

# تجزیه تحلیل داده ها در نساجی پردازش تصویر

دکتر پدram پیوندی

بخش ششم

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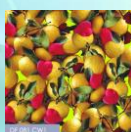
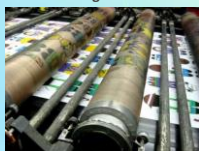
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## مقدمه

Fabric Printing



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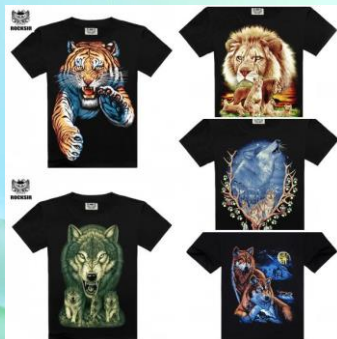
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## مقدمه



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### کاهش رنگ



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### رنگ در تصاویر



4064 colors



2977 colors



7504 colors



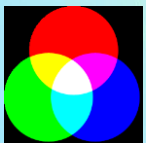
1312 colors



5094 colors

### فضای رنگی

#### RGB



The RGB (Red, Green, Blue) color model is the most known, and the most used every day. It defines a color space in terms of three components:

- Red, which ranges from 0-255
- Green, which ranges from 0-255
- Blue, which ranges from 0-255

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## Image Color Space

### HSV



The **HSV (Hue, Saturation, Brightness)** color model defines a color space in terms of three constituent components:

- Hue** : the color type (such as red, blue, or yellow).
  - Ranges from 0 to 360° in most applications. (each value corresponds to one color : 0 is red, 45 is a shade of orange and 55 is a shade of yellow).
- Saturation** : the intensity of the color.
  - Ranges from 0 to 100% (0 means no color, that is a shade of grey between black and white; 100 means intense color).
  - Also sometimes called the "purity" by analogy to the **colorimetric** quantities excitation purity.
- Brightness (or Value)** : the brightness of the color.
  - Ranges from 0 to 100% (0 is always black; depending on the saturation, 100 may be white or a more or less saturated color).

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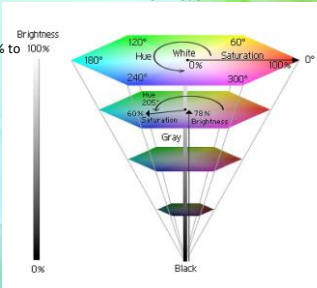
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## Color & Color Space

### Brightness

When reducing brightness from 100% to 0% the amount of colors will become smaller:

**Top Plane = 0-255**  
**Middle = 0-127**  
**Bottom 0-0 (only one color ?)**



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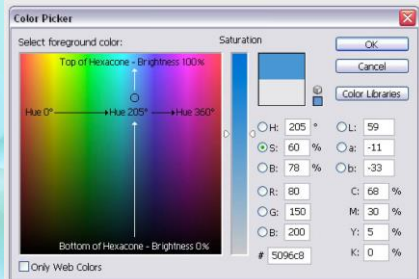
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## Color & Color Space

**Brightness**  
 Hue = 205 Saturation = 60% Brightness = 78%



**HSB reference #'s**

**CMYK reference #'s**

**RGB reference #'s**

**html reference #**

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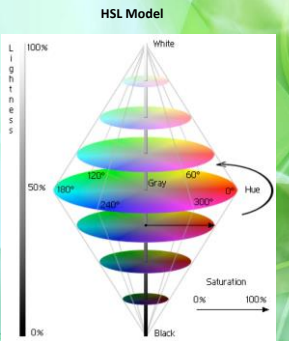
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## Color & Color Space

### Lightness

Uses 50% gray as the reference point and is represented by a double cone with a white point at the top and a black point at the bottom.

Both the **Saturation** and **Lightness** sliders in PhotoShop is based on the HSL model.



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## Image Color Space

### RGB to HSV Converting

$$H = \arccos \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2R - G - B)}{\sqrt{(R - G)^2 - (R - B)(G - B)}}$$

$$S_{HSV} = \frac{\max(R, G, B) - \min(R, G, B)}{\max(R, G, B)}$$

$$V_{HSV} = \max(R, G, B)$$

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## Effect of H ,S and V Ratio

### HSV Effective Ratio in Clustering

H	S	V
1	0.5	0.1
1	0.5	0.5
1	0.5	1
1	1	0.5
1	1	0.1
1	1	1
1	0.1	0.1
1	0.1	0.5
1	0.1	1

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## What is clustering?

Clustering can be considered the most important unsupervised learning problem; so, as every other problem of this kind, it deals with finding a structure in a collection of unlabeled data.

A loose definition of clustering could be "the process of organizing objects into groups whose members are similar in some way".

A cluster is therefore a collection of objects which are "similar" between them and are "dissimilar" to the objects belonging to other clusters.

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## خوشه بندی



تفاوت خوشه بندی و دسته بندی

Original Image

Color Reduced Image (k=3)



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## K-Means خوشه بندی

-در ابتدا  $K$  نقطه به عنوان به نقاط مراکز خوشه ها انتخاب می شوند.  
-هر نمونه داده به خوشه ای که مرکز آن خوشه کمترین فاصله تا آن داده را داراست، نسبت داده می شود.

-پس از تعلق تمام داده ها به یکی از خوشه ها برای هر خوشه یک نقطه جدید به عنوان مرکز محاسبه می شود. (میانگین نقاط متعلق به هر خوشه)

-مراحل قبل به ترتیب تکرار می شوند تا زمانی که دیگر هیچ تغییری در مراکز خوشه ها حاصل نشود.

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## K-Means مشکلات روش خوشه‌بندی

علی‌رغم اینکه خاتمه‌پذیری الگوریتم بالا تضمین شده است ولی جواب نهایی آن واحد نبوده و همواره جوابی بهینه نمی‌باشد. به طور کلی روش ساده بالا دارای مشکلات زیر است.

جواب نهایی به انتخاب خوشه‌های اولیه وابستگی دارد.

روالی مشخص برای محاسبه اولیه مراکز خوشه‌ها وجود ندارد.

اگر دو تکراری از الگوریتم تعداد داده‌های متعلق به خوشه‌ای صفر شد راهی برای تغییر و بهبود ادامه روش وجود ندارد.

در این روش فرض شده است که تعداد خوشه‌ها از ابتدا مشخص است. اما معمولاً در کاربردهای زیادی تعداد خوشه‌ها مشخص نمی‌باشد.

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## محاسبه فاصله بین دو خوشه

### فاصله Minkoski

یکی از معمولترین متریک‌های فاصله می‌باشد

$$S_i = l_p(x_i, \mu_i) = \left( \sum_{j=1}^n |\mu_{ij} - x_{ij}|^p \right)^{1/p}$$

در رابطه با  $p$  وزن داده شده به اختلاف در هر بعد را کنترل می‌کند. چنانچه این پارامتر برابر ۱ باشد معیار فاصله منهاتان، چنانچه برابر ۲ باشد معیار فاصله اقلیدسی و چنانچه به سمت بینهایت میل کند معیار چهبیشف را نتیجه می‌دهد

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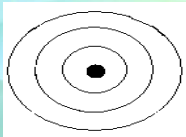
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## محاسبه فاصله بین دو خوشه

### فاصله اقلیدسی:

فاصله اقلیدسی برابر طول پاره خط واصل دوتقطه (کوتاه‌ترین فاصله دو نقطه) می‌باشد و از رابطه فیثاغورث به دست می‌آید. اگر  $X$  و  $\mu$  دو بردار  $n$  بعدی باشند فاصله اقلیدسی آنها برابر است با:

$$d(x, \mu) = L_2(x, \mu) = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n (\mu_{ij} - x_{ij})^2}$$




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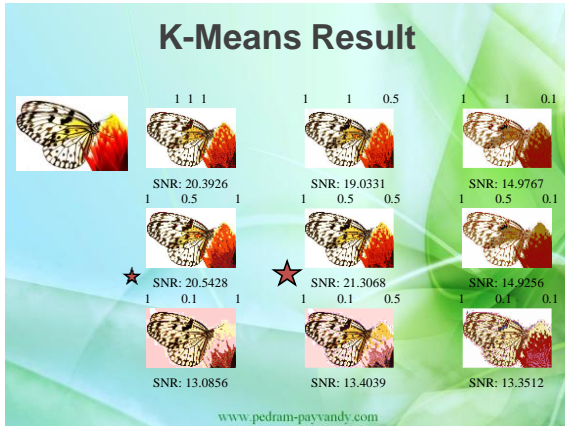
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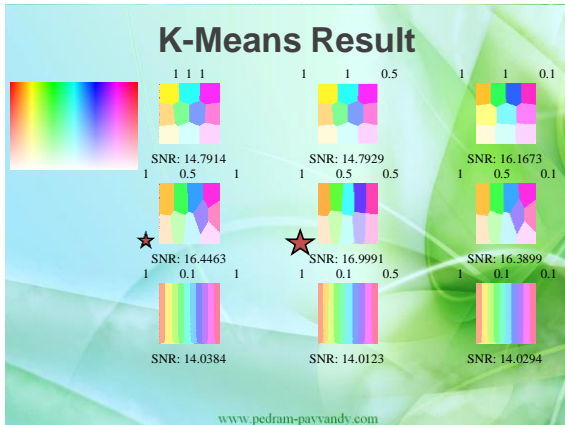
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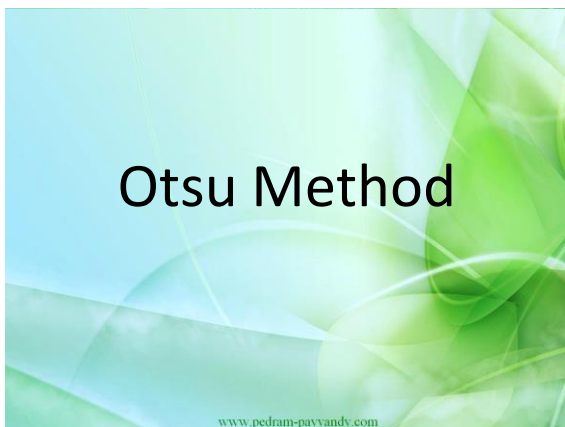
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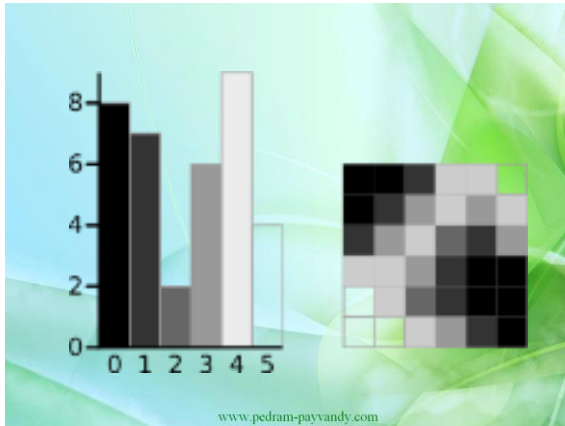
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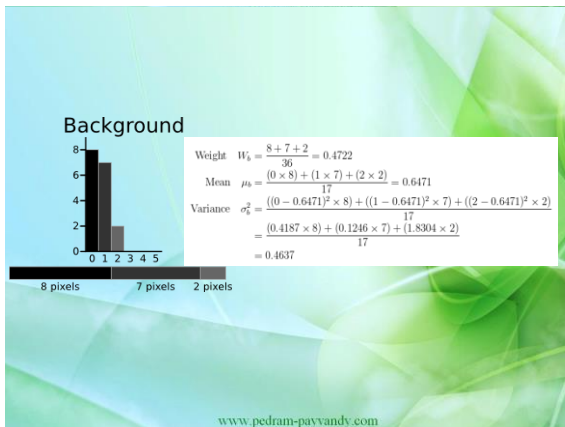
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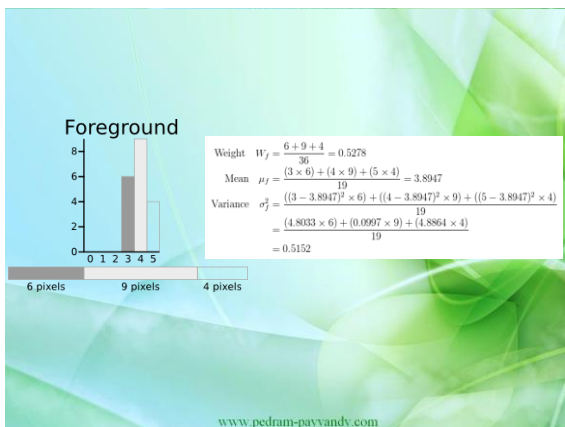
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Within Class Variance  $\sigma_w^2 = W_b \sigma_b^2 + W_f \sigma_f^2 = 0.4722 * 0.4637 + 0.5278 * 0.5152 = 0.4909$

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Threshold	T=0	T=1	T=2	T=3	T=4	T=5
Weight, Background	$W_b = 0$	$W_b = 0.222$	$W_b = 0.4167$	$W_b = 0.4722$	$W_b = 0.6389$	$W_b = 0.8189$
Mean, Background	$M_b = 0$	$M_b = 0$	$M_b = 0.4667$	$M_b = 0.6471$	$M_b = 1.2609$	$M_b = 2.0313$
Variance, Background	$\sigma_b^2 = 0$	$\sigma_b^2 = 0$	$\sigma_b^2 = 0.2489$	$\sigma_b^2 = 0.4637$	$\sigma_b^2 = 1.4102$	$\sigma_b^2 = 2.5303$
Weight, Foreground	$W_f = 1$	$W_f = 0.7778$	$W_f = 0.5833$	$W_f = 0.5278$	$W_f = 0.3611$	$W_f = 0.1811$
Mean, Foreground	$M_f = 2.3611$	$M_f = 3.0337$	$M_f = 3.7163$	$M_f = 3.8947$	$M_f = 4.2077$	$M_f = 5.0000$
Variance, Foreground	$\sigma_f^2 = 3.1196$	$\sigma_f^2 = 1.9639$	$\sigma_f^2 = 0.7755$	$\sigma_f^2 = 0.5152$	$\sigma_f^2 = 0.2130$	$\sigma_f^2 = 0$
Within Class Variance	$\sigma_w^2 = 3.1196$	$\sigma_w^2 = 1.5268$	$\sigma_w^2 = 0.5561$	$\sigma_w^2 = 0.4909$	$\sigma_w^2 = 0.9779$	$\sigma_w^2 = 2.2491$

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T=3

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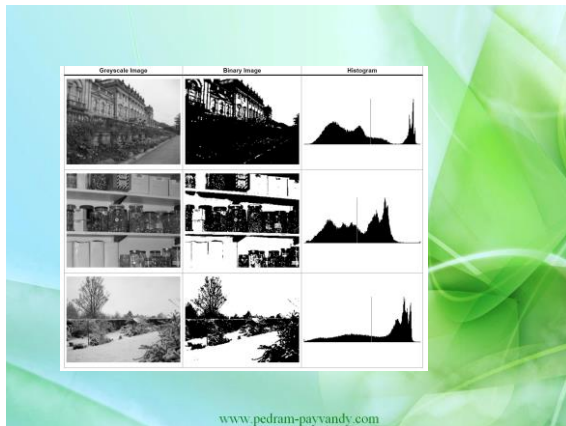
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Within Class Variance  $\sigma_W^2 = W_b \sigma_b^2 + W_f \sigma_f^2$  (as seen above)  
 Between Class Variance  $\sigma_B^2 = \sigma^2 - \sigma_W^2$   
 $= W_b(\mu_b - \mu)^2 + W_f(\mu_f - \mu)^2$  (where  $\mu = W_b \mu_b + W_f \mu_f$ )  
 $= W_b W_f (\mu_b - \mu_f)^2$

Threshold	T=0	T=1	T=2	T=3	T=4	T=5
Within Class Variance	$\sigma_W^2 = 3.1196$	$\sigma_W^2 = 1.5268$	$\sigma_W^2 = 0.5561$	$\sigma_W^2 = \mathbf{0.4909}$	$\sigma_W^2 = 0.9779$	$\sigma_W^2 = 2.2491$
Between Class Variance	$\sigma_B^2 = 0$	$\sigma_B^2 = 1.5928$	$\sigma_B^2 = 2.5635$	$\sigma_B^2 = \mathbf{2.6287}$	$\sigma_B^2 = 2.1417$	$\sigma_B^2 = 0.8705$

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