

1. Outline – Contributions

- Automatic ridge detection in natural images.
- Learning-based approach allows flexibility; our detector can be tailored to a specific task.
- Exploitation of color, brightness, texture and spectral cues.
- Frontend for higher-level tasks such as object detection and shape representation.



3. Ground-truth construction

Berkeley Segmentation Dataset (BSDS300).

□ 5-6 segmentations by different human subjects per image.

Human-assisted selection of symmetric segments.

Combination of skeletons for selected parts gives the final image ground-truth.



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4. Feature Extraction – Training



Four channels of histogram features. A total of 3.4 = 12 histogram features are used.



Feature extraction at multiple scales.



- Color: CIE Lab color space Texture: texton map.
- Hard binning (32 bins for 3 color channels, 64 textons).
- Differences of histograms ("gradients") of color and texture content symmetry indication.
- Rectangle filters extract features at multiple scales and orientations.
- □Integral images for fast extraction.



 $R_i - R_i$: χ^2 -distance between histograms of regions i,j.

- □ 12 Histogram features + spectral clustering cue. Scale/orientation: latent variables.
- MIL training using Noisy-OR combination.



R. – R.



respect to alternative methods. enhance gray-scale information. contours.





6. References

1. Lindeberg, T.: Edge Detection and Ridge detection with automatic scale selection. IJCV (1998). 2. Arbelaez, P. et al: Contour detection and hierarchical image segmentation. PAMI (2011). 3. Levinshtein, A. et al: Multiscale symmetric part detection and grouping. ICCV (2009).



Code available here: <u>http://www.centrale-ponts.fr/personnel/tsogkas/</u>