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*Image segmentation using active contours: calculus
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Image segmentation using active contours: calculus of variations or shape gradients?

Gilles Aubert* , Michel Barlaud[†] , Olivier Faugeras[‡] , Stéphanie Jehan-Besson[†]

Thème 3 — Interaction homme-machine,
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Abstract: We consider the problem of segmenting an image through the minimization of an energy criterion involving region and boundary functionals. We show that one can go from one class to the other by solving Poisson's or Helmholtz's equation with well-chosen boundary conditions. Using this equivalence, we study the case of a large class of region functionals by standard methods of the calculus of variations and derive the corresponding Euler-Lagrange equations. We revisit this problem using the notion of shape derivative and show that the same equations can be elegantly derived without going through the unnatural step of converting the region integrals into boundary integrals. We also define a larger class of region functionals based on the estimation and comparison to a prototype of the probability density distribution of image features and show how the shape derivative tool allows us to easily compute the corresponding Gâteaux derivatives and Euler-Lagrange equations. We finally apply this new functional to the problem of regions segmentation in sequences of color images. We briefly describe our numerical scheme and show some experimental results.

Key-words: *Image Segmentation, Region Segmentation, Active Contours, Active Regions, Image Statistics, Region Functionals, Boundary Functionals, Calculus of Variations, Shape Optimization, Shape Gradient, Euler-Lagrange equations, Gâteaux derivative, Parzen Window Estimation, Level Set Methods.*

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Segmentation d'images par contours actifs : calcul des variations ou gradients de forme ?

Résumé : Nous étudions le problème de la segmentation d'une image en minimisant une énergie faisant intervenir des fonctionnelles de région et de frontière. Nous montrons que ces deux types de fonctionnelles sont liées par les équations de Poisson ou de Helmholtz avec des conditions aux limites bien choisies. Grâce à cette équivalence, nous étudions une large classe de fonctionnelles de région par des méthodes classiques de calcul des variations et en déduisons les équations d'Euler-Lagrange correspondantes. Nous reformulons le même problème en termes de dérivées de forme et montrons que les mêmes équations peuvent être établies de manière élégante sans passer par l'étape inutile de conversion des intégrales de région en intégrales frontière. Nous définissons aussi une classe encore plus large de fonctionnelles qui s'appuient sur l'estimation de la loi de probabilité de certaines caractéristiques image et montrons que l'outil dérivée de forme permet de calculer aisément les dérivées de Gâteaux correspondantes ainsi que les équations d'Euler-Lagrange. Nous terminons en appliquant cette nouvelle fonctionnelle au problème de la segmentation de régions dans une séquence d'images couleur. Nous décrivons brièvement notre implémentation numérique et présentons quelques résultats expérimentaux.

Mots-clés : *Segmentation d'images, contours actifs, régions actives, statistiques image, fonctionnelles région, fonctionnelles frontière, calcul des variations, optimisation de forme, gradient de forme, équations d'Euler-Lagrange, dérivée de Gâteaux, méthode d'estimation de Parzen, méthodes d'ensembles de niveau.*

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1 Introduction

Many problems in image processing, such as segmentation, tracking, or classification, can be cast in the framework of optimization theory, e.g. as the minimization of some energy measure. The energy is often some combination of region or boundary functionals. The minimization is usually not trivial and many methods have been developed to reach an optimum which may be only local.

We address here the problem of the optimization of region or boundary functionals with the method of active contours. Active contours have been introduced by Kass, Witkin and Terzopoulos [28] and were originally boundary methods. Snakes [28], balloons [10] or geodesic active contours [4] are driven towards the edges of an image through the minimization of a boundary integral of functions of features depending on edges. Active contours driven by region functionals in addition to boundary functionals have appeared later. Introduced by [10] and [37], they have been further developed in [45, 5, 9, 32, 33, 34, 35, 15, 44] and [25, 27]. In effect, the use of active contours for the optimization of a criterion including both region and boundary functionals appears to be really powerful.

In general, features of the image region to be segmented, tracked, etc... are embedded in region functionals while the boundary functional allows smoothness and regularity of the region boundary. The basic principle is to construct a parabolic partial differential equation (PDE) from the energy criterion, e.g. by computing some sort of Euler-lagrange equations; this PDE changes the shape of the current curve according to some velocity field which can be thought of as a direction of descent of the energy criterion. Given a closed curve enclosing an initial region one then computes the solution of this PDE for this initial condition. The corresponding family of curves decreases the energy criterion and converges toward a (local) minimum of the criterion hopefully corresponding to the objects to be segmented. To compute such a PDE, several methods have been proposed.

Some authors do not compute the theoretical expression of the velocity field (basically the gradient of the energy criterion) but choose a deformation of the curve that will make the criterion decrease [5, 9] (they compute a direction of descent). Other authors [45, 33, 35, 44] compute the theoretical expression of the velocity vector from the Euler-Lagrange equations. The computation is performed in three main steps. First, region integrals representing region functionals are transformed into boundary integrals using the Green-Riemann theorem. Second, the corresponding Euler-Lagrange equations are derived, and used to define a dynamic scheme to evolve the initial region. Another alternative is to keep the region formulation to compute the gradient of the energy criterion with respect to the region boundary instead of reducing region integrals to boundary integrals. In [15], the authors propose to compute the derivative of the criterion while taking into account the discontinuities across the contour. In [25, 27] the computation of the evolution equation is achieved through shape derivation principles.

This computation becomes more involved when global information about regions is present in the energy criterion, the so-called region-dependent case. It happens for example when statistical features of a region such as, for example, the mean or the variance of the intensity, are involved in the minimization. This case has been studied in [6, 7, 14, 15, 25, 27].

In [25, 27] the authors show that the minimization of functionals involving region-dependent features induces additional terms in the evolution equation of the active contour that are important in practice. These additional terms are easily computed thanks to shape derivation tools.

In this article we clarify the relationships between the boundary and region functionals that arise naturally in several image processing tasks. We show in section 3 that one can go from one to the other by solving Poisson's equation with Dirichlet conditions or Helmholtz's equation with Neumann conditions.

We then concentrate on the problem of finding local minima of a large class of region functionals. In section 4 we first transform them into boundary functionals and apply methods from the calculus of variations to compute the corresponding Gâteaux derivatives and construct a velocity field on the region boundary. This field defines a PDE whose solution, for a given initial boundary condition, defines a one-parameter family of regions which, in practice, converges toward a local minimum of the functional. The problem of the existence and uniqueness of a solution to this PDE is not addressed in this article.

We next change our point of view, and re-derive the same equations in a simpler and more natural way, i.e. without going through the trouble of turning region integrals into boundary integrals; this is achieved in section 5 by applying shape derivation methods [42, 16]. This line of approach has already been followed in [39] in his work on the estimation of the optical flow.

We then turn in section 6 our attention to a new class of region-based functionals by considering histograms of image features. The shape derivation tools allow us to easily derive the velocity field that defines the evolution of the region boundary.

Section 7 is devoted to an application of the previous methods to the problem of region segmentation with a given color histogram in a sequence of images. Our experimental results show that the technique has indeed some interesting potentials.

2 Problem Statement

In many image processing problems, the issue is to find a set of image regions that minimize a given error criterion. This criterion is often a combination of region and boundary functionals.

A local minimizer for such a criterion including both region and boundary functionals is usually hard to compute. This is mostly due to the fact that the set of image regions, i.e. the set of regular open domains in \mathbb{R}^n (whose boundary is a closed, C^2 manifold), does not have a structure of vector space, preventing us to use in a straightforward fashion gradient descent methods. In order to circumvent this difficulty, calculus of variations and shape optimization techniques can be brought to bear on the problem. The basic idea is to use them in order to derive a Partial Differential Equation (PDE) that will drive the boundary of an initial region toward a local minimum of the error criterion. The key point is to compute the velocity vector at each point of the boundary at each time instant. In this paper we propose a framework for achieving these goals in a number of practically important cases.

To fix ideas, in the two-dimensional case, the evolving boundary, or active contour, is modeled by a parametric curve $\Gamma(s, \tau) = (x_1(s, \tau), x_2(s, \tau))$, where s may be its arc-length and τ is an evolution parameter, the time. The active contour is then driven by the following PDE:

$$\Gamma_\tau \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\partial \Gamma(s, \tau)}{\partial \tau} = \mathbf{v} \quad \text{with} \quad \Gamma(\tau = 0) = \Gamma_0,$$

where Γ_0 is an initial curve defined by the user and \mathbf{v} the velocity vector of $\Gamma(s, \tau)$. This velocity is the unknown that must be derived from the error criterion so that the solution $\Gamma(\cdot, \tau)$ converges towards a curve achieving a local minimum and thus, hopefully, towards the boundary of the object to segment, as $\tau \rightarrow \infty$.

2.1 Boundary and region functionals

Let us now define more precisely the region and boundary functionals. Let \mathcal{U} be a class of domains (open, regular bounded sets, i.e. C^2) of \mathbb{R}^n , and Ω an element of \mathcal{U} of boundary $\partial\Omega$, which we sometimes note Γ . A boundary functional, J_b , may be expressed as a boundary integral of some scalar function g of image features:

$$J_b(\partial\Omega) = \int_{\partial\Omega} g(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x}) \tag{1}$$

where $\partial\Omega$ is the boundary of the region and $d\mathbf{a}$ its area element. The derivation of this boundary functional is classical [4, 29] and leads to the following velocity vector:

$$\mathbf{v}_b = [g(\mathbf{x})\kappa - \nabla g(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{N}] \mathbf{N}$$

where \mathbf{N} is the inward unit normal vector of Γ and κ its mean curvature. The idea is to use a local parametrization of Γ to reduce (1) to a standard problem in the calculus of variations.

A region functional, J_r , may be expressed as an integral, in a domain Ω of \mathcal{U} , of some function f of some region features:

$$J_r(\Omega) = \int_{\Omega} f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) d\mathbf{x} \tag{2}$$

In that case, the computation of the velocity vector for (1) is not as easy. We propose to compare two main approaches. The first approach is based upon the idea of transforming all functionals into boundary functionals thereby reducing (through a local parametrization of the boundary) the problem of minimization to a standard problem in the calculus of variations from which the computation of the Gâteaux derivatives follows. The second approach is based upon the use of shape derivation tools. In a sense it is more natural since it keeps the region representation.

Note that the scalar function f in (2) is generally region-dependent. This is important since this dependency on the region must be taken into account when searching for a local minimum of the functional, as discussed in later sections.

Also note that we could have added a dependency of g on $\partial\Omega$, i.e. write $g(\mathbf{x}, \partial\Omega)$ in (1), to keep the symmetry with the region functional. This is not necessary since the results in section 4.2, in particular Theorem 2, do in fact provide an answer for this case.

2.2 Examples of such optimization problems in image processing

An image is represented by its intensity $I(\mathbf{x})$ defined on some region of \mathbb{R}^n .

Active contours were originally introduced to search for minima of boundary functionals. In [4, 29], the fonction g is a function of the magnitude of the image gradient through a strictly decreasing function $\varphi : [0, +\infty[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$, $g(|\nabla I|)$ such that $\varphi(r) \rightarrow 0$ as $r \rightarrow +\infty$. Hence $g(\mathbf{x}) = \varphi(|\nabla I(\mathbf{x})|)$. The minimization amounts to the minimization of the length of a curve in a Riemannian space. Local minima are obtained via the steepest-descent method.

Region functionals have also been introduced. The region information is embedded in the function f of (2). These functionals have been used for many applications such as moving objects detection [32, 34, 24, 26], image segmentation [5, 15, 7, 33, 34, 44], or classification [45, 38, 35]. For example, people have used such statistical features of a region Ω as the mean or the variance:

$$\begin{cases} \mu_\Omega &= \frac{1}{|\Omega|} \int_\Omega I(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \quad \text{with} \quad |\Omega| = \int_\Omega d\mathbf{x} \\ \sigma_\Omega^2 &= \frac{1}{|\Omega|} \int_\Omega (I(\mathbf{x}) - \mu_\Omega)^2 d\mathbf{x} \end{cases}$$

We use these two examples to motivate the introduction of a general region functional

$$J_r(\Omega) = \int_\Omega f(\mathbf{x}, G_1(\Omega), G_2(\Omega), \dots, G_m(\Omega)) d\mathbf{x}, \quad (3)$$

where the functionals G_i are given by

$$G_i(\Omega) = \int_\Omega H_i(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) d\mathbf{x} \quad i = 1..m. \quad (4)$$

As shown in this equation, the function H_i is itself region-dependent, more precisely:

$$H_i(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) \stackrel{def}{=} H_i(\mathbf{x}, K_{i1}(\Omega), K_{i2}(\Omega), \dots, K_{il_i}(\Omega)), \quad (5)$$

where

$$K_{ij}(\Omega) = \int_\Omega L_{ij}(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \quad j = 1..l_i \quad i = 1..m. \quad (6)$$

Note that we have stopped the process at the second level but it could conceivably continue. We have chosen this special case of dependency because it often arises in applications, as

shown in the next two sections. The various methods that we develop can be extended in a fairly straightforward fashion to more complicated situations, if needed, see for example section 6.

2.3 An example involving the mean

Let us choose

$$f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) = \varrho(I(\mathbf{x}) - \mu_\Omega) \tag{7}$$

where $\varrho : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^+$ is a positive function of class C^1 . f is region-dependent. This is an example where the process described in the previous section stops at the first level:

$$J(\Omega) = \int_{\Omega} f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\Omega} \varrho(I(\mathbf{x}) - \mu_\Omega) d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\Omega} \varrho\left(I(\mathbf{x}) - \frac{G_1(\Omega)}{G_2(\Omega)}\right) d\mathbf{x},$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} G_1(\Omega) &= \int_{\Omega} H_1(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) d\mathbf{x} & \text{with} & & H_1(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) &= I(\mathbf{x}), \\ G_2(\Omega) &= \int_{\Omega} H_2(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) d\mathbf{x} & \text{with} & & H_2(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

In this case, the functions H_i , $i = 1, 2$ do not depend on the region Ω , $l_1 = l_2 = 0$ and $K_{ij}(\mathbf{x}) = 0 \quad \forall i, j$.

2.4 An example involving the variance

Let us take an example where we stop the process at the second level. Consider the case where the function f is a function of the variance given by:

$$f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) = \varrho(\sigma_\Omega^2) \tag{8}$$

$\varrho : \mathbf{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^+$ is of class C^1 . We write

$$J(\Omega) = \int_{\Omega} f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\Omega} \varrho(\sigma_\Omega^2) d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\Omega} \varrho\left(\frac{G_1(\Omega)}{G_2(\Omega)}\right) d\mathbf{x}.$$

Therefore we have

$$\begin{aligned} G_1(\Omega) &= \int_{\Omega} H_1(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) d\mathbf{x}, & H_1(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) &= (I(\mathbf{x}) - \mu_\Omega)^2, \\ G_2(\Omega) &= \int_{\Omega} H_2(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) d\mathbf{x}, & H_2(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) &= 1, \end{aligned}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} H_1(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) &= \left(I(\mathbf{x}) - \frac{K_{11}}{K_{12}} \right)^2, \quad l_1 = 2, \\ H_2(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) &= 1, \quad l_2 = 0, \end{aligned}$$

and finally

$$\begin{aligned} K_{11}(\Omega) &= \int_{\Omega} I(\mathbf{x}) \, d\mathbf{x}, \quad L_{11}(\mathbf{x}) = I(\mathbf{x}), \\ K_{12}(\Omega) &= \int_{\Omega} d\mathbf{x}, \quad L_{12}(\mathbf{x}) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

3 Expression of region functionals as boundary functionals and conversely

In this section, we show that a region functional may always be expressed as a boundary functional and conversely.

3.1 Transformation of region functionals into boundary functionals

Consider the region functional (2), the next proposition shows that, under some reasonable assumptions on the function f , it can always be turned into a boundary functional (1).

Proposition 1 *Let Ω be a bounded open set with regular boundary $\partial\Omega$. Let $f : \overline{\Omega} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function and u be the unique solution of Poisson's equation:*

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u &= f & \text{in } \Omega \\ u|_{\partial\Omega} &= 0 \end{cases}$$

We have the following equality:

$$\int_{\Omega} f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) \, d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\partial\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \mathbf{N} \, d\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x}),$$

where \mathbf{N} is the inside pointing unit normal to $\partial\Omega$ and $d\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x})$ its area element.

Proof : Because of our assumptions, Poisson's equation has a unique classical, i.e. C^2 , solution in $\overline{\Omega}$ [2, 19] and we have:

$$\int_{\Omega} f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) \, d\mathbf{x} = - \int_{\Omega} \Delta u \, d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\partial\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \mathbf{N} \, d\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x}),$$

the last equality being a consequence of the Green-Riemann theorem. \square

A region functional can always be expressed as a boundary functional, via the solution of Poisson's equation with Dirichlet conditions.

3.2 Transformation of boundary functionals into region functionals

The converse of Proposition 1 is also true. Let us consider the boundary functional (1).

Proposition 2 *Let Ω be a bounded open set with regular boundary $\partial\Omega$. Let u be the unique solution of Helmholtz's equation:*

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u + u = 0 & \text{in } \Omega \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{N}}|_{\partial\Omega} = -g \end{cases}$$

Then we have the following equality:

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} g(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x}) = \int_{\Omega} u(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) d\mathbf{x}$$

where $d\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x})$ is the area element of $\partial\Omega$.

Proof : Because of our assumptions, Helmholtz's equation has a unique classical, i.e. C^2 , solution in $\overline{\Omega}$ [36, 12] and we have:

$$\int_{\Omega} u d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\Omega} \Delta u d\mathbf{x} = - \int_{\partial\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \mathbf{N} d\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x}),$$

the last equality being a consequence of the Green-Riemann theorem. Therefore

$$\int_{\Omega} u d\mathbf{x} = - \int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{N}} d\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x}) = \int_{\partial\Omega} g(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x})$$

□

A boundary functional can always be expressed as a region functional, via the solution of the Helmholtz's equation with Neumann boundary conditions.

4 Computation of the evolution equation using a boundary approach

Originally, the derivation of region functionals has been performed by using the Green-Riemann theorem to transform region functionals into boundary functionals and then by computing the Euler-Lagrange equations. In this section, we recall the principles of the derivation and we explicitly take into account the case of region-dependent features when computing the Gâteaux derivative. Region functionals are transformed into boundary functionals by using Proposition 2. The region functional to minimize is (2).

The computation of a velocity field for the evolution of the boundary in order to reach a minimum of the error criterion proceeds in three main steps:

1. Transformation of the region functionals into boundary functionals.
2. Computation of the Gâteaux derivatives of the boundary functionals.
3. Construction of a velocity field for the evolution of the boundary.

The first step can always be performed as it has been proven in Proposition 1, section 3.

The computation of an optimal velocity field is carried out first for region-independent features, i.e. when the fonction f does not depend on Ω . We then consider the more general case where f has some region dependency. We derive our results in the two-dimensional case, the generalization to any dimension is tedious but straightforward.

4.1 Region-independent features

In this part, we detail the three steps for region-independent features. We do it for 2D images ($n = 2$) to keep notations simple but the results hold in any dimension greater than 2.

We parameterize $\partial\Omega$ through the C^2 function $\Gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ such that when p varies from 0 to 1 we go once around $\partial\Omega$ counterclockwise. The unit tangent vector to $\partial\Omega$ is the vector $\Gamma'(p)/|\Gamma'(p)|$ where $'$ indicates derivative with respect to the parameter p . The inside pointing normal \mathbf{N} is the vector $\Gamma'^{\perp}(p)/|\Gamma'(p)|$. The vector Γ'^{\perp} is obtained by rotating Γ' by 90 degrees counterclockwise; hence if $\Gamma' = [\Gamma'_1, \Gamma'_2]^T$, $\Gamma'^{\perp} = [-\Gamma'_2, \Gamma'_1]^T$.

4.1.1 Transformation of region functionals into boundary functionals

The following proposition is a straightforward consequence of Proposition 1

Proposition 3 *If f satisfies the hypotheses of Proposition 1, the functional (2):*

$$J_r(\Omega) = \int_{\Omega} f(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x},$$

is equal to:

$$\Phi(\Gamma) = \int_0^1 (u_{x_2}(\Gamma(p))\Gamma'_1(p) - u_{x_1}(\Gamma(p))\Gamma'_2(p)) dp \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_0^1 \varphi(\Gamma(p), \Gamma'(p)) dp, \quad (9)$$

where $\Gamma = \partial\Omega$ and u is the unique classical solution of:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u &= f & \text{in } \Omega \\ u|_{\partial\Omega} &= 0 \end{cases}$$

Therefore it is equivalent to minimize (2) with respect to Ω or (9) with respect to Γ .

Proof : According to Proposition 1, we have:

$$\int_{\Omega} f(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} = - \int_{\Omega} \Delta u d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\partial\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \mathbf{N} d\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x}),$$

and since $d\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x}) = |\Gamma'(p)|dp$, the result follows. \square

4.1.2 Computation of the Gâteaux derivative

According to Proposition 3, minimizing (2) with respect to Ω is equivalent to minimizing (9) with respect to Γ . Thus, we have to compute the Gâteaux derivative of the functional Φ .

Theorem 1 *The Gâteaux derivative in the direction γ of the functional Φ is:*

$$\langle \Phi'(\Gamma), \gamma \rangle = - \int_0^1 f(\Gamma(p)) (\Gamma'^{\perp}(p) \cdot \gamma(p)) dp$$

Proof : Let $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$ be a C^2 parametrization of an arbitrary closed curve. The Gâteaux derivative of $\Phi(\Gamma)$ in the direction γ noted $\langle \Phi'(\Gamma), \gamma \rangle$ is defined by:

$$\langle \Phi'(\Gamma), \gamma \rangle = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Phi(\Gamma + \tau\gamma) - \Phi(\Gamma)}{\tau}$$

We have:

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Phi(\Gamma + \tau\gamma) - \Phi(\Gamma)}{\tau} = \int_0^1 (\varphi_{\Gamma}(\Gamma(p), \Gamma'(p))\gamma(p) + \varphi_{\Gamma'}(\Gamma(p), \Gamma'(p))\gamma'(p)) dp$$

where $\varphi_{\Gamma} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \Gamma}(\Gamma, \Gamma')$. Integrating by parts, we obtain the following expression for the Gâteaux derivative:

$$\langle \Phi'(\Gamma), \gamma \rangle = \int_0^1 \left(\varphi_{\Gamma}(\Gamma(p), \Gamma'(p)) - \frac{d}{dp} \varphi_{\Gamma'}(\Gamma(p), \Gamma'(p)) \right) \cdot \gamma(p) dp$$

We then explicitly compute the derivative of φ with respect to Γ using equation (9):

$$\varphi_{\Gamma} = \nabla u_{x_2}(\Gamma(p))\Gamma'_1(p) - \nabla u_{x_1}(\Gamma(p))\Gamma'_2(p),$$

and with respect to Γ' :

$$\varphi_{\Gamma'} = [u_{x_2}, -u_{x_1}]^T.$$

Therefore:

$$\frac{d}{dp} \varphi_{\Gamma'} = [\nabla u_{x_2} \cdot \Gamma', -\nabla u_{x_1} \cdot \Gamma']^T.$$

Putting everything together we obtain:

$$\varphi_{\Gamma} - \frac{d}{dp} \varphi_{\Gamma'} = \Delta u \Gamma'^{\perp} = -f \Gamma'^{\perp},$$

thanks to Proposition 3. \square

The Euler-Lagrange equations associated with the Gâteaux derivative are thus given by

$$\varphi_{\Gamma} - \frac{d}{dp} \varphi_{\Gamma'} = -f(\Gamma(p))\Gamma'^{\perp}$$

An interesting point to note is that the intermediary function u disappears.

4.1.3 Construction of an optimal velocity vector for the evolution of an active contour

In order to find a local extremum of the criterion (9), we evolve a curve using the steepest descent method, starting from an initial curve defined by the user. Thus, we obtain the following evolution equation:

$$\frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial \tau} = f(\Gamma)\mathbf{N} \quad \text{with } \Gamma(\tau = 0) = \Gamma_0 \quad (10)$$

This is the classical result [45, 32, 34, 44] when f has no region dependency. Let us now consider the more general case where the function f has some region dependency.

4.2 General case

Let us now derive the evolution equation in the general case. As in the previous case, we follow our three steps.

4.2.1 Transformation of the region functional into a boundary functional

In the following, to simplify the proofs and the notations, we take $m = 1$ and $l_1 = 1$ and drop the indexes. The equations for $m > 1$ and $l_i \geq 1$ are then given without proof.

Because of the form of equations (3)-(6), we have to go through three levels of transformations. We start with the first level and the

Proposition 4 *If L satisfies the assumptions of Proposition 1, the functional*

$$K(\Omega) = \int_{\Omega} L(\mathbf{x}) \, d\mathbf{x}$$

is equal to:

$$\Theta(\Gamma) = \int_0^1 (u_{x_2}(\Gamma(p), L(\Gamma))\Gamma'_1(p) - u_{x_1}(\Gamma(p), L(\Gamma))\Gamma'_2(p)) \, dp \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_0^1 \theta(\Gamma(p), \Gamma'(p)) \, dp,$$

where $\Gamma = \partial\Omega$ and u is the unique classical solution of:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u & = L & \text{in } \Omega \\ u|_{\partial\Omega} & = 0 \end{cases}$$

Proof : The proof is identical to that of Proposition 3. \square

In the same manner, for the second level, we have the

Proposition 5 *If H satisfies the assumptions of Proposition 1, the functional*

$$G(\Omega) = \int_{\Omega} H(\mathbf{x}, K(\Omega)) d\mathbf{x}$$

with $K(\Omega) = \int_{\Omega} L(\mathbf{x})d\mathbf{x}$, is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(\Gamma) &= \int_0^1 (v_{x_2}(\Gamma(p), \Theta(\Gamma))\Gamma'_1(p) - v_{x_1}(\Gamma(p), \Theta(\Gamma))\Gamma'_2(p)) dp \\ &\stackrel{def}{=} \int_0^1 \psi(\Gamma(p), \Gamma'(p), \Theta(\Gamma)) dp, \end{aligned}$$

where $\Gamma = \partial\Omega$ and v is the unique classical solution of:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta v &= H & \text{in } \Omega \\ v|_{\partial\Omega} &= 0 \end{cases}$$

Θ is given by Proposition 4.

Proof : The proof is identical to that of Proposition 3. \square

We finally reach the third and last level with the

Proposition 6 *If f satisfies the assumptions of Proposition 1, the functional:*

$$J(\Omega) = \int_{\Omega} f(\mathbf{x}, G(\Omega)) d\mathbf{x}, \tag{11}$$

with $G(\Omega) = \int_{\Omega} H(\mathbf{x}, K(\Omega))d\mathbf{x}$ and $K(\Omega) = \int_{\Omega} L(\mathbf{x})d\mathbf{x}$, is equal to:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(\Gamma) &= \int_0^1 (w_{x_2}(\Gamma(p), \Psi(\Gamma))\Gamma'_1(p) - w_{x_1}(\Gamma(p), \Psi(\Gamma))\Gamma'_2(p)) dp \\ &\stackrel{def}{=} \int_0^1 \varphi(\Gamma(p), \Gamma'(p), \Psi(\Gamma)) dp, \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

where $\Gamma = \partial\Omega$ and w is the unique classical solution of:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta w &= f & \text{in } \Omega \\ w|_{\partial\Omega} &= 0 \end{cases}$$

$\Psi(\Gamma)$ is given by Proposition 5. Therefore it is equivalent to minimize (11) with respect to Ω or (12) with respect to Γ .

Proof : The proof is identical to that of Proposition 3. \square

4.2.2 Computation of the Gâteaux derivative

According to Proposition 6, minimizing (11) with respect to Ω is equivalent to minimizing (12) with respect to Γ . Thus we compute the Gâteaux derivative of Φ given by (12).

Theorem 2 *The Gâteaux derivative in the direction γ of the functional Φ defined in (12) is:*

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Phi'(\Gamma), \gamma \rangle = & - \int_0^1 [f(\Gamma(p), \Psi(\Gamma)) + AH(\Gamma(p), \Theta(\Gamma)) \\ & + ABL(\Gamma(p))] q(p) dp, \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$A = \int_{\Omega} f_G(x, G(\Omega)) dx \quad \text{and} \quad B = \int_{\Omega} H_K(x, K(\Omega)) dx$$

with $f_G = \frac{\partial f}{\partial G}$, and $q(p) = (\Gamma'^{\perp}(p) \cdot \gamma(p))$.

Proof : The Gâteaux derivative of $\Phi(\Gamma)$ in the direction γ noted $\langle \Phi'(\Gamma), \gamma \rangle$ is given by:

$$\langle \Phi'(\Gamma), \gamma \rangle = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Phi(\Gamma + \tau\gamma) - \Phi(\Gamma)}{\tau}$$

We have:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Phi(\Gamma + \tau\gamma) - \Phi(\Gamma)}{\tau} = & \int_0^1 (\varphi_{\Gamma}(\Gamma(p), \Gamma'(p), \Psi(\Gamma))\gamma(p) + \varphi_{\Gamma'}(\Gamma(p), \Gamma'(p), \Psi(\Gamma))\gamma'(p)) dp + \\ & \int_0^1 \varphi_{\Psi}(\Gamma(p), \Gamma'(p), \Psi(\Gamma)) \langle \Psi'(\Gamma), \gamma \rangle dp \end{aligned}$$

where $\varphi_{\Psi} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \Psi}(\Gamma, \Gamma', \Psi)$. Integrating by part, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Phi'(\Gamma), \gamma \rangle = & \int_0^1 \left[\varphi_{\Gamma} - \frac{d}{dp} \varphi_{\Gamma'} \right] \gamma(p) dp \\ & + \int_0^1 \varphi_{\Psi}(\Gamma(p), \Gamma'(p), \Psi(\Gamma)) \langle \Psi'(\Gamma), \gamma \rangle dp. \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

According to Theorem 1, we obtain $\varphi_{\Gamma} - \frac{d}{dp} \varphi_{\Gamma'} = -f \Gamma'^{\perp}$. The Gâteaux derivative of $\Psi(\Gamma)$ in the direction γ is computed in the same manner and we find:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Psi'(\Gamma), \gamma \rangle = & - \int_0^1 H(\Gamma(p), \Theta(\Gamma)) q(p) dp \\ & + \int_0^1 \psi_{\Theta}(\Gamma(p), \Gamma'(p), \Theta(\Gamma)) \langle \Theta'(\Gamma), \gamma \rangle dp. \end{aligned}$$

According to Theorem 1, the Gâteaux derivative of $\Theta(\Gamma)$ in the direction γ is given by:

$$\langle \Theta'(\Gamma), \gamma \rangle = - \int_0^1 L(\Gamma(p)) q(p) dp.$$

Putting all terms together in (13), we find the following expression for the derivative:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Phi'(\Gamma), \gamma \rangle = & - \int_0^1 f(\Gamma(p), \Psi(\Gamma)) q(p) dp \\ & - \int_0^1 \varphi_{\Psi}(\Gamma(p), \Gamma'(p), \Psi(\Gamma)) dp \int_0^1 H(\Gamma(p), \Theta(\Gamma)) q(p) dp \\ & - \int_0^1 \varphi_{\Psi}(\Gamma(p), \Gamma'(p), \Psi(\Gamma)) dp \int_0^1 \psi_{\Theta}(\Gamma(p), \Gamma'(p), \Theta(\Gamma)) dp \int_0^1 L(\Gamma(p)) q(p) dp \end{aligned}$$

Using Propositions 5 and 6, we find that:

$$\int_0^1 \varphi_{\Psi}(\Gamma(p), \Gamma'(p), \Psi(\Gamma)) dp = \int_{\Omega} f_G(\mathbf{x}, G(\Omega)) d\mathbf{x} \stackrel{def}{=} A$$

Similarly, using Propositions 4 and 5, we obtain

$$\int_0^1 \psi_{\Theta}(\Gamma(p), \Gamma'(p), \Theta(\Gamma)) dp = \int_{\Omega} H_K(\mathbf{x}, K(\Omega)) d\mathbf{x} \stackrel{def}{=} B$$

The equation of the derivative is obtained:

$$\langle \Phi'(\Gamma), \gamma \rangle = - \int_0^1 [f(\Gamma(p), \Psi(\Gamma)) + A H(\Gamma(p), \Theta(\Gamma)) + A B L(\Gamma(p))] q(p) dp.$$

□

The Euler-Lagrange equations associated with the Gâteaux derivative are given by

$$- [f(\Gamma(p), \Psi(\Gamma)) + A H(\Gamma(p), \Theta(\Gamma)) + A B L(\Gamma(p))] \Gamma'^{\perp} = 0$$

Note again that the intermediate functions u , v and w do not appear in this expression.

We can now state the general theorem for $m > 1$ and $l_i \geq 1$:

Theorem 3 *The Gâteaux derivative in the direction γ of the functional J defined in (3) is*

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Phi'(\Gamma), \gamma \rangle = & - \int_0^1 \left(f(\Gamma(p), G_1(\Gamma), \dots, G_m(\Gamma)) \right. \\ & + \sum_{i=1}^m A_i H_i(\Gamma(p), K_{i1}(\Gamma), \dots, K_{il_i}(\Gamma)) \\ & \left. + \sum_{i=1}^m A_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^{l_i} B_{ij} L_{ij}(\Gamma(p)) \right) \right) (\Gamma'^{\perp}(p) \cdot \gamma(p)) dp \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$A_i = \int_{\Omega} f_{G_i}(x, G_1(\Omega), \dots, G_m(\Omega)) dx \quad i = 1..m$$

$$\text{and } B_{ij} = \int_{\Omega} H_{iK_{ij}}(x, K_{i1}(\Omega), \dots, K_{il_i}(\Omega)) dx \quad i = 1..m \quad j = 1..l_i$$

4.2.3 Construction of an optimal velocity vector for the evolution of an active contour

In the general case, according to Theorem 3, the steepest gradient descent method yields the following evolution equation for the active contour:

$$\frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial \tau} = \left[f(\Gamma) + \sum_{i=1}^m A_i H_i(\Gamma) + \sum_{i=1}^m A_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^{l_i} B_{ij} L_{ij}(\Gamma) \right) \right] \mathbf{N} \quad (14)$$

with $\Gamma(\tau = 0) = \Gamma_0$. Compared with equation (10), some additional terms appear that come from the region dependency of the descriptors.

5 Computation of the derivative using shape derivation tools or “How to keep a region formulation”

In the previous part, region functionals were first transformed into boundary functionals for the computation of the derivative. This step is neither natural nor straightforward. Therefore, we propose another solution based on shape derivation tools [42, 16]. The region formulation is maintained for the computation and this provides a suitable way for obtaining the derivative of the criterion and the evolution equation of an active contour.

We perform three main steps:

1. Introduction of a dynamic scheme: Since the set of all image regions is not a vector space, it is difficult to compute the derivative of the criterion with respect to the domain Ω . To circumvent this problem, we apply a family of transformations T_τ , indexed by a real parameter $\tau \geq 0$, to Ω and we note $\Omega(\tau) = T_\tau(\Omega)$. The region functional becomes a function of τ , $J(\tau) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} J(\Omega(\tau))$.
2. Derivation of the criterion based on shape derivation principles:
The error criterion $J(\tau)$ is then derived with respect to τ using shape derivation principles.
3. Computation of the evolution equation from the derivative:
From the derivative, we deduce the velocity field of the active contour that will make it evolve towards a local minimum of the error criterion.

5.1 Introduction of transformations

As it has already been pointed out, the optimization of the region functional (2) is difficult since the set of regular domains (regular open bounded sets) \mathcal{U} of \mathbb{R}^n does not have the structure of a vector space. Variations of a domain must then be defined in some way. Let us consider a reference domain $\Omega \in \mathcal{U}$ and the set $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$ of applications $T : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, which are at least as regular as homeomorphisms (i.e. one to one with T and T^{-1} continuous). We define

$$\hat{\mathcal{A}} = \{T \text{ one to one}, T, T^{-1} \in W^{1,\infty}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n)\}$$

where:

$$W^{1,\infty}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n) = \{T : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \text{ such that } T \in L^\infty(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n) \text{ and} \\ \partial_i T \in L^\infty(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n), i = 1, \dots, n\}$$

Given a shape function $F : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^+$, for $T \in \hat{\mathcal{A}}$, let us define $\hat{F}(T) = F(T(\Omega))$. The key point is that $W^{1,\infty}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n)$ is a Banach space. This allows us to define the notion of derivative with respect to the domain Ω as follows:

Definition 1 *F is Gâteaux differentiable with respect to Ω if and only if \hat{F} is Gâteaux differentiable with respect to T .*

In order to compute Gâteaux derivatives with respect to T we introduce a family of deformation $(T(\tau))_{\tau \geq 0}$ such that $T(\tau) \in \hat{\mathcal{A}}$ for $\tau \geq 0$, $T(0) = Id$, and $T(\cdot) \in C^1([0, A]; W^{1,\infty}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n))$, $A > 0$. From a practical point of view, there are many ways to construct such a family. The most famous one is the Hadamard deformation [21].

For a point $\mathbf{x} \in \Omega$, we note:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}(\tau) = T(\tau, \mathbf{x}) & \quad \text{with} \quad T(0, \mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x} \\ \Omega(\tau) = T(\tau, \Omega) & \quad \text{with} \quad T(0, \Omega) = \Omega \end{aligned}$$

Let us now define the velocity vector field \mathbf{V} corresponding to $T(\tau)$ as

$$\mathbf{V}(\tau, \mathbf{x}) = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \tau}(\tau, \mathbf{x}) \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \in \Omega \quad \forall \tau \geq 0$$

5.2 Computation of the derivative using shape derivation tools

We now introduce three main definitions:

Definition 2 *The Gâteaux derivative of $J(\Omega) = \int_{\Omega} f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) dx$ in the direction of \mathbf{V} , noted $\langle J'(\Omega), \mathbf{V} \rangle$, is equal to:*

$$\langle J'(\Omega), \mathbf{V} \rangle = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \frac{J(\Omega(\tau)) - J(\Omega)}{\tau}$$

Definition 3 The material derivative of $f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega)$, noted $f_m(\mathbf{x}, \Omega, \mathbf{V})$, is equal to:

$$f_m(\mathbf{x}, \Omega, \mathbf{V}) = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\mathbf{x}(\tau), \Omega(\tau)) - f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega)}{\tau}$$

Definition 4 The shape derivative of $f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega)$, noted $f_s(\mathbf{x}, \Omega, \mathbf{V})$, is equal to:

$$f_s(\mathbf{x}, \Omega, \mathbf{V}) = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega(\tau)) - f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega)}{\tau}$$

5.2.1 Relation between the Gâteaux derivative and the shape derivative

The following theorem gives a relation between the Gâteaux derivative and the shape derivative for the region functional (2). The proof can be found in [42, 16], we provide an elementary one here for completeness.

Theorem 4 The Gâteaux derivative of the functional $J(\Omega) = \int_{\Omega} f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) d\mathbf{x}$ in the direction of \mathbf{V} is the following:

$$\langle J'(\Omega), \mathbf{V} \rangle = \int_{\Omega} f_s(\mathbf{x}, \Omega, \mathbf{V}) d\mathbf{x} - \int_{\partial\Omega} f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) (\mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{x})) da(\mathbf{x})$$

where \mathbf{N} is the unit inward normal to $\partial\Omega$ and da its area element.

Proof : As far as the computation of the derivative is concerned, only small deformations are relevant and we thus consider a first order Taylor expansion of the transformation:

$$\begin{aligned} T(\tau, \mathbf{x}) &= T(0, \mathbf{x}) + \tau \frac{\partial T}{\partial \tau}(0, \mathbf{x}) \\ &= \mathbf{x} + \tau \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}), \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \tau}(0, \mathbf{x})$.

We obtain the following expressions for the material and the shape derivatives:

$$\begin{aligned} f_m(\mathbf{x}, \Omega, \mathbf{V}) &= \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\mathbf{x} + \tau \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}), \Omega + \tau \mathbf{V}) - f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega)}{\tau} \\ f_s(\mathbf{x}, \Omega, \mathbf{V}) &= \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega + \tau \mathbf{V}) - f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega)}{\tau} \end{aligned}$$

If we assume that $\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \nabla f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega + \tau \mathbf{V}) = \nabla f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega)$ we can write

$$f_m(\mathbf{x}, \Omega, \mathbf{V}) = f_s(\mathbf{x}, \Omega, \mathbf{V}) + \nabla f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) \cdot \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}) \quad (15)$$

We are now ready for the computation of the Gâteaux derivative of $J(\Omega)$ in the direction of \mathbf{V} . We have:

$$\frac{J(\Omega(\tau)) - J(\Omega)}{\tau} = \frac{1}{\tau} \left[\int_{\Omega(\tau)} f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega(\tau)) d\mathbf{x} - \int_{\Omega} f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) d\mathbf{x} \right] \quad (16)$$

In the first integral, we make the change of variable $\mathbf{x} \rightarrow \mathbf{x} + \tau \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x})$ which yields:

$$\int_{\Omega(\tau)} f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega(\tau)) d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\Omega} f(\mathbf{x} + \tau \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}), \Omega + \tau \mathbf{V}) |\det J_{\tau}(\mathbf{x})| d\mathbf{x},$$

where $J_{\tau}(\mathbf{x})$ is the Jacobian matrix:

$$J_{\tau}(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \tau \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \tau \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \tau \frac{\partial V_n}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & 1 + \tau \frac{\partial V_n}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix},$$

$\mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}) = [V_1(\mathbf{x}), \dots, V_n(\mathbf{x})]^T$, and $\mathbf{x} = [x_1, \dots, x_n]^T$. It follows that

$$\det J_{\tau}(\mathbf{x}) = 1 + \tau \operatorname{div}(\mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x})) + o(\tau)$$

This shows that, if τ is small enough, $\det J_{\tau}(\mathbf{x}) > 0$ and

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \frac{\det J_{\tau}(\mathbf{x}) - 1}{\tau} = \operatorname{div}(\mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}))$$

The equation (16) can now be rewritten

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{J(\Omega(\tau)) - J(\Omega)}{\tau} &= \int_{\Omega} \frac{f(\mathbf{x} + \tau \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}), \Omega + \tau \mathbf{V}) - f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega)}{\tau} \det(J_{\tau}(\mathbf{x})) d\mathbf{x} - \\ &\quad \int_{\Omega} f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) \frac{\det(J_{\tau}(\mathbf{x})) - 1}{\tau} d\mathbf{x} \stackrel{def}{=} I_1 - I_2. \end{aligned}$$

If τ goes to 0, using (15) and Definitions (3,4), we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} I_1 &= \int_{\Omega} f_m(\mathbf{x}, \Omega, \mathbf{V}) d\mathbf{x} \\ &= \int_{\Omega} f_s(\mathbf{x}, \Omega, \mathbf{V}) d\mathbf{x} + \int_{\Omega} \nabla f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) \cdot \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \\ \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} I_2 &= \int_{\Omega} f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) \operatorname{div}(\mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x})) d\mathbf{x} \end{aligned}$$

We find that the Gâteaux derivative is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \langle J'(\Omega), \mathbf{V} \rangle &= \int_{\Omega} f_s(\mathbf{x}, \Omega, \mathbf{V}) d\mathbf{x} + \int_{\Omega} (\nabla f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) \cdot \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}) + f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) \operatorname{div}(\mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}))) d\mathbf{x} = \\ &\quad \int_{\Omega} f_s(\mathbf{x}, \Omega, \mathbf{V}) d\mathbf{x} + \int_{\Omega} \operatorname{div}(f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega) \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x})) d\mathbf{x} \quad (17) \end{aligned}$$

Applying the Green-Riemann theorem in (17), we finally obtain:

$$\langle J'(\Omega), \mathbf{V} \rangle = \int_{\Omega} f_s(\mathbf{x}, \Omega, \mathbf{V}) d\mathbf{x} - \int_{\partial\Omega} f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega)(\mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{x})) d\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x})$$

where \mathbf{N} is the unit inward normal to $\partial\Omega$.

□

Note that Theorem 4 provides a necessary condition for a domain $\hat{\Omega}$ to be an extremum of $J(\Omega)$:

$$\int_{\hat{\Omega}} f_s(\mathbf{x}, \hat{\Omega}, \mathbf{V}) d\mathbf{x} - \int_{\partial\hat{\Omega}} f(\mathbf{x}, \hat{\Omega})(\mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{x})) d\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x}) = 0 \quad \forall \mathbf{V}.$$

5.3 Construction of the velocity vector of the active contour from the Gâteaux derivative

We now make good use of the previous tools to derive the velocity vector of the active contour for the same functionals as those which were considered in section 5. As expected we find the same results but in a way which, we feel, is more natural since we do not have to turn a region integral into a boundary one, and simpler. The evolving region boundary $\partial\Omega$, noted Γ , is modeled as an active contour: the user defines an initial curve $\Gamma_0 = \partial\Omega_0$ that evolves towards a local minimum of the region functional (2) according to a PDE that we will now derive.

5.3.1 Region-independent features

We first consider the simple case where the function f does not depend on Ω , i.e. $f = f(\mathbf{x})$. In that case, the shape derivative f_s is equal to zero and the Gâteaux derivative of J is simply (Theorem 4):

$$\langle J'(\Omega), \mathbf{V} \rangle = - \int_{\partial\Omega} f(\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{x})) d\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x})$$

This leads to the following evolution equation for region-independent descriptors:

$$\frac{\partial\Gamma}{\partial\tau} = f\mathbf{N}$$

with $\Gamma(\tau = 0) = \Gamma_0$.

We notice that, as expected, the evolution equation is the same as (10) in section 4.

5.3.2 General case

Let us now tackle the same general case as in section 4.2, using the functional defined by equations (3)-(6). We similarly restrict the computation of the Gâteaux derivative of J to the case $m = 1$ and $l_i = 1$, state the result for $m > 1$ and $l_i \geq 1$, and drop the indexes.

Theorem 5 *The Gâteaux derivative in the direction of \mathbf{V} of the functional J defined in (11) is:*

$$\langle J'(\Omega), \mathbf{V} \rangle = - \int_{\Gamma} (A B L(\mathbf{x}) + A H(\mathbf{x}, K(\Omega)) + f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega)) (\mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{x})) d\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x})$$

where:

$$A = \int_{\Omega} f_G(x, G(\Omega)) d\mathbf{x} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \int_{\Omega} H_K(x, K(\Omega)) d\mathbf{x}$$

Proof : According to Theorem 4, we have:

$$\langle J'(\Omega), \mathbf{V} \rangle = \int_{\Omega} f_s d\mathbf{x} - \int_{\Gamma} f (\mathbf{V} \cdot \mathbf{N}) d\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x})$$

Let us first compute the shape derivative of f . From the chain rule we get:

$$f_s(\mathbf{x}, \Omega, \mathbf{V}) = f_G(\mathbf{x}, G) \langle G'(\Omega), \mathbf{V} \rangle, \tag{18}$$

where f_G denotes the partial derivative of the function f with respect to its second argument.

Next we compute the Gâteaux derivative of G in the direction of \mathbf{V} . We apply again Theorem 4, and we get:

$$\langle G'(\Omega), \mathbf{V} \rangle = \int_{\Omega} H_s d\mathbf{x} - \int_{\Gamma} H (\mathbf{V} \cdot \mathbf{N}) d\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x}).$$

Plugging this into (18), we obtain:

$$\int_{\Omega} f_s d\mathbf{x} = A \left(\int_{\Omega} H_s d\mathbf{x} - \int_{\Gamma} H (\mathbf{V} \cdot \mathbf{N}) d\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x}) \right),$$

where:

$$A = \int_{\Omega} f_G(\mathbf{x}, G(\Omega)) d\mathbf{x}.$$

We also compute the shape derivative of H through Theorem 4:

$$H_s(\mathbf{x}, \Omega, \mathbf{V}) = H_K(\mathbf{x}, K) \langle K'(\Omega), \mathbf{V} \rangle$$

We continue with the Gâteaux derivative of K in the direction of \mathbf{V} :

$$\langle K'(\Omega), \mathbf{V} \rangle = \int_{\Omega} L_s \, d\mathbf{x} - \int_{\Gamma} L(\mathbf{x})(V(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{x})) \, d\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x})$$

Since L does not depend on Ω , we obtain $L_s = 0$ and we are done.

Putting all terms together, we obtain the complete expression of the Gâteaux derivative of J :

$$\langle J'(\Omega), \mathbf{V} \rangle = - \int_{\Gamma} (A B L(\mathbf{x}) + A H(\mathbf{x}, K(\Omega)) + f(\mathbf{x}, \Omega)) (\mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{x})) \, d\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x}),$$

with $B = \int_{\Omega} H_K(\mathbf{x}, K) \, d\mathbf{x}$. \square

The general case follows easily and is stated in the

Theorem 6 *The Gâteaux derivative in the direction of \mathbf{V} of the functional J defined in (3) is:*

$$\langle J'(\Omega), \mathbf{V} \rangle = - \int_{\Gamma} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m A_i \sum_{j=1}^{l_i} (B_{ij} L_{ij}(\mathbf{x})) + \sum_{i=1}^m (A_i H_i) + f \right) (\mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{x})) \, d\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x}).$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} A_i &= \int_{\Omega} f_{G_i}(x, G_1(\Omega), \dots, G_m(\Omega)) \, d\mathbf{x} \quad i = 1..m \\ \text{and } B_{ij} &= \int_{\Omega} H_{iK_{ij}}(x, K_{i1}(\Omega), \dots, K_{il_i}(\Omega)) \, d\mathbf{x} \quad i = 1..m \quad j = 1..l_i \end{aligned}$$

From the Gâteaux derivative of J , we deduce the corresponding evolution equation:

$$\frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial \tau} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^m A_i \sum_{j=1}^{l_i} (B_{ij} L_{ij}) + \sum_{i=1}^m (A_i H_i) + f \right) \mathbf{N}, \quad (19)$$

which, as expected, is identical with equation (14) in section 4.2. As far as the final result is concerned, the two methods of computation are equivalent.

5.4 Application

Let us now apply this method to the first example in section 2.3. The function f is given by (7). The corresponding functions G_i , H_i are given in section 2.3. We need the terms $A_j, j = 1, 2$:

$$\begin{cases} A_1 &= - \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{G_2} \varrho' \left(I(\mathbf{x}) - \frac{G_1}{G_2} \right) \, d\mathbf{x} = \frac{-1}{|\Omega|} \int_{\Omega} \varrho'(I - \mu_{\Omega}) \, d\mathbf{x} \\ A_2 &= \int_{\Omega} \frac{G_1}{(G_2)^2} \varrho' \left(I(\mathbf{x}) - \frac{G_1}{G_2} \right) \, d\mathbf{x} = \frac{\mu_{\Omega}}{|\Omega|} \int_{\Omega} \varrho'(I - \mu_{\Omega}) \, d\mathbf{x} \end{cases}$$

Since the terms H_i are not region-dependent, the terms B_{ij} are equal to zero. The velocity vector of the active contour is then the following:

$$\frac{\partial \Gamma(\tau)}{\partial \tau} = \left[f(\mathbf{x}) - \frac{(I - \mu_\Omega)}{|\Omega|} \int_{\Omega} \varrho'(I - \mu_\Omega) d\mathbf{x} \right] \mathbf{N}$$

In this example, the additional term coming from the region dependency of f is equal to $\frac{(I - \mu_\Omega)}{|\Omega|} \int_{\Omega} \varrho'(I - \mu_\Omega) d\mathbf{x}$. Note that in the particular case of $\varrho(r) = r^2$, this additional term is equal to zero [6, 7, 14, 15]. However in the general case, the additional term is not nul.

Let us apply this method to the second example in section 2.4. The function f is a function of the variance given by (8). The corresponding functions G_i , H_i , K_{ij} and L_{ij} are also given in section 2.4. We need the terms $A_j, j = 1, 2$:

$$\begin{cases} A_1 &= \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{G_2} \varrho' \left(\frac{G_1}{G_2} \right) d\mathbf{x} = \varrho'(\sigma_\Omega^2) \\ A_2 &= - \int_{\Omega} \frac{G_1}{(G_2)^2} \varrho' \left(\frac{G_1}{G_2} \right) d\mathbf{x} = -\sigma_\Omega^2 \varrho'(\sigma_\Omega^2) \end{cases}$$

The terms B_{ij} are given by:

$$\begin{cases} B_{11} = \int_{\Omega} H_{1K_{11}}(x, K_{11}, K_{12}) = -2 \frac{1}{|\Omega|} \int_{\Omega} (I(\mathbf{x}) - \mu_\Omega) d\mathbf{x} = 0 \\ B_{12} = \int_{\Omega} H_{1K_{12}}(x, K_{11}, K_{12}) = 2 \frac{\mu_\Omega}{|\Omega|} \int_{\Omega} (I(\mathbf{x}) - \mu_\Omega) d\mathbf{x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

We can then compute the velocity vector of the active contour from (19) and we find:

$$\frac{\partial \Gamma(\tau)}{\partial \tau} = \left[f(\mathbf{x}) + \varrho'(\sigma_\Omega^2) \left((I(\mathbf{x}) - \mu_\Omega)^2 - \sigma_\Omega^2 \right) \right] \mathbf{N}$$

In this simple example, we notice that the dependency of the function on the region induces an additional term in the evolution equation compared with the evolution equation obtained in the case where the function is region independent (equation (10)). This additional term is $\varrho'(\sigma_\Omega^2) \left((I(\mathbf{x}) - \mu_\Omega)^2 - \sigma_\Omega^2 \right)$. It must be included in order to reach a true minimum of the criterion as proved in [27].

6 Matching histograms

A natural way of generalizing the use of statistical image features such as the mean and the variance of the intensity for image segmentation is to consider the full probability distribution of the feature of interest within the region, e.g. intensity, color, texture, etc. . . It turns out that in attempting to do so, one is naturally led to extend the criterion (3) to the case where the function f depends on a *continuous* family of region criteria. Consider a function

$\mathbf{h} : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ which describes the feature of interest. Suppose we have learnt the probability density function (pdf) of the feature \mathbf{h} within the image region of interest, and let $q(\boldsymbol{\alpha})$ be this pdf. Given a region Ω , we can estimate the pdf of the feature \mathbf{h} through the use of the Parzen method [18]: let $p : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ be the Parzen window, a smooth positive function whose integral is equal to 1. For the sake of simplicity but without loss of generality, we assume that p is an m -dimensional Gaussian with 0-mean and variance σ^2 , we note

$$p(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = g_\sigma(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^2)^{m/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{|\boldsymbol{\alpha}|^2}{2\sigma^2}\right),$$

and we define

$$\hat{q}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega) = \frac{1}{K(\Omega)} \int_{\Omega} g_\sigma(\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}) - \boldsymbol{\alpha}) d\mathbf{x},$$

where $\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x})$ is the value of the feature of interest at the point \mathbf{x} of Ω and K is a normalizing constant, in general depending of Ω , such that:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^m} \hat{q}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega) d\boldsymbol{\alpha} = 1.$$

Therefore

$$K(\Omega) = \int_{\Omega} \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} g_\sigma(\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}) - \boldsymbol{\alpha}) d\boldsymbol{\alpha} d\mathbf{x} = |\Omega|$$

We next assume that we have a function $\varphi : \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ which allows us to compare two pdfs. This function is small if the pdfs are similar and large otherwise. It allows us to introduce the following functional which represents the "distance" between the two histograms:

$$D(\Omega) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} \varphi(\hat{q}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega), \boldsymbol{\alpha}) d\boldsymbol{\alpha} \quad (20)$$

The distance can be the square of the L^2 norm when

$$\varphi(\hat{q}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega), \boldsymbol{\alpha}) = (\hat{q}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega) - q(\boldsymbol{\alpha}))^2,$$

or the commonly used Kullback-Leibler divergence when

$$\varphi(\hat{q}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega), \boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{2} \left(q(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) \log \frac{q(\boldsymbol{\alpha})}{\hat{q}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega)} + \hat{q}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega) \log \frac{\hat{q}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega)}{q(\boldsymbol{\alpha})} \right),$$

or the non symmetric chi-2 distance when

$$\varphi(\hat{q}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega), \boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \frac{(\hat{q}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega) - q(\boldsymbol{\alpha}))^2}{q(\boldsymbol{\alpha})}.$$

A further generalization of the previous case is to consider second order histograms which describe the probability of having the value $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1$ at pixel \mathbf{x} and the value $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$ at pixel

$\mathbf{x} + \boldsymbol{\delta}$, where $\boldsymbol{\delta}$ is a fixed (usually small) vector of \mathbf{R}^n . This has been used very much in computer vision for analysing textures [22, 23]. The corresponding pdf, noted $q_{\boldsymbol{\delta}}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2)$ can be estimated with the same Parzen window technique. We define

$$\hat{q}_{\boldsymbol{\delta}}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \Omega) = \frac{1}{K_{\boldsymbol{\delta}}(\Omega)} \int_{\Omega} g_{\sigma}(\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}) - \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1) g_{\sigma}(\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x} + \boldsymbol{\delta}) - \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2) d\mathbf{x},$$

The normalizing constant $K_{\boldsymbol{\delta}}(\Omega)$ is given by

$$K_{\boldsymbol{\delta}}(\Omega) = \int_{\Omega} \int_{\mathbf{R}^m \times \mathbf{R}^m} g_{\sigma}(\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}) - \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1) g_{\sigma}(\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x} + \boldsymbol{\delta}) - \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2) d\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 d\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 d\mathbf{x} = |\Omega|.$$

We therefore define

$$D_{\boldsymbol{\delta}}(\Omega) = \int_{\mathbf{R}^m \times \mathbf{R}^m} \varphi(\hat{q}_{\boldsymbol{\delta}}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \Omega), \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2) d\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 d\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 \quad (21)$$

Using the tools developed in section 5, we compute the Gâteaux derivative of the functional D . We have the

Theorem 7 *The Gâteaux derivative in the direction \mathbf{V} of the functional D defined in (20) is:*

$$\langle D'(\Omega), \mathbf{V} \rangle = -\frac{1}{|\Omega|} \int_{\Gamma} \left(\partial_1 \varphi(\hat{q}(\cdot, \cdot)) * g_{\sigma}(\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x})) - C(\Omega) \right) (\mathbf{V} \cdot \mathbf{N}) d\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x}),$$

where $C(\Omega) = \int_{\mathbf{R}^m} \partial_1 \varphi(\hat{q}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega), \boldsymbol{\alpha}) \hat{q}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega) d\boldsymbol{\alpha}$.

Proof : By definition of D we have

$$\langle D'(\Omega), \mathbf{V} \rangle = \int_{\mathbf{R}^m} \langle (\varphi(\hat{q}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega), \boldsymbol{\alpha}))', \mathbf{V} \rangle d\boldsymbol{\alpha}$$

Let us compute the Gâteaux derivative of $\varphi(\hat{q}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega))$. We define:

$$\varphi(\hat{q}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega), \boldsymbol{\alpha}) = f(G_1(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega), G_2(\Omega)) = \varphi\left(\frac{G_1(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega)}{G_2(\Omega)}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}\right),$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} G_1(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega) &= \int_{\Omega} g_{\sigma}(\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}) - \boldsymbol{\alpha}) d\mathbf{x} \quad \text{with} \quad H_1(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \mathbf{x}) = g_{\sigma}(\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}) - \boldsymbol{\alpha}) \\ G_2(\Omega) &= |\Omega| = \int_{\Omega} d\mathbf{x} \end{aligned}$$

We obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f', \mathbf{V} \rangle &= f_{G_1} \langle G_1', \mathbf{V} \rangle + f_{G_2} \langle G_2', \mathbf{V} \rangle = \\ &= \frac{\partial_1 \varphi(\hat{q}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega), \boldsymbol{\alpha})}{|\Omega|} (\langle G_1', \mathbf{V} \rangle - \hat{q}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega) \langle G_2', \mathbf{V} \rangle), \end{aligned}$$

and, using Theorem 4:

$$\langle f', \mathbf{V} \rangle = -\frac{\partial_1 \varphi(\hat{q}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega), \boldsymbol{\alpha})}{|\Omega|} \int_{\Gamma} (g_{\sigma}(\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}) - \boldsymbol{\alpha}) - \hat{q}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega)) (\mathbf{V} \cdot \mathbf{N}) d\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x})$$

Plugging this result into the expression of $\langle D'(\Omega), \mathbf{V} \rangle$ and swapping the order of integration, we obtain

$$\langle D'(\Omega), \mathbf{V} \rangle = -\frac{1}{|\Omega|} \int_{\Gamma} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^m} g_{\sigma}(\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}) - \boldsymbol{\alpha}) \partial_1 \varphi(\hat{q}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega), \boldsymbol{\alpha}) d\boldsymbol{\alpha} - \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} \partial_1 \varphi(\hat{q}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega), \boldsymbol{\alpha}) \hat{q}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega) d\boldsymbol{\alpha} \right) (\mathbf{V} \cdot \mathbf{N}) d\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x})$$

The first integral on the right-hand side is the convolution $\partial_1 \varphi(\hat{q}(\cdot), \cdot) * g_{\sigma}$ of the function $\partial_1 \varphi(\hat{q}(\cdot), \cdot) : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with the function g_{σ} . The final result is

$$\langle D'(\Omega), \mathbf{V} \rangle = -\frac{1}{|\Omega|} \int_{\Gamma} \left(\partial_1 \varphi(\hat{q}(\cdot), \cdot) * g_{\sigma}(\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x})) - C(\Omega) \right) (\mathbf{V} \cdot \mathbf{N}) d\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x}),$$

where $C(\Omega) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} \partial_1 \varphi(\hat{q}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega), \boldsymbol{\alpha}) \hat{q}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega) d\boldsymbol{\alpha}$. \square

This solves the question of first-order histograms. For second-order histograms we have the

Theorem 8 *The Gâteaux derivative in the direction \mathbf{V} of the functional D_{δ} defined in (21) is:*

$$\langle D'_{\delta}(\Omega), \mathbf{V} \rangle = -\frac{1}{|\Omega|} \int_{\Gamma} \left(\partial_1 \varphi(\hat{q}_{\delta}(\cdot, \cdot), \cdot, \cdot) * (g_{\sigma} \otimes g_{\sigma})(\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x} + \boldsymbol{\delta})) - C_{\delta}(\Omega) \right) (\mathbf{V} \cdot \mathbf{N}) d\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x}),$$

where $C_{\delta}(\Omega) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^m} \partial_1 \varphi(\hat{q}_{\delta}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \Omega), \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2) \hat{q}_{\delta}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \Omega) d\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 d\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$,
and $g_{\sigma} \otimes g_{\sigma}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2) = g_{\sigma}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1) g_{\sigma}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2)$.

Proof : The proof is identical to that of Theorem 7. \square

7 Color histograms: segmentation of regions in video sequences

This work has been motivated by [11, 8] where the tracking algorithms take benefit of statistical color distributions. We propose here to use active contours in order to fit exactly the shape of the object to be segmented. We consider a video sequence where each frame

is represented by the color function $\mathbf{h} : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$. The color space used is (Y, H) where Y stands for the luminance and H for the hue¹. The goal is to segment a reference region, given in the previous image of the sequence, into the current one by minimizing the distance between the reference histogram q of the region in the previous image and the estimated histogram \hat{q} in the current frame. From an initial curve chosen by the user in the current frame, we want to make an active contour evolve towards the region in the current frame whose histogram is closest to the reference histogram of the previous frame.

As for the function φ , we choose $\varphi(r, \alpha) = (r - q(\alpha))^2/2$. Therefore

$$\varphi(\hat{q}(\alpha, \Omega), \alpha) = (\hat{q}(\alpha, \Omega) - q(\alpha))^2/2,$$

and $\partial_1 \varphi(r, \alpha) = r - q(\alpha)$.

In order to introduce a competition between the region of interest and the background region, we also consider the complement Ω^c of the region Ω of interest. They share the same boundary, Γ , but with normals pointing in opposite directions. We note q^c the reference histogram of Ω^c and we look for the region Ω which minimizes the following criterion ²

$$J(\Omega) = D(\Omega) + D(\Omega^c) + \lambda \int_{\Gamma} ds \quad (22)$$

In this criterion, the first two terms are region functionals while the last one is a boundary functionals. The last one minimizes the curve length and is a regularization term weighted by the positive parameter λ . We have of course:

$$\begin{aligned} D(\Omega) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \varphi(\hat{q}(\alpha, \Omega), \alpha) d\alpha \\ D(\Omega^c) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \varphi(\hat{q}(\alpha, \Omega^c), \alpha) d\alpha \end{aligned}$$

Computation of the Gâteaux derivative A straightforward application of Theorem 7 yields

$$\langle D'(\Omega), \mathbf{V} \rangle = -\frac{1}{|\Omega|} \int_{\Gamma} \left((\hat{q}(\cdot, \Omega) - q(\cdot)) * g_{\sigma}(\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x})) - C(\Omega) \right) (\mathbf{V} \cdot \mathbf{N}) ds,$$

with:

$$C(\Omega) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} (\hat{q}(\alpha, \Omega) - q(\alpha)) \hat{q}(\alpha, \Omega) d\alpha. \quad (23)$$

Similar results hold for Ω^c :

$$\langle D'(\Omega^c), \mathbf{V} \rangle = \frac{1}{|\Omega^c|} \int_{\Gamma} \left((\hat{q}(\cdot, \Omega^c) - q^c(\cdot)) * g_{\sigma}(\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x})) - C(\Omega^c) \right) (\mathbf{V} \cdot \mathbf{N}) ds,$$

¹We ignore the saturation to avoid the curse of dimensionality.

²The results are even better if we introduce the region area in the criterion by minimizing $D(\Omega)|\Omega| + D(\Omega^c)|\Omega^c| + \lambda \int_{\Gamma} ds$.

with:

$$C(\Omega^c) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} (\hat{q}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega^c) - q^c(\boldsymbol{\alpha})) \hat{q}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \Omega^c) d\boldsymbol{\alpha} . \quad (24)$$

Computation of the evolution equation of an active contour It is well known that the minimization of the curve length leads to the Euclidean curve shortening flow $\lambda\kappa$ [4, 29]. Then, from the previous derivatives, we can deduce the evolution of an active contour that will evolve towards a minimum of the criterion J_n defined in (22). We find the following evolution equation:

$$\frac{\partial \Gamma(\tau)}{\partial \tau} = F\mathbf{N} \quad (25)$$

with:

$$F = \lambda\kappa + \frac{1}{|\Omega|} \left((\hat{q}(\cdot, \Omega) - q(\cdot)) * g_\sigma(\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x})) - C(\Omega) \right) - \frac{1}{|\Omega^c|} \left((\hat{q}(\cdot, \Omega) - q^c(\cdot)) * g_\sigma(\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x})) - C(\Omega^c) \right)$$

where κ is the curvature of Γ and $C(\Omega)$, $C(\Omega^c)$ are given by equations (23) and (24), respectively.

7.1 Implementation

As far as the numerical implementation is concerned, we can either model the active contour with an explicit parameterization (Lagrangian formulation) or an implicit one (Eulerian formulation). See [17] for an interesting comparison between the two methods. Another interesting review may be found in [30].

Here, we use the level set method approach first proposed by Osher and Sethian [31] and applied to active contours in [3]. The key idea of the level set method is to introduce an auxiliary function $U(\mathbf{x}, \tau)$ such that $\Gamma(\tau)$ is the zero level set of U . The function U is often chosen to be the signed distance function of $\Gamma(\tau)$ which satisfies

$$\Gamma(\tau) = \{\mathbf{x} \mid U(\mathbf{x}, \tau) = 0\} \quad \text{and} \quad |\nabla U| = 1.$$

This Eulerian formulation presents several advantages [40]. First, the curve U may break or merge as the function U evolves, and topological changes are thus easily handled. Second, the evolving function $U(\mathbf{x}, \tau)$ always remains a function allowing efficient numerical schemes. Third, the geometric properties of the curve, like the curvature κ and the normal vector field \mathbf{N} , can be estimated directly from the level set function:

$$\kappa = \operatorname{div} \left(\frac{\nabla U}{|\nabla U|} \right) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{N} = -\frac{\nabla U}{|\nabla U|}.$$

The evolution equation (25) then becomes:

$$\frac{\partial U(\tau)}{\partial \tau} = F|\nabla U|. \quad (26)$$

The velocity function F is computed only on the curve $\Gamma(\tau)$ but we can extend its expression to the whole image domain Ω . To implement the level set method, solutions must be found to circumvent problems coming from the fact that the signed distance function U is not a solution of the PDE (26); see [20] for details. In our work, the function U is reinitialized so that it remains a distance function. Details on the reinitialization equation are provided in [1, 13].

In order to improve numerical efficiency, we compute the equation in a narrowband enclosing the 0 level of the level set function [40, 41]. We also use multiresolution techniques by making the active contour evolve first in a low resolution image. The final contour obtained for this reduced image is then used as an initial curve for the real size image. Another possibility for increasing efficiency would be the use of AOS schemes [43]

7.2 Experimental results

Experimental results have been obtained on the sequence “Erik” from the European group COST211. The region of interest is the face. We assume that it has been segmented in the first image as shown in Fig.1.a. The first two reference histograms are computed. These two histograms are represented in Fig.1.b using different colors for each of the two regions. The reference histogram for the face, q , is shown in red while the reference histogram for the background, q^c , is shown in green. For a given region Ω , and for a point $\alpha = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2]^T$, the function $\hat{q}(\alpha, \Omega)$ represents the probability to obtain $Y(\mathbf{x}) = \alpha_1$ and $H(\mathbf{x}) = \alpha_2$ for \mathbf{x} belonging to the region Ω .

Then, using the two reference histograms of the previous frame, we make the active contour evolve using equation (25) in the current frame. The initial curve is chosen to be a circle. The evolution of the active contour in the current frame is shown in Fig.2. We can notice that the final contour in Fig.2.b nicely describes the region of interest, and the face is accurately segmented³

8 Conclusion

In this article we have clarified the relationships between the boundary and region functionals that arise naturally in several image processing tasks. We have shown that one can go from one to the other by solving Poisson’s equation with Dirichlet conditions or Helmholtz’s equation with Neumann conditions.

³In order to obtain a better final segmentation, the histograms are sharpened by the function $\varphi : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ defined by $\varphi(x) = 1 - \exp(-c_1 * x)$, where c_1 is a positive constant. This amounts to replacing q and \hat{q} by $\varphi(q)$ and $\varphi(\hat{q})$ and renormalizing them so that they remain pdfs.

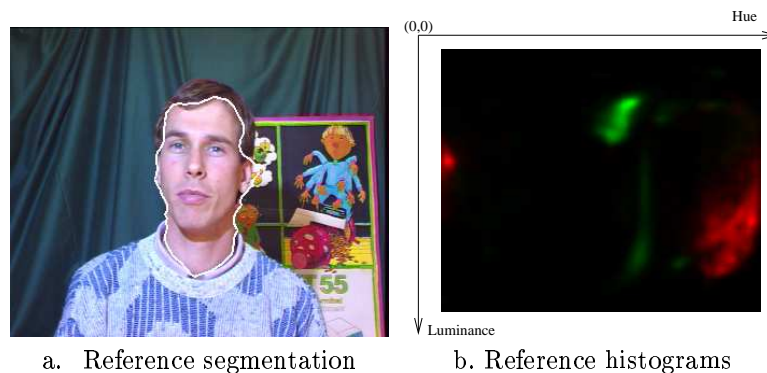


Figure 1: The reference segmentation of the previous frame (a) and the two reference histograms, q , in red for the face, and q^c in green for the background (b).

We have then concentrated on the problem of finding local minima of a large class of region functionals. By first transforming them into boundary functionals and applying methods from the calculus of variations we have computed the corresponding Gâteaux derivatives and constructed a velocity field on the region boundary. This field defines a PDE whose solution, for a given initial boundary, generates a one-parameter family of regions which, in practice, converges toward a local minimum of the functional. The problem of the existence and uniqueness of a solution to this PDE has not been addressed.

Changing our point of view, we have then re-derived the same equations in a simpler and more natural way, i.e. without going through the trouble of turning region integrals into boundary integrals; this is achieved by applying methods of shape derivation [42, 16].

We have then turned our attention to a new class of region-based functionals by considering histograms of image features. The shape derivation tools have allowed us to easily derive the velocity field that defines the evolution of the region boundary.

The final part of the paper has been devoted to an application of the previous methods to the problem of region segmentation with a given color histogram in a sequence of images. Our experimental results show that the technique has indeed some interesting potentials.

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Figure 2: Evolution of the active contour on the current frame number using the two reference histograms of the previous frame

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