

# Contents

<b>Preface</b>	<b>xvii</b>
<b>Chapter 1 Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Introduction to Image Analysis	2
1.1.1 Image Engineering	2
1.1.2 Classification of Image Technology	3
1.1.3 Image Analysis Definition and Research Contents	4
1.1.3.1 Definition of Image Analysis	5
1.1.3.2 The Difference and Connection between Image Analysis and Pattern Recognition	5
1.1.3.3 The Difference and Connection between Image Analysis and Image Processing	6
1.1.3.4 Image Analysis System	6
1.2 Digitalization in Image Analysis	8
1.2.1 Discrete Distance	8
1.2.1.1 Distance and Neighborhood	8
1.2.1.2 Equidistant Disc	10
1.2.1.3 Chamfer Distance	10
1.2.2 Connected Components	11
1.2.3 Digitizing Model	14
1.2.3.1 Basic Knowledge	14
1.2.3.2 Square Box Quantization	16
1.2.3.3 Grid Intersection Quantization	17
1.2.4 Digital Arc and Digital Chord	18
1.2.4.1 Digital Arc	18
1.2.4.2 Digital Chord	19
1.3 Distance Transform	20
1.3.1 Definition and Property	20
1.3.2 Calculation of Local Distance	21
1.3.3 The Realization of Distance Transform	23
1.3.3.1 Serial Implementation	23
1.3.3.2 Parallel Implementation	24
1.4 Characteristics of This Book	25
1.4.1 Writing Motivation	25
1.4.2 Material Selection and Contents	26
1.4.3 Structure and Arrangement	28
References	29
<b>Chapter 2 Image Segmentation</b>	<b>31</b>
2.1 Definition of Segmentation and Classification of Methods	32
2.1.1 Definition of Image Segmentation	32
2.1.2 Classification of Image Segmentation Algorithms	33
2.2 Various Segmentation Algorithms	34
2.2.1 Parallel Boundary Class Algorithms	34
2.2.1.1 Gradient Operator	34
2.2.1.2 Laplacian Operator	35
2.2.1.3 Marr Operator	35
2.2.1.4 Boundary Closing	36
2.2.2 Sequential Boundary Class Algorithms	37
2.2.2.1 Active Contour Model	37
2.2.2.2 Graph Cut	38
2.2.3 Parallel Region Class Algorithms	39
2.2.3.1 Global Threshold Selection	40
2.2.3.2 Local Threshold Selection	42
2.2.3.3 Dynamic Threshold Selection	43
2.2.4 Sequential Region Class Algorithms	44
2.2.4.1 Region Growing	44
2.2.4.2 Split and Merge	45
2.2.4.3 Watershed	46
2.3 Color Image Segmentation	47

2.3.1	Overview of Color Image Segmentation Methods	47
2.3.1.1	Color Segmentation Category	47
2.3.1.2	Edge-Based Segmentation	48
2.3.1.3	Region-Based Segmentation	49
2.3.1.4	Pixel-Based Segmentation	49
2.3.1.5	Physics-Based Segmentation	50
2.3.2	Sequence Segmentation of Color Images	51
2.4	Medical Image Segmentation	53
2.4.1	Overview of Medical Image Segmentation Algorithms	53
2.4.1.1	First-Generation Algorithms	54
2.4.1.2	Second-Generation Algorithms	55
2.4.1.3	Third-Generation Algorithms	56
2.4.2	Interactive Level Set Image Segmentation of Thoracic Aorta	57
2.5	Some Recent Developments and Further Research	59
2.5.1	A Classification of Deep Learning-Based Segmentation Methods	59
2.5.2	U-Net Network for Medical Image Segmentation	59
2.5.2.1	U-Net Network Structure	61
2.5.2.2	U-Net Network Model Improvements	61
2.5.2.3	U-Net Network Structure Improvements	62
2.5.2.4	U-Net Network Mechanism Improvements	62
2.5.3	Solutions for Large Labeled Datasets	64
2.5.3.1	Solutions for Scarce Annotations	65
2.5.3.2	Solutions for Weak Annotations	65
2.5.4	Panoptic Segmentation	65
2.5.4.1	Panoptic Segmentation Process	67
2.5.4.2	Semantic Segmentation	68
2.5.4.3	Instance Segmentation	69
	References	70
<b>Chapter 3</b>	<b>Segmentation Evaluation and Comparison</b>	<b>73</b>
3.1	Classification of Segmentation Evaluation Research Tasks	75
3.2	Segmentation Algorithm Evaluation Framework	77
3.2.1	Evaluation Framework	77
3.2.2	Performance Assessment	78
3.2.3	Image Generation	78
3.2.4	Test Procedure	79
3.3	Criteria for Segmentation Evaluation	80
3.3.1	Criteria for Analytical Methods	80
3.3.1.1	A-1: The Combined <i>a priori</i> Information	81
3.3.1.2	A-2: Processing Strategy	81
3.3.1.3	A-3: Computational Cost	81
3.3.1.4	A-4: Detection Probability Ratio	82
3.3.1.5	A-5: Resolution	82
3.3.2	Criteria for Goodness Experimental Methods	82
3.3.2.1	G-1: Inter-Region Contrast	83
3.3.2.2	G-2: Intra-Region Uniformity	83
3.3.2.3	G-3: Shape Measure	83
3.3.3	Criteria for Discrepancy Experimental Methods	84
3.3.3.1	D-1: Pixel Distance Error	84
3.3.3.2	D-2: Pixel Number Error	85
3.3.3.3	D-3: Object Count Consistency	85
3.3.3.4	D-4: Ultimate Measurement Accuracy	86
3.4	An Example Evaluation of Segmentation Algorithms	88
3.4.1	Algorithms and Images	88
3.4.2	Evaluation of Algorithm B	89
3.4.3	Evaluation of Algorithm D	90
3.5	Comparison of Evaluation Methods and Criteria	92
3.5.1	Discussion and Comparison of Methods	93
3.5.2	Analytical Comparison of Criteria	94
3.5.3	Experimental Comparison of Criteria	96
3.6	Algorithm Optimal Selection System Based on Evaluation	100
3.6.1	Algorithm Optimal Selection Ideas and Strategies	100
3.6.2	The Realization and Effect of the Optimal Selection System	102

3.7	Some Recent Developments and Further Researches	104
3.7.1	Segmentation Evaluation Procedure	104
3.7.1.1	Segmentation Procedure Overview	105
3.7.1.2	Evaluation Criteria and Process	105
3.7.2	Evaluation Criteria for Pixel Classification	107
3.7.2.1	Basic Evaluation Criteria	107
3.7.2.2	Extended Evaluation Criteria	108
3.7.2.3	More Evaluation Criteria	108
3.7.3	An Evaluation Criterion for Panoptic Segmentation	109
3.7.3.1	Panoptic Quality	109
3.7.3.2	Matching	110
3.7.3.3	Computation	111
	References	112
<b>Chapter 4</b>	<b>Saliency Object Detection</b>	<b>117</b>
4.1	Overview of Saliency	118
4.1.1	The Connotation of Saliency	118
4.1.2	Characteristics of Saliency Object	119
4.1.3	Evaluation of the Quality of the Saliency Map	119
4.1.4	Visual Attention Mechanism and Model	120
4.2	Saliency Detection	121
4.2.1	Classification of Saliency Detection Methods	121
4.2.2	Basic Detection Process	122
4.2.3	Contrast Detection	123
4.2.4	Saliency Region Extraction	124
4.3	Extracting Saliency Regions Based on Contrast	125
4.3.1	Based on Contrast Magnitude	125
4.3.1.1	Algorithm Based on Histogram Contrast	125
4.3.1.2	Algorithm Based on Regional Contrast	126
4.3.2	Based on Contrast Distribution	127
4.3.3	Based on Minimum Directional Contrast	131
4.3.3.1	Minimum Directional Contrast	131
4.3.3.2	Reducing Computational Complexity	132
4.3.3.3	Saliency Smoothing	134
4.3.3.4	Saliency Enhancement	135
4.3.4	Segmentation and Evaluation of Salient Objects	135
4.3.4.1	Object Segmentation and Extraction	135
4.3.4.2	Evaluation of the Saliency Detection Algorithms	136
4.3.4.3	Evaluation of the Minimum Directional Contrast Algorithm	137
4.4	Extracting Saliency Regions Based on Background Priors	137
4.4.1	Similarity Distance	137
4.4.1.1	Geodetic Distance	139
4.4.1.2	Minimum Fence Distance	139
4.4.2	Approximate Calculation of Minimum Fence Distance	140
4.4.2.1	The Calculation Result of the Minimum Fence Distance	140
4.4.2.2	Approximation Method Based on Raster Scanning	141
4.4.2.3	Approximation Method Based on Minimum Spanning Tree	141
4.4.2.4	Approximation Method Based on Water Flow Driven	142
4.4.3	Saliency Region Detection by Water Flowing Driven	143
4.4.3.1	Overall Process	144
4.4.3.2	Border Replacement	144
4.4.3.3	Central Priors	145
4.4.3.4	Global Smoothing	146
4.4.3.5	Adaptive Enhancement	146
4.4.3.6	Morphological Smoothing	147
4.4.4	Locating Object Candidate Region	147
4.5	Extracting Salient Objects Based on the Most Stable Region	149
4.5.1	Overall Process	149
4.5.2	Calculation of the Most Stable Region	150
4.5.3	Saliency Calculation	152
4.5.4	Post-Processing	153
4.6	Some Recent Developments and Further Researches	154
4.6.1	Saliency Detection Combining Various Characteristics	154

4.6.1.1	A Classification of Detection Methods	154
4.6.1.2	An Algorithm Based on Low-Rank Background Constraints and Multi-Cue Propagation	155
4.6.1.3	An Algorithm Fusing Boundary Connectivity and Local Contrast	156
4.6.2	Saliency Detection for Specific Types of Images	157
4.6.2.1	Saliency Detection in RGB-D Video	157
4.6.2.2	Saliency Detection on Light Fields	158
	References	162
<b>Chapter 5 Motion Analysis</b>		<b>165</b>
5.1	Motion Analysis Research Contents	166
5.2	Motion Object Detection	167
5.2.1	Background Modeling	167
5.2.1.1	Basic Principles	167
5.2.1.2	Typical Practical Methods	168
5.2.1.3	Examples of Effect	171
5.2.2	Optical Flow Field	174
5.2.2.1	Optical Flow Equation	174
5.2.2.2	Least Square Method for Optical Flow Estimation	175
5.2.2.3	Optical Flow in Motion Analysis	176
5.2.3	Detection of Specific Motion Patterns	178
5.3	Motion Object Segmentation	180
5.3.1	Object Segmentation and Motion Information Extraction	180
5.3.1.1	Calculate Motion Information after Performing Segmentation	180
5.3.1.2	Calculate Motion Information before Performing Segmentation	181
5.3.2	Dense Optical Flow Algorithm	182
5.3.2.1	Solving the Optical Flow Equation	182
5.3.2.2	Problems with the Basic Algorithm	183
5.3.2.3	Global Motion Compensation	185
5.3.3	Segmentation Based on Parameters and Models	186
5.3.3.1	With the Help of the Hough Transform	186
5.3.3.2	With the Help of the Region Growing	187
5.4	Motion Object Tracking	189
5.4.1	Typical Technology	189
5.4.1.1	Kalman Filter	189
5.4.1.2	Particle Filter	191
5.4.1.3	Mean-Shift and Kernel Tracking	195
5.4.2	Sub-sequence Decision Strategy	198
5.5	Some Recent Developments and Further Researches	199
5.5.1	Video Object Segmentation	199
5.5.1.1	Classification of Methods	199
5.5.1.2	Fusion of Multi-Scale Context and Temporal Information	201
5.5.1.3	Combining Motion-Aware ROI Prediction and Adaptive Reference Updating	203
5.5.2	Video Object Tracking Based Siamese Network	204
5.5.2.1	Guided Anchoring RPN	205
5.5.2.2	Anchor-Free FC Siamese Tracker	206
	References	207
<b>Chapter 6 Mathematical Morphology Methods</b>		<b>211</b>
6.1	Mathematical Foundation	212
6.1.1	Basic Definitions of Set	212
6.1.2	Sorting of Grayscale Images	214
6.2	Basic Morphological Operations	215
6.2.1	Basic Operations of Binary Morphology	216
6.2.1.1	Binary Dilation	216
6.2.1.2	Binary Erosion	217
6.2.1.3	Binary Opening	218
6.2.1.4	Binary Closing	219
6.2.2	Basic Operations of Grayscale Morphology	220
6.2.2.1	Grayscale Dilation	220
6.2.2.2	Grayscale Erosion	223
6.2.2.3	Grayscale Opening	225
6.2.2.4	Grayscale Closing	226

6.3	Combined Morphological Operations	228
6.3.1	Combined Binary Morphological Operations	228
6.3.1.1	Hit-or-Miss Transform	228
6.3.1.2	Thinning	229
6.3.1.3	Thickening	231
6.3.1.4	Combination of Dilation and Erosion with Set Operations	231
6.3.1.5	Combination of Dilation and Erosion with Logical Operations	232
6.3.2	Combined Grayscale Morphological Operations	232
6.3.2.1	Morphological Gradient	232
6.3.2.2	Morphological Smoothing	233
6.3.2.3	Morphological Filter	234
6.4	Practical Morphology Algorithms	234
6.4.1	Practical Binary Morphology Algorithms	235
6.4.1.1	Noise Elimination	235
6.4.1.2	Corner Detection	236
6.4.1.3	Boundary Extraction	237
6.4.1.4	Region Filling	237
6.4.1.5	Region Skeleton Calculation	238
6.4.2	Practical Grayscale Morphology Algorithms	240
6.4.2.1	Background Estimation and Elimination	240
6.4.2.2	Morphological Detection of Edges	241
6.4.2.3	Clustering Fast Segmentation	243
6.4.2.4	Texture Segmentation	245
6.5	Some Recent Developments and Further Researches	245
6.5.1	Morphological Operator and Application Domain	246
6.5.2	Attribute Modification in Structure Elements	246
6.5.2.1	Pure Pixel Index	247
6.5.2.2	Morphological Eccentricity Index	247
6.5.2.3	Automated Morphological Endmember Extraction	248
6.5.2.4	Embedding PPI into AMEE	249
	References	250
<b>Chapter 7</b>	<b>Face Recognition</b>	<b>253</b>
7.1	Introduction to Face Recognition	254
7.1.1	Research and Application Overview	254
7.1.2	Face Recognition Process	255
7.1.2.1	Face Detection/Tracking	255
7.1.2.2	Face Feature Extraction	256
7.1.2.3	Face Feature Dimensionality Reduction	257
7.1.2.4	Face Matching and Recognition	257
7.1.3	Factors Affecting Face Recognition	258
7.1.3.1	Illumination Changing	258
7.1.3.2	Posture Changing	259
7.1.3.3	Expression Changing	260
7.1.3.4	Age Influence	261
7.2	Subspace Methods	261
7.2.1	Classification of Subspace Methods	261
7.2.2	List of Subspace Methods	262
7.2.3	Characteristics of Subspace Method	263
7.3	Face Localization Based on Hausdorff Distance and Symmetry Metric	264
7.3.1	Hausdorff Distance	264
7.3.1.1	Basic Hausdorff Distance	265
7.3.1.2	Hausdorff Distance Modified with Standard Deviation	266
7.3.1.3	Hausdorff Distance Weighted by Edge Frequency	268
7.3.2	Symmetry metric	269
7.4	Face Feature Dimensionality Reduction	271
7.4.1	Supervised Linear Dimensionality Reduction Based on Discriminative Projection Embedding	271
7.4.1.1	Supervised Linear Dimensionality Reduction	271
7.4.1.2	Discriminative Projection Embedding	272
7.4.2	Nonlinear Dimensionality Reduction Based on Nonnegative Matrix Decomposition	274
7.4.2.1	Basic Concepts of NMF	274
7.4.2.2	NMF Model	274
7.4.2.3	NMSF Model	275

7.5	Face Recognition Based on Class-Dependency Feature Analysis	278
7.5.1	Basic Framework	278
7.5.2	Commonly Used Correlation Filters	280
7.5.2.1	Matched Filter	280
7.5.2.2	Synthetic Discriminant Function Filter	281
7.5.2.3	Minimum Average Correlation Energy Filter	281
7.5.2.4	Minimum Variance Synthetic Discriminant Function Filter	282
7.5.2.5	Optimal Trade-off Filter	282
7.5.2.6	Optimal Extra-Class Origin Trade-off Filter	283
7.5.3	Correlation Filter Training	284
7.6	Face Recognition Based on Edge Eigenvector Weighting	285
7.7	Some Recent Developments and Further Researches	286
7.7.1	Face Liveness Detection	286
7.7.1.1	Face Spoofing	287
7.7.1.2	Non-Interactive Face Anti-Spoofing	288
7.7.1.3	Face Anti-Spoofing Technique Classification	289
7.7.2	Occlusion Face Recognition	289
7.7.2.1	Occlusion Face Detection	289
7.7.2.2	Removing Glasses for Face Recognition	293
	References	294
<b>Chapter 8</b>	<b>Expression Classification</b>	<b>297</b>
8.1	Expression Classification Principle	298
8.1.1	Expression Category	298
8.1.2	Expression Classification Process	300
8.1.3	Expression Feature Extraction	300
8.1.3.1	Original Feature Generation	302
8.1.3.2	Dimensionality Reduction of Expression Features	305
8.1.3.3	Expression Feature Decomposition	306
8.1.4	Expression Classification Methods	306
8.1.5	Performance of Expression Classification Systems	308
8.2	Facial Organ Detection	311
8.2.1	Eye Positioning	311
8.2.2	Eye Tracking	313
8.2.2.1	Iris Detection and Tracking	313
8.2.2.2	Eyelid Tracking	315
8.2.3	Lip Detection and Tracking	316
8.2.3.1	Basic Lip Geometric Model	316
8.2.3.2	Introducing Corner Information	317
8.2.3.3	Detection and Tracking Steps	317
8.3	Facial Expression Feature Extraction with the Help of Gabor Transform	318
8.3.1	Gabor Transform in Facial Expression Recognition	319
8.3.2	Combination of Gabor Transform Coefficients and Hierarchical Histogram	320
8.3.3	Comparison of Different Features	320
8.4	Vector Input Multi-Class Output Expression Classification	321
8.4.1	Adaptive Boosting	322
8.4.2	Multi-Class and Multi-Label Adaptive Boosting	323
8.4.3	Vector Input Multi-Class Output Adaptive Boosting Algorithm	325
8.5	Some Recent Developments and Further Researches	327
8.5.1	Sparse Representation for Expression Features	327
8.5.1.1	Group Sparse Representation Classification	327
8.5.1.2	Sparse Subspace Transfer Learning	329
8.5.2	Micro-Expression Recognition	330
8.5.2.1	Methods Based on Local Binary Pattern	331
8.5.2.2	Methods Based on Optical Flow	331
8.5.2.3	Methods Based on Convolutional Neural Networks	334
	References	336
<b>Index</b>		<b>339</b>