## Segmentation and Colour Models

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## Correlation between luminance and RGB in images of wood

- 1. Constructing the model
- A collection of randomly positioned points within some samples of wood are chosen.
- The values of Red, Green and Blue at these points are sampled
- The luminance $Y$ is calculated at each point

$$
Y=0.30 R+0.59 G+0.11 B
$$

- Plots of $R, G$ and $B$ versus $Y$ are done
- Curves of the form given below are fitted to the colours

$$
R=a_{r} Y^{c_{r}} \quad G=a_{g} Y^{c_{g}} \quad B=a_{b} Y^{c_{b}}
$$

## Examples of wood images



## Samples with fitted curves

Model 1



1000 points sampled from each example

Model 2



■ 2. Reconstructing a colour image from a luminance image

- For each luminance pixel, the value of $R, G$ and $B$ is obtained using the colour-luminance curve.


## Reconstructed Images



Original


Model 1


Luminance Image


Model 2



Original


Luminance Image


Model 1


Model 2

## Colour Segmentation

■ Used the $k$-medoid algorithm to group the samples into a number of groups

- A separate model was applied to each group

■ The $k$-medoid clustering algorithm

- [Kaufman \& Rousseeuw, 1990]
- an improvement on the $k$-means algorithm
- chooses a representative object (medoid) for each class from the data set
- A point is placed in a group if its Euclidean distance to the group medoid is smaller than the distance to the other group medoids


# $k$-medoid algorithm applied to wood images (2 groups) 



There is not a marked visual improvement in using two models for the wood images, as the single model reconstructions are already very good


## The technique applied to other images

John Constable - View at Epsom (1809)

## Colour - Luminance plots



2 groups



3 groups



## Another example



Joseph Turner - Landscape with a river and a bay in the distance (1845)

## Colour - Luminance plots





## Example 3



Lionel Bicknell Constable - Near Stoke-by-Nayland (1850)

## Colour - Luminance plots






