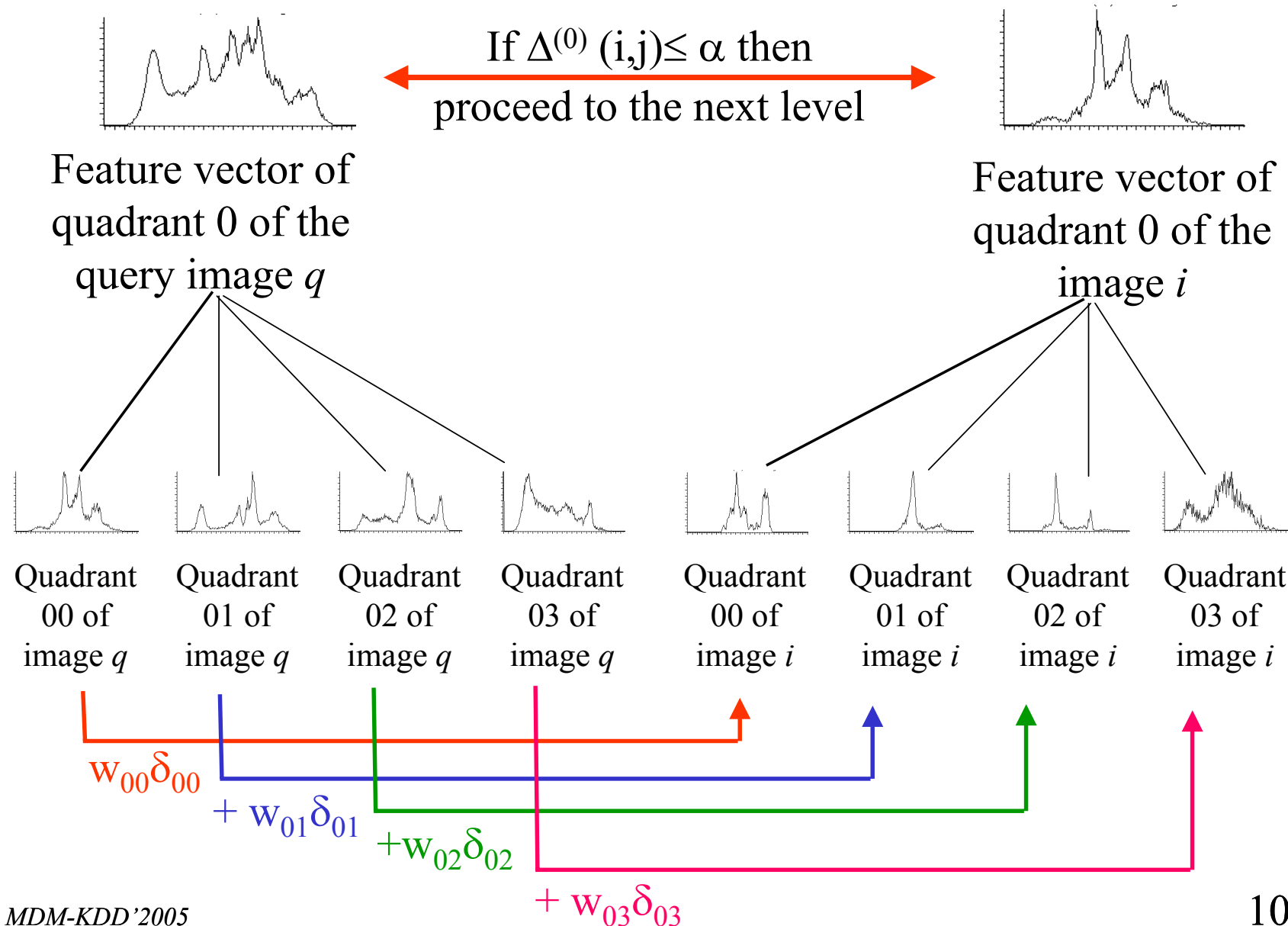


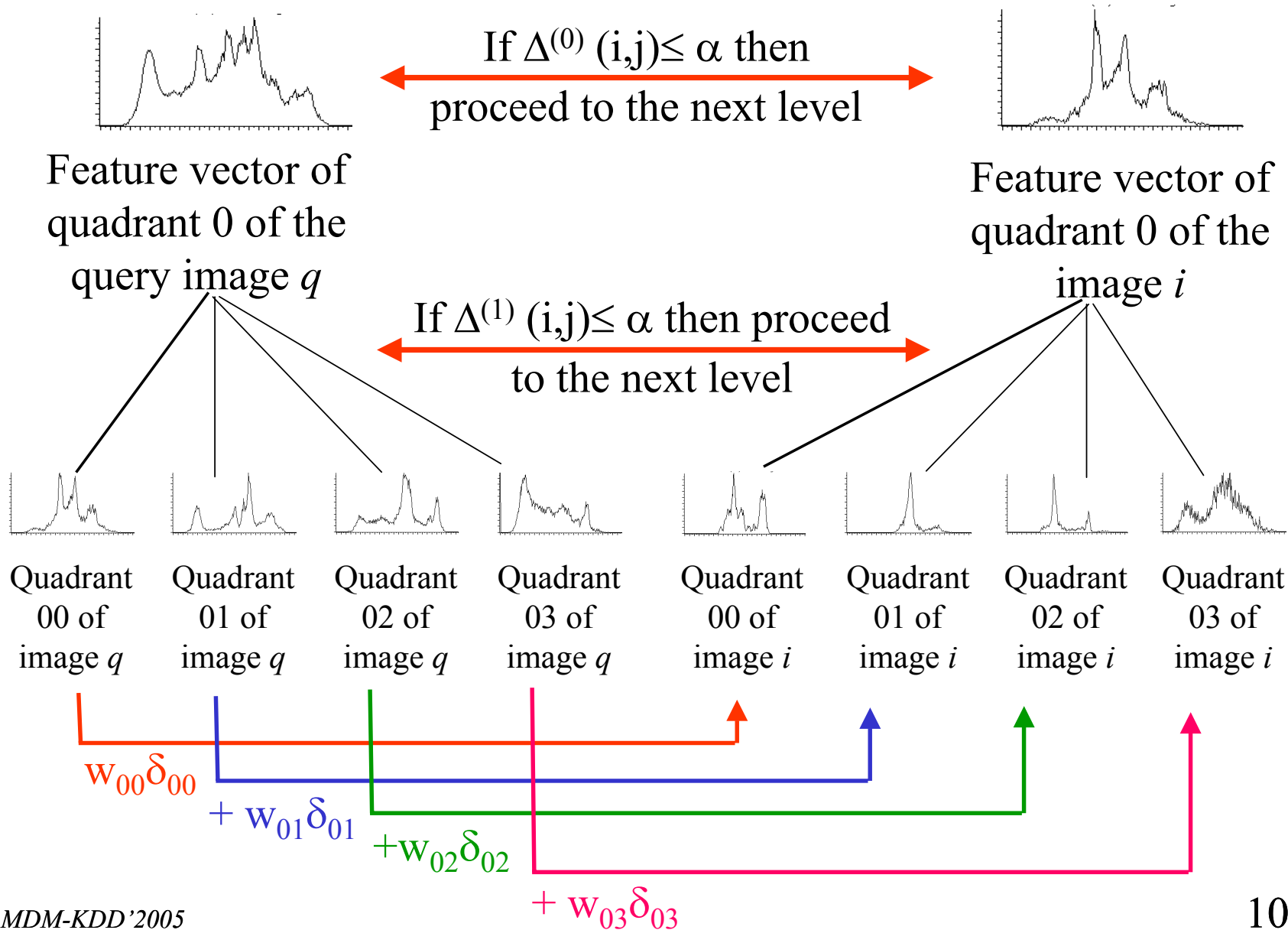
Feature vector of
quadrant 0 of the
query image q

If $\Delta^{(0)}(i,j) \leq \alpha$ then
proceed to the next level

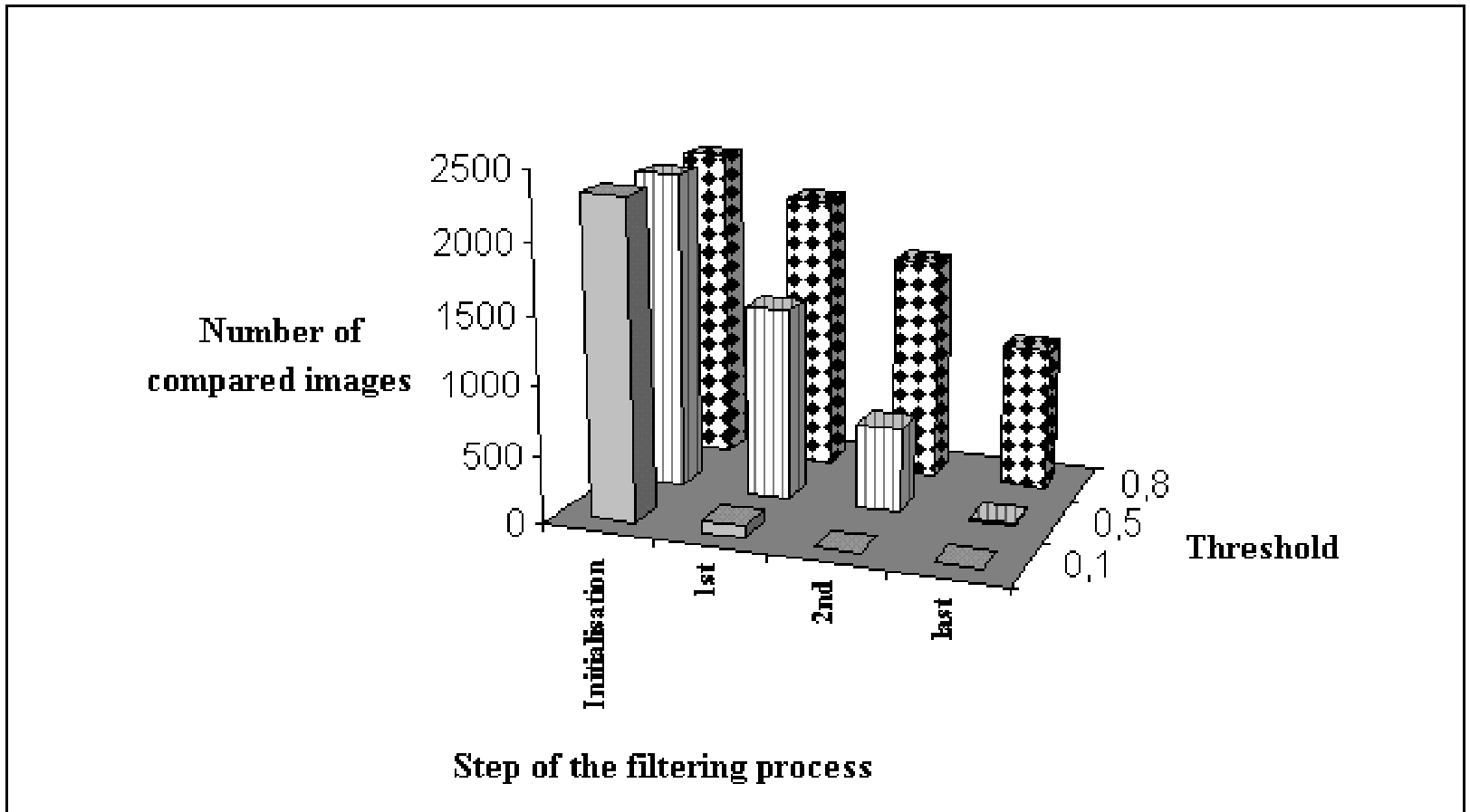


Feature vector of
quadrant 0 of the
image i





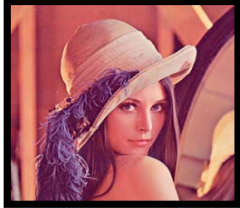
Multi-level filtering (3/3)



Pattern search (1/2)

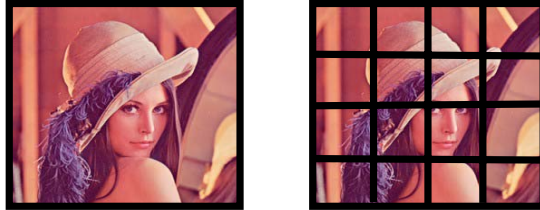
Pattern search (1/2)

(a) Query image



Pattern search (1/2)

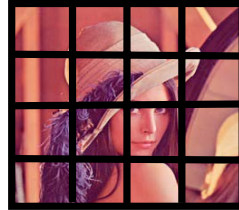
(a) Query image



(b) 3 level quadtree image representation

Pattern search (1/2)

(a) Query image



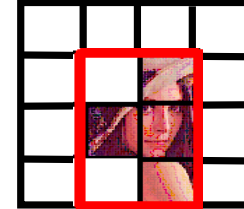
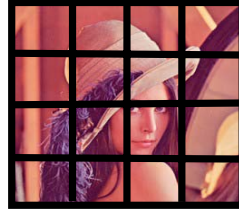
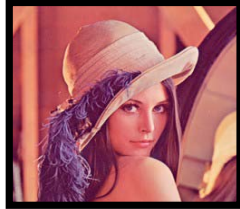
(b) 3 level quadtree image representation



(c) Quadrants selected by the user

Pattern search (1/2)

(a) Query image



(b) 3 level quadtree image representation

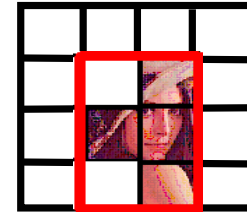
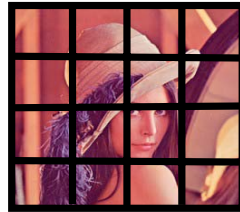
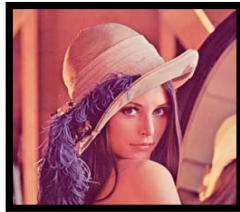
(c) Quadrants selected by the user

(d) Minimum bounding rectangle minimum containing the selected quadrants

*Adapted from
(Malki et al.,
1999)*

Pattern search (1/2)

(a) Query image



(b) 3 level quadtree image representation

(c) Quadrants selected by the user

(d) Minimum bounding rectangle minimum containing the selected quadrants

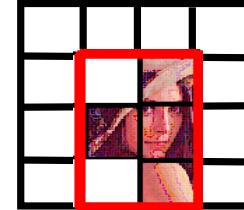
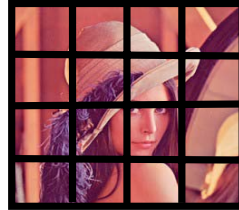
*Adapted from
(Malki et al.,
1999)*



(e) Translation of the minimum bounding rectangle

Pattern search (1/2)

(a) Query image

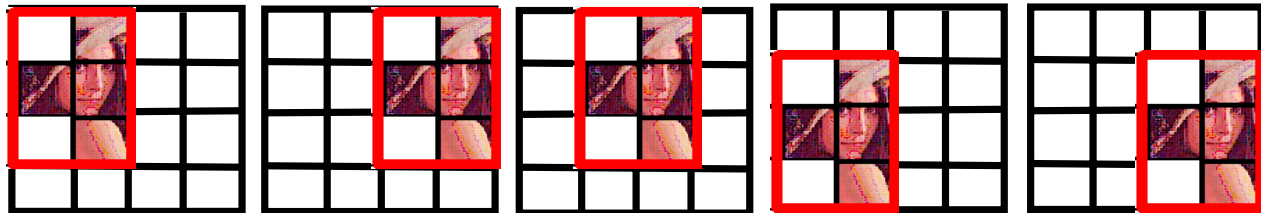


(b) 3 level quadtree image representation

(c) Quadrants selected by the user

(d) Minimum bounding rectangle minimum containing the selected quadrants

Adapted from
(Malki et al.,
1999)



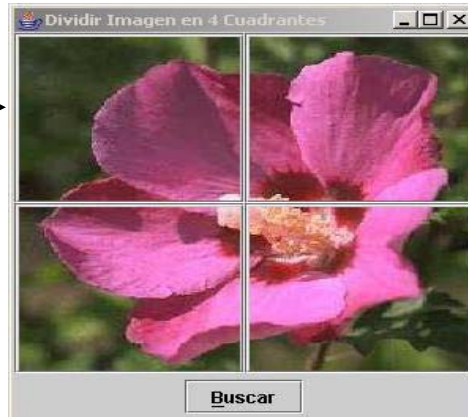
(e) Translation of the minimum bounding rectangle

Using $\Delta_p(i, q)$ where $w_n > 0$ for all selected image quadrants and $w_n = 0$ for the other quadrants

Pattern search (2/2)

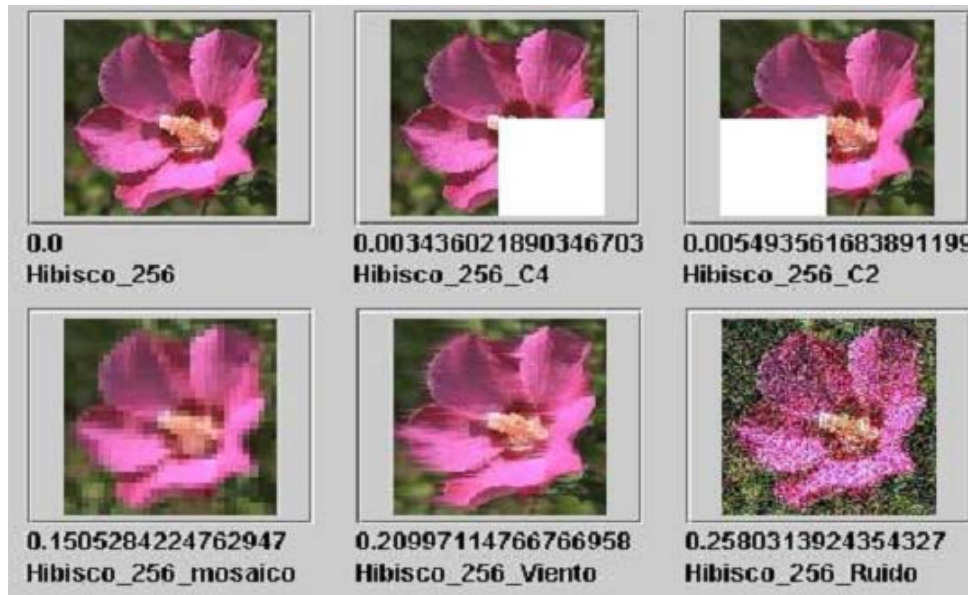
$$w_{00}=0.9$$

$$w_{01}=0.1$$



(a) Query image : $w_{00}=0.9$
and $w_{01}=0.1$ and other
weights $w_n=0$

From the
prototype of
(Jomier et al.,
2005)



(b) Query result

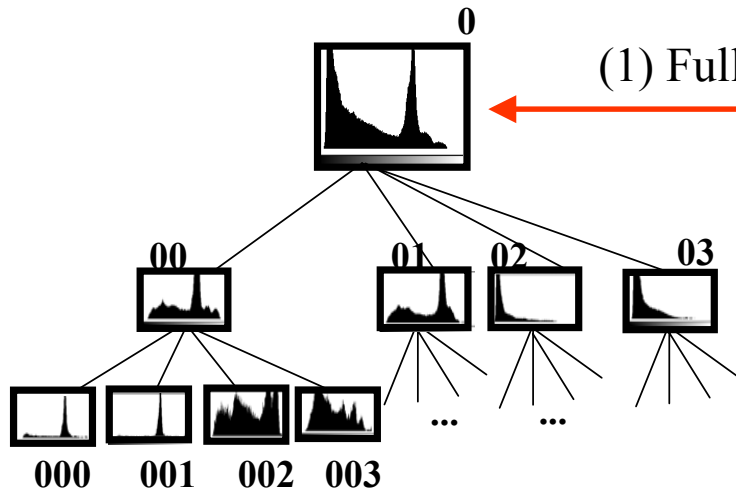
Sub-image search (1/2)

Comparing the query image with all image quadrants

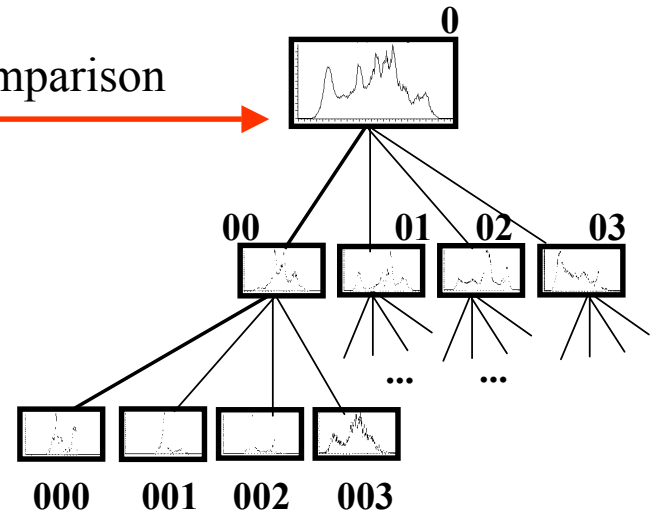
Sub-image search (1/2)

Comparing the query image with all image quadrants

(a) Query Image



(b) Image i of the database



(1) Full tree comparison

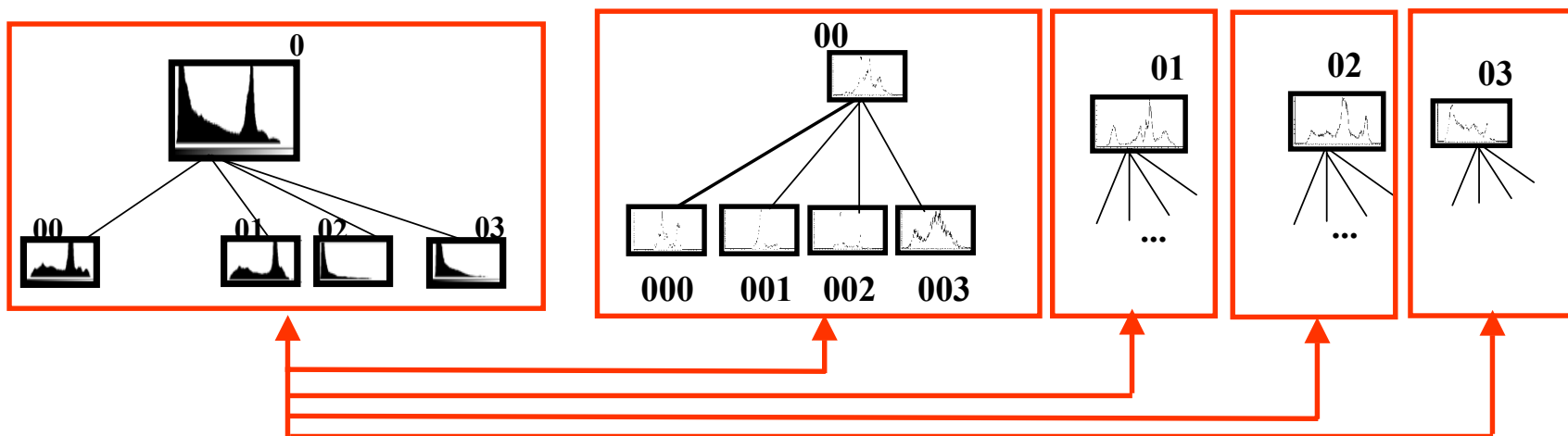


Sub-image search (1/2)

Comparing the query image with all image quadrants

(a) Query Image

(b) Image i of the database



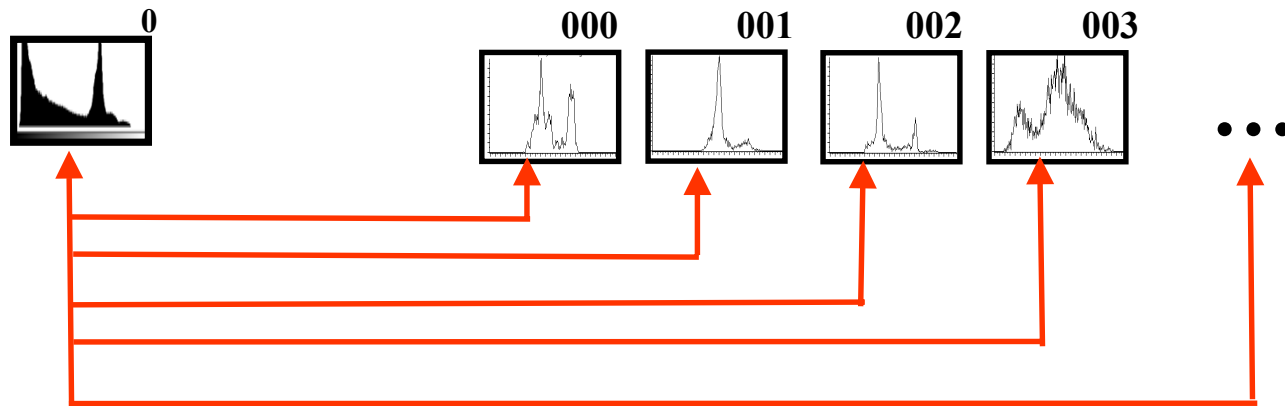
(2) Comparing the query image with the first level quadrants

Sub-image search (1/2)

Comparing the query image with all image quadrants

(a) Query Image

(b) Image i of the database

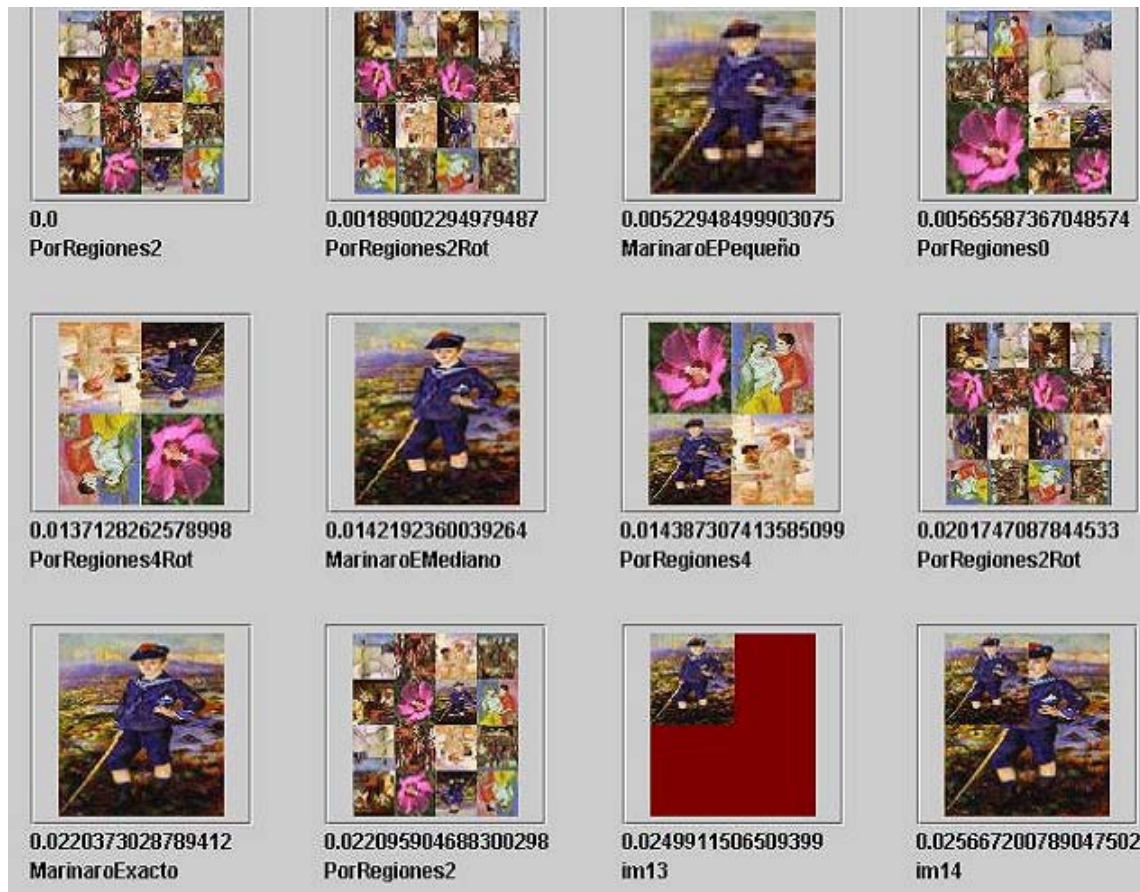


(3) Comparing the query image with the second level quadrants

Sub-image search (2/2)



(a) Query image



(b) Query result

From the prototype of (Jomier et al., 2005)

Particular cases of Δ -distance

Reference	Δ -distance	δ	weights w_n
(Jomier et al., 2005)	$\widetilde{\Delta}^{(\ell)}$ and Δ_p	L_2	$4^{-\ell}$ for all nodes n at level ℓ
(Kim and Kim, 2000)	Δ	L_1	1 for all nodes n
(Lin et al., 2001)	$\widetilde{\Delta}^{(\ell)}$ and Δ_p	L_2	$4^{-\ell}$ for all nodes n at level ℓ
(Lu et al., 1994)	$\widetilde{\Delta}^{(\ell)}$	L_2	$4^{-\ell}$ for all nodes n at level ℓ
(Luo and Nascimento, 2003)	Δ	L_1	$w_n = 0$ for all internal nodes n and $w_n = 1$ for leaf nodes n
(Malki et al., 1999)	Δ_p	d	$w_n = 0$ for all quadrants n not selected by the user
(Remias et al., 1997)	Δ_p	L_2	$w_n = 1$ for each compared quadrants n $w_n = 0$ otherwise

Conclusion and future work

- **Done** : Δ -distance presentation
 - Definition of a metric distance between images represented by multi-level feature vectors
 - Global image retrieval, computed by multi-level filtering
 - Pattern and sub-image searches
 - Generalization of existing distances, based on weights w_n and on δ -distance between image quadrants
- **To do** : Develop a Δ -distance based prototype
 - To compare existing works
 - To help the user to choose weights w_n and δ -distances
 - Including full-balanced multi-level feature vectors and those based on image segmentation

References

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