



# INTRODUCING MULTIVARIATE CONNECTED OPENINGS AND CLOSINGS

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## At a Glance

### Problem:

- the morphological trees (Min-tree, Max-tree, ToS) are great structures and support connected filters (see right)
- ... but they are not well-defined for color images

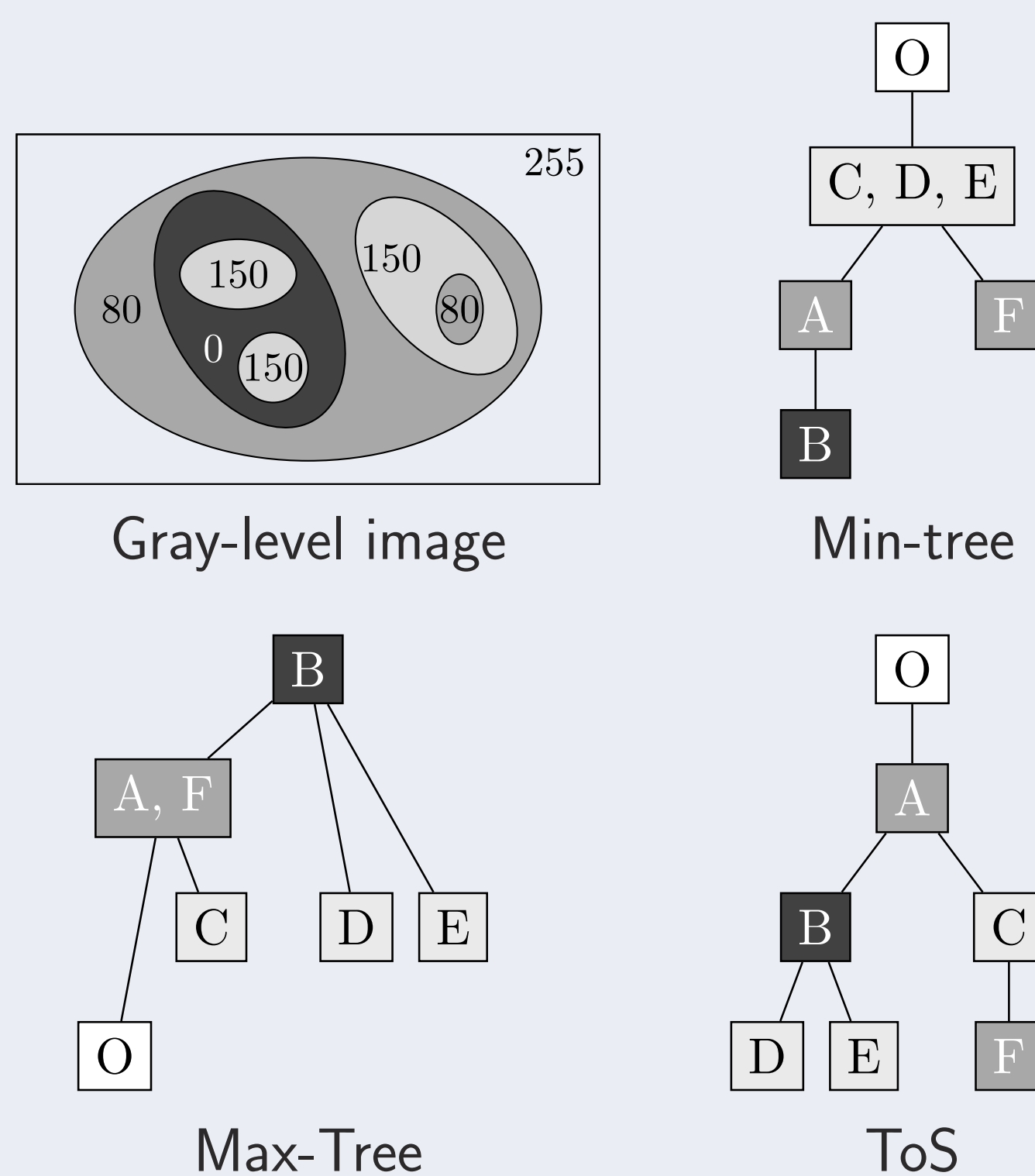
### Common Solution:

- Imposing an *arbitrary* total ordering relation between colors [2, 3]
- false color when reconstructing
- ordering requires an apriori about the data (background/foreground)

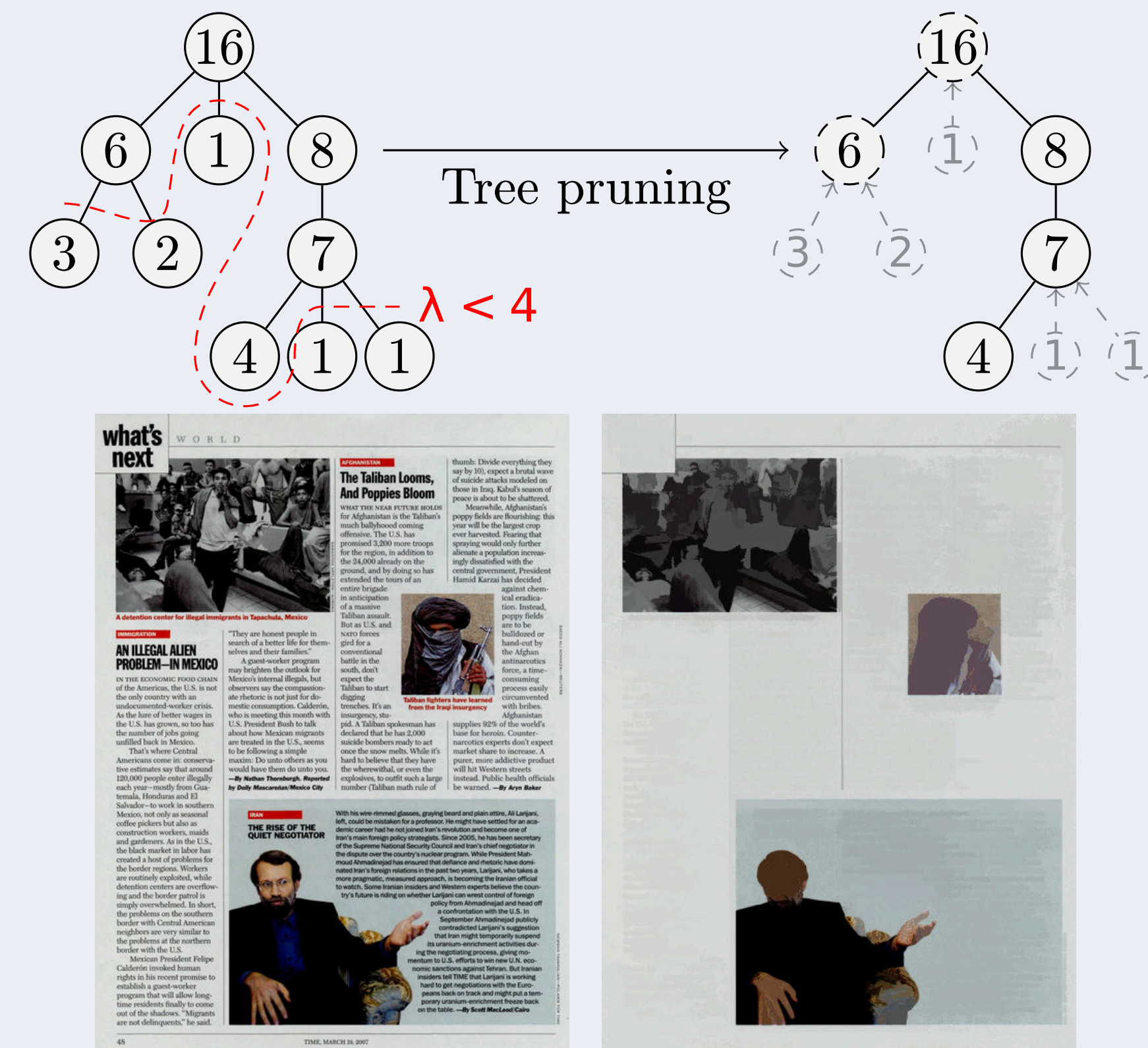
### Our approach:

- Merging marginal trees based on the *inclusion relation only*
- **The level of inclusion defines the order**

## Some great morphological structures...

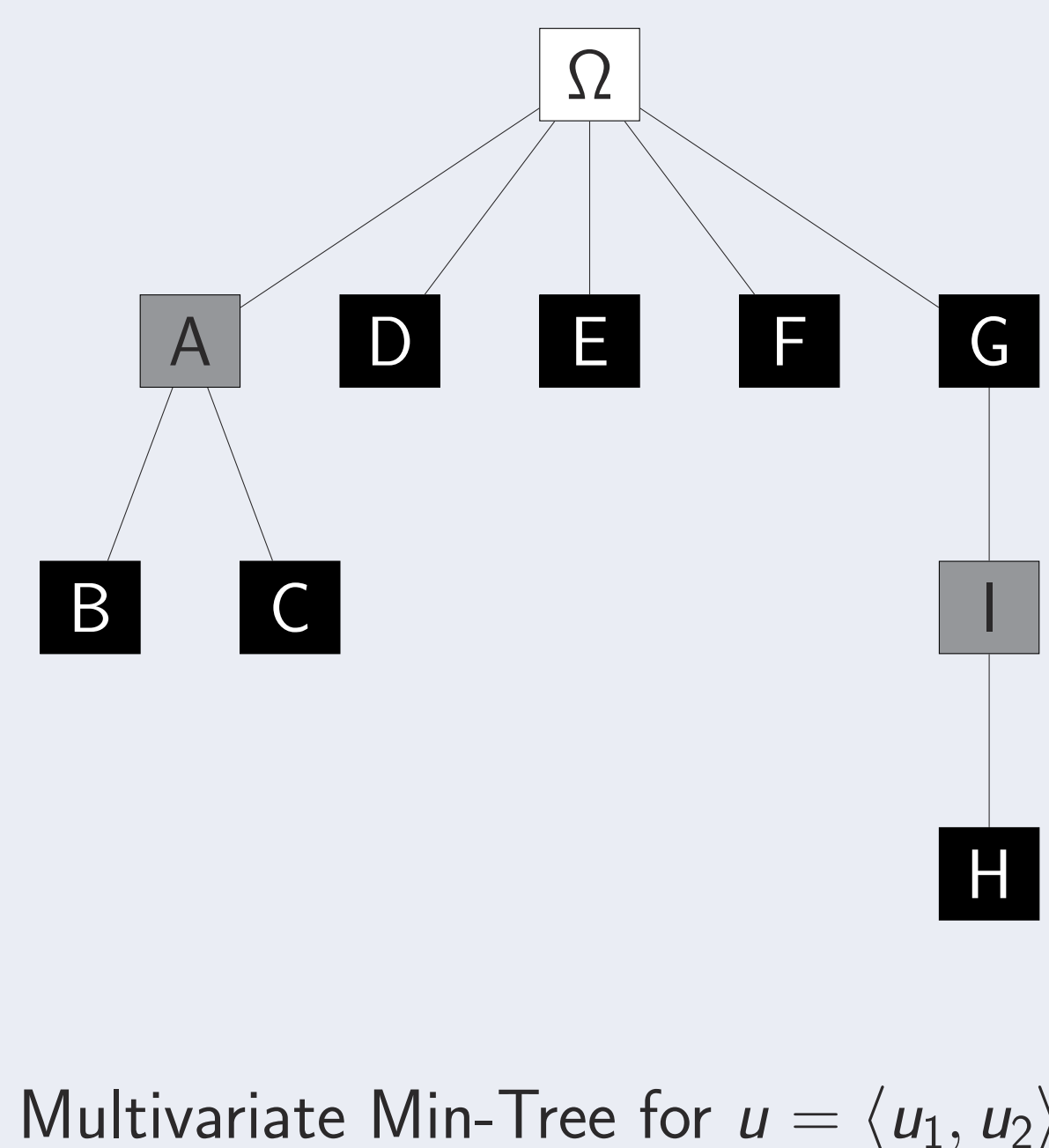
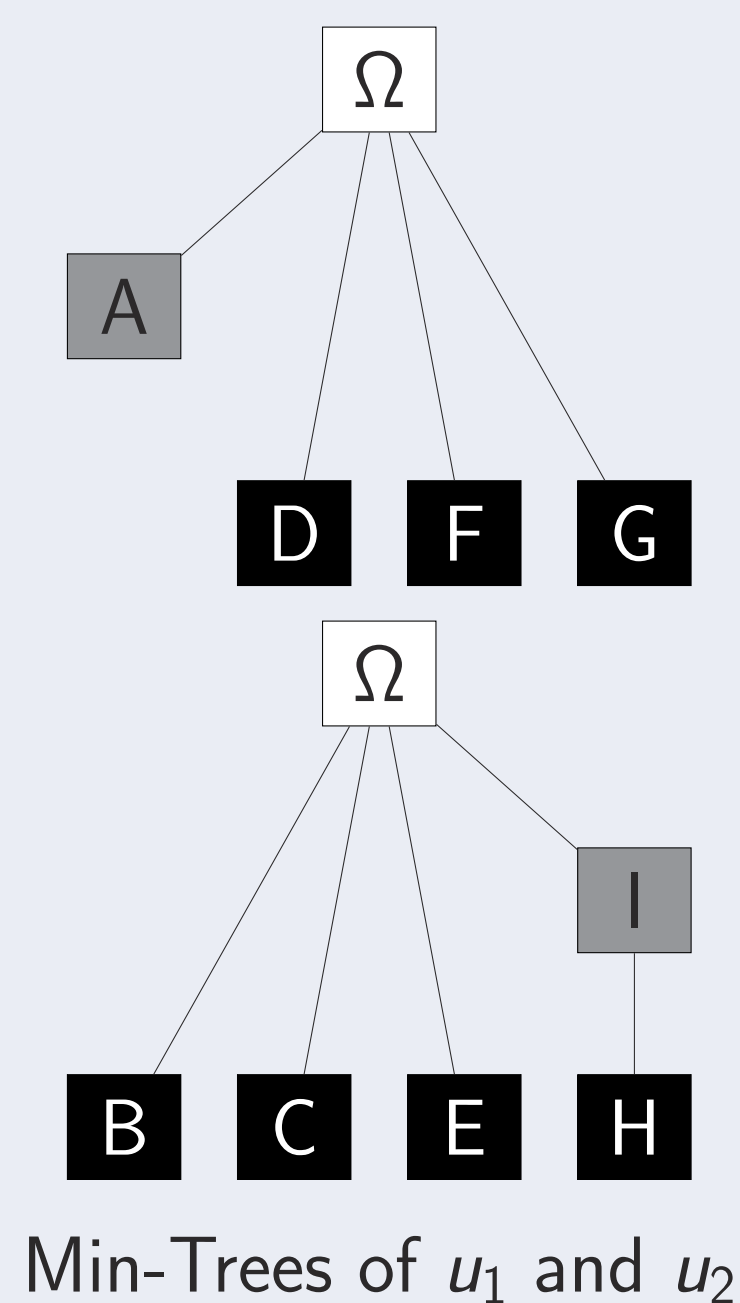
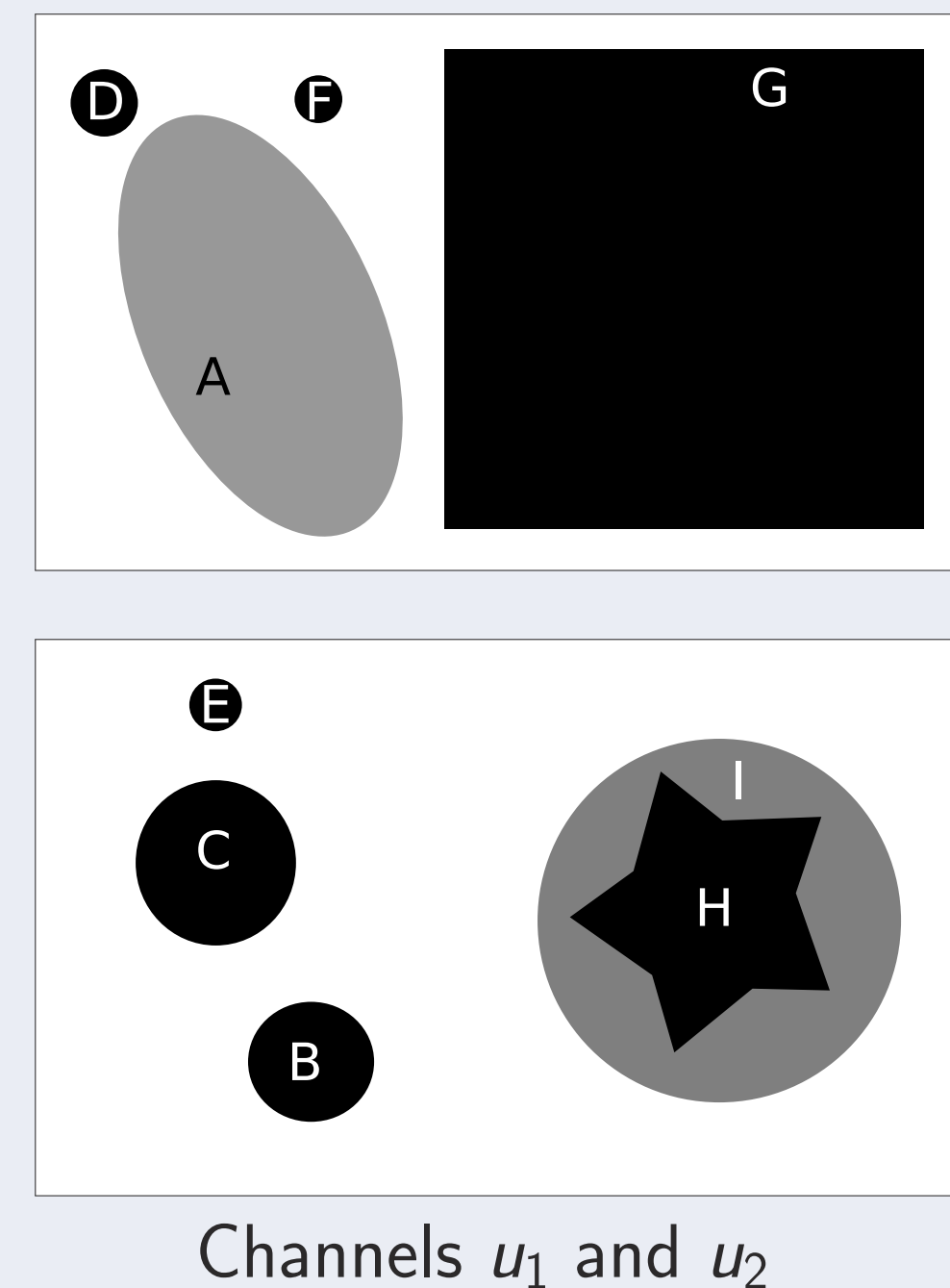


## ... used for connected filtering [5]



## The Multivariate Component Tree that we want

A structure that follows the intuition:



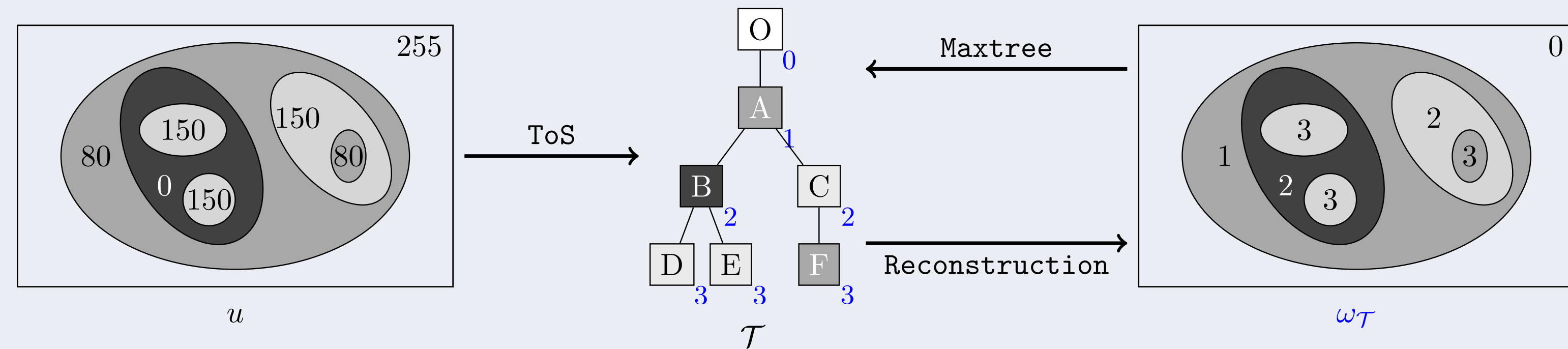
More formally; a transformation that:

- is invariant to any marginal change of contrast
- is equivalent to the *regular* Component Tree for a single channel image
- preserves the maximum number of shapes (all of them, if there are not conflicting)

## From a depth map to the Multivariate Component Tree

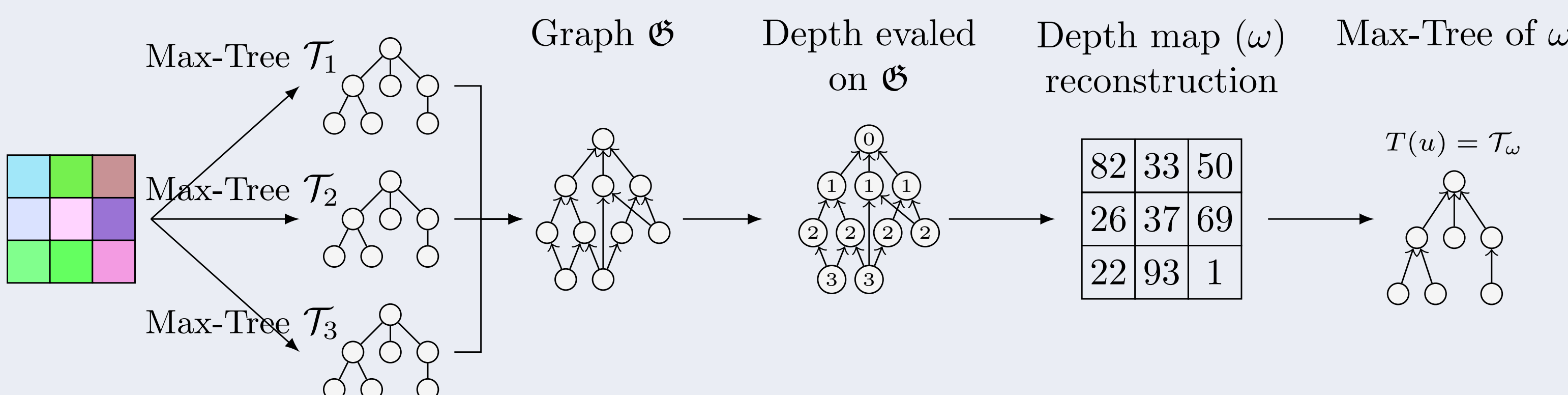
### • The starting point

Max-Tree of  $\omega_{\mathcal{T}} \equiv \mathcal{T}$



### • Multivariate Component Tree construction process (inspired from MToS [1])

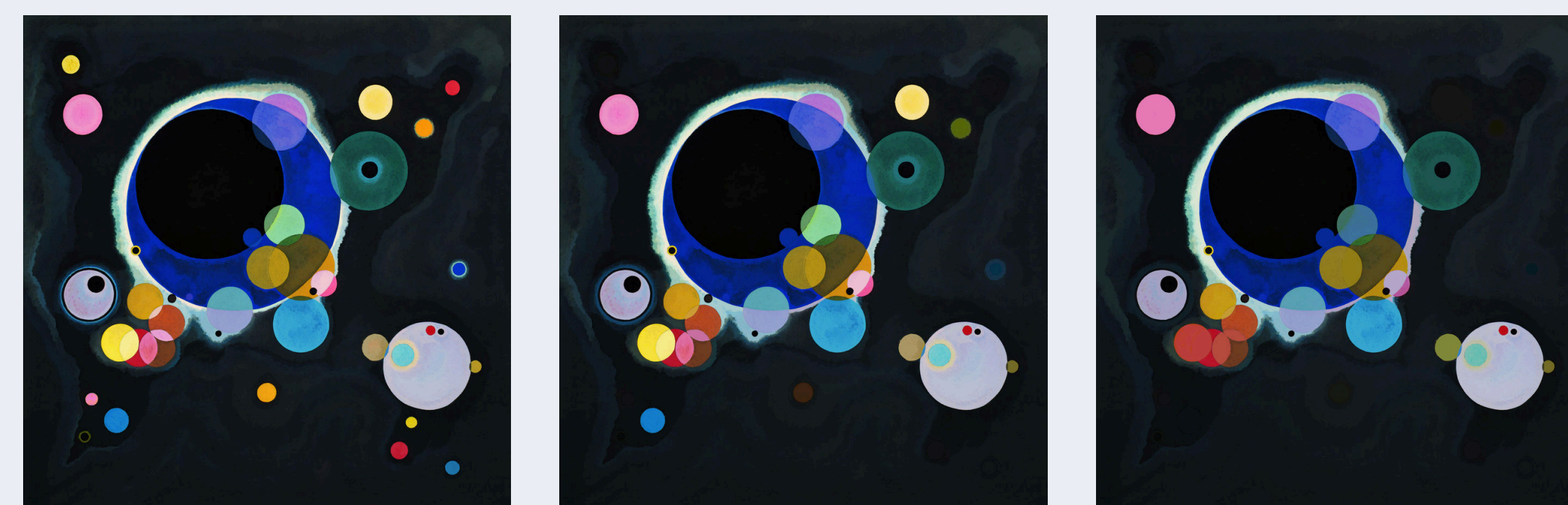
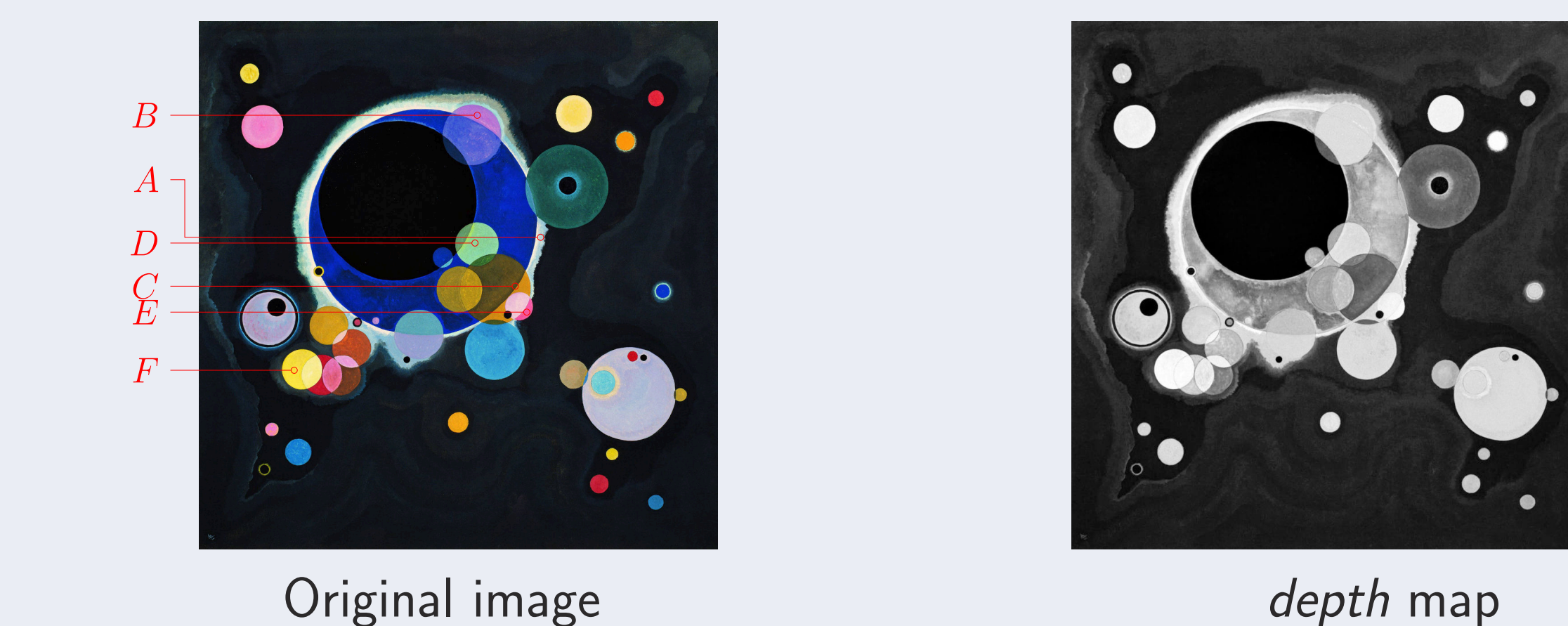
1. Marginal tree construction
2. Inclusion graph  $\mathcal{G}$  of every component
3.  $\mathcal{G}$  nodes depth  $\rightarrow$  depth map  $\omega$
4. Max-tree of  $\omega$



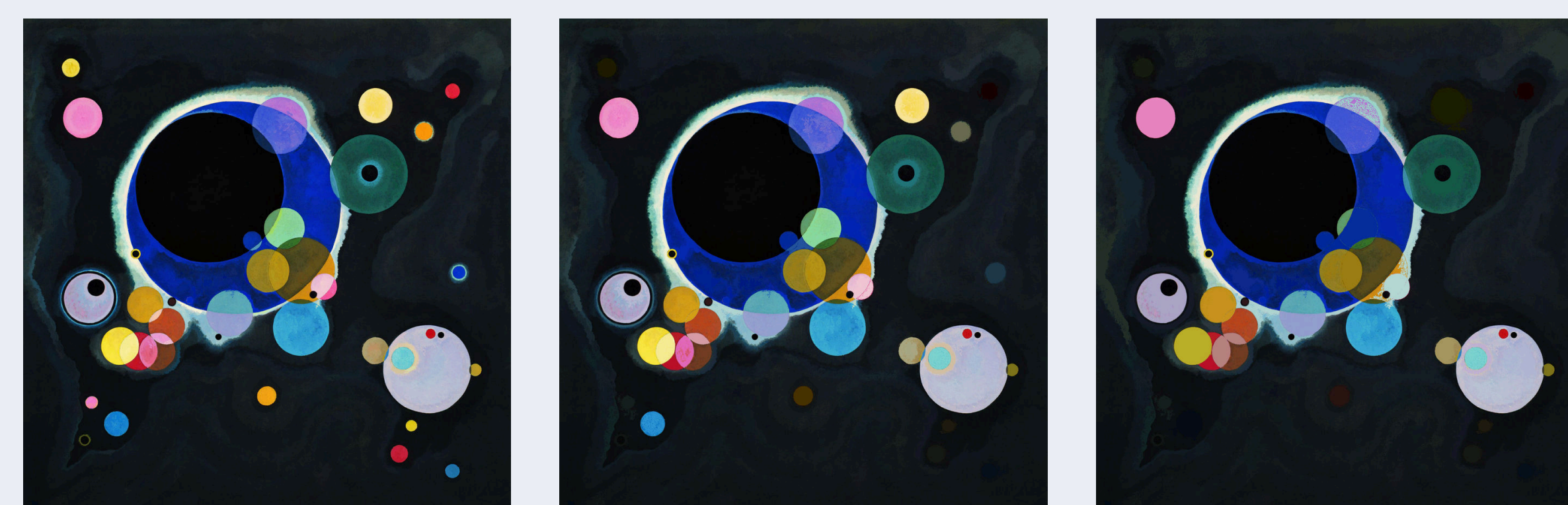
### • Tree filtering and reconstruction [4]

When a node is removed, the pixels are affected with the nearest color from the node boundary.

## Experiments



Marginal openings leading to false colors, fake flat-zones, and blurry boundaries.



Openings with the Multivariate Max-Tree combining the strength of vectorial approaches and the perceptual quality of a marginal filtering.

## Selected bibliography

- [1] E. Carlinet and T. Géraud, "MToS: A tree of shapes for multivariate images" In *IEEE Transactions on Image Processing*, vol. 24, num. 12, pp. 5330–5342, 2015.
- [2] B. Perret, S. Lefèvre, C. Collet, and E. Slezak, "Connected component trees for multivariate image processing and applications in astronomy." In *Proc. of the Intl. Conf. on Pattern Recognition (ICPR)*, pp. 4089–4092, Aug. 2010.
- [3] B. Naegel and N. Passat, "Component-trees and multi-value images: A comparative study." In *Proc. of ISMM*, vol. 5720 of LNCS, pp. 261–271. Springer, 2009.
- [4] F. Tushabe and M. Wilkinson, "Color processing using max-trees: A comparison on image compression." In *Proceedings of the International Conference on Systems and Informatics (ICSAI)*, pp. 1374–1380, 2012.
- [5] L. Vincent., "Morphological area openings and closings for grey-scale images." In *Shape in Picture: Mathematical Description of Shape in Grey-level Images*, pp. 197–208. Springer, 1994.