

工學碩士 學位論文

Image Segmentation Based on the Fuzzy Clustering  
Algorithm using Average Intracluster Distance

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Algorithm using Average Intracluster Distance

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**Abstract**

Image segmentation is one of the important processes in the image information extraction for computer vision systems. The fuzzy clustering methods have been extensively used in the image segmentation because it extract feature information of the region. Most of fuzzy clustering methods have used the Fuzzy C-means(FCM) algorithm. This algorithm can be misclassified about the different size of cluster because the degree of membership depends on highly the distance between data and the centroids of the clusters.

This paper proposes a fuzzy clustering algorithm using the Average Intracluster Distance that classifies data uniformly without regard to the size of data sets. The Average Intracluster Distance take an average of the vector set belong to each cluster and increase in exact propotion to it's size and density. The experimental results demonstrate that the proposed approach has the good classication entropy and validity function.

# 1

[1-3]

(Spectrum analysis) ,  
(Relaxation) , (Thresholding) , (Clustering)

(a priori knowledge)

가

가

[4-6]

(Hard clustering) FCM(Fuzzy  
C-Means), PCM(Possibilistic C-Means)

가 가

가

, Bezdek<sup>[7]</sup>

FCM

. FCM

1

(Probabilistic constraint)

(Belonging)

(Compatibility)

. Raghu<sup>[8]</sup>

PCM

가 ,

FCM

가

가 .

PCM

Scale Space Filtering<sup>[9]</sup>

. FCM

가

가 .

가

[10]

가

Bezdek<sup>[11]</sup>

Xie, Beni<sup>[12]</sup>

[13-16]

2

FCM

3

4

FCM

5

(Homogeneous clusters)

2.1

(Similarity measure)

가 가

가

$x$   $z$

$$D = \|x - z\| \tag{2.1}$$

, , 가  
 ,  $x$   $m$  Mahalanobis

$$D = (x - m)' C^{-1} (x - m) \quad (2.2)$$

$C$  ,  $m$  ,  $x$

$$s(x, z) = \frac{x' z}{\|x\| \|z\|} \quad (2.3)$$

$z$ 가  $x$  (Nonmetric)  $x$ 가  $z$ 가

## 2.2

가 (Clustering criterion)  
( )

가

가

, 가

$$J = \sum_{j=1}^{N_c} \sum_{x \in S_j} \|\mathbf{x} - m_j\|^2 \quad (2.4)$$

,  $N_c$  ,  $S_j$   $j$   
 ,  $m_j$   $S_j$  .

$$m_j = \frac{1}{N_j} \sum_{x \in S_j} \mathbf{x} \quad (2.5)$$

(2.5)  $N_j$   $S_j$  .

(2.4)

가

2.3

$T$



가

가

$T$   
가

가

$N$

$$X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N\}$$

$$V = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k\}$$

$z_1$

가

$T$

$x_1$   $z_1$

$x_2$   $z_1$

$D_{21}$

가  $T$

$$z_2 = x_2$$

,

$z_1$

$x_2$

$z_2$

$D_{21} > T$

가

$x_3$

$z_1$

$z_2$

$D_{31}$   $D_{32}$

$D_{31}$

$D_{32}$ 가

$T$

$$z_3 = x_3$$

$x_3$

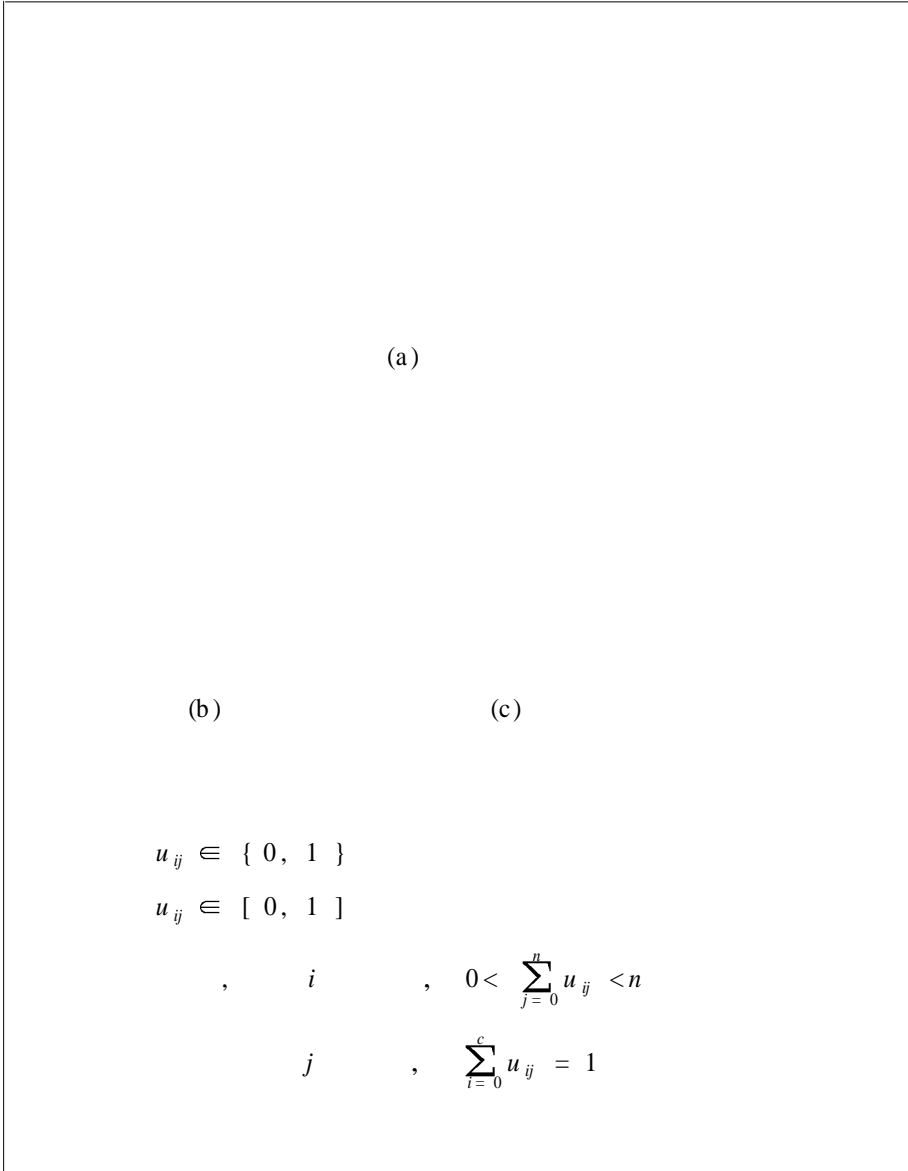
가

가

$T$

## 2.4 Fuzzy C-Means

가 . C-means . n  
 $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  X .  
 $x_j (1 \leq j \leq n)$  d ,  $X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$   
. c  
, j 가 i  
 $u_{ij}$  .  $u_{ij}$ 가 0 1 가  
, (fuzzy clustering) 0 1  
가 가 . 1 가 2가  
. 2.1  
. (a)  
, (b)  
0 1 . (c)  
0 1 가  
. 가  
Bezdek<sup>[7]</sup> FCM(Fuzzy  
C-Means) . (2.6)



2.1.

Fig. 2.1. Comparison between hard clustering and fuzzy clustering

$$J_m(U, V) = \sum_{i=1}^c \sum_{j=1}^n (u_{ij})^m \|x_j - v_i\|^2 \quad (2.6)$$

$$, \quad j \quad \sum_{i=1}^c u_{ij} = 1$$

$$u_{ij} = \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^c \left( \frac{d_{ij}}{d_{kj}} \right)^{\frac{2}{m-1}} \right\}^{-1} \quad (2.7)$$

$$, \quad d_{ij} = \|v_i - x_j\|, \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, c; j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$v_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n (u_{ij})^m x_j}{\sum_{j=1}^n (u_{ij})^m} \quad (2.8)$$

(2.8)  $v_i (1 \leq i \leq c)$   $i$   $, V = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_c\}$

$m \in [1, \infty)$

가  $, m = 1$  k-means  $,$

가  $. u_{ij} j$  가  $i$

$c \times n$   $U$

가  $. m = 1$   $i, j$

$v_i \neq x_j$  가  $(U, V)$ 가  $J_m$

가  $. FCM$  (2.7) (2.8)

$J_m$

FCM

1 : (c) 가 (m) .  
 (  $2 \leq c < n$  ,  $1 < m < \infty$  )

2 :

3 : . (  $l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$  )

$$v_i = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^n u_{ij}^{(l)m} x_k}{\sum_{j=0}^n u_{ij}^{(l)m}}$$

4 :

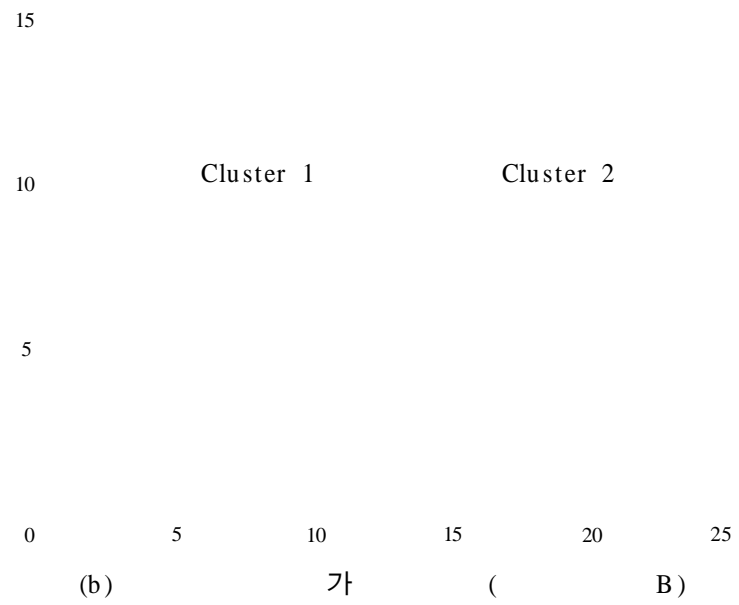
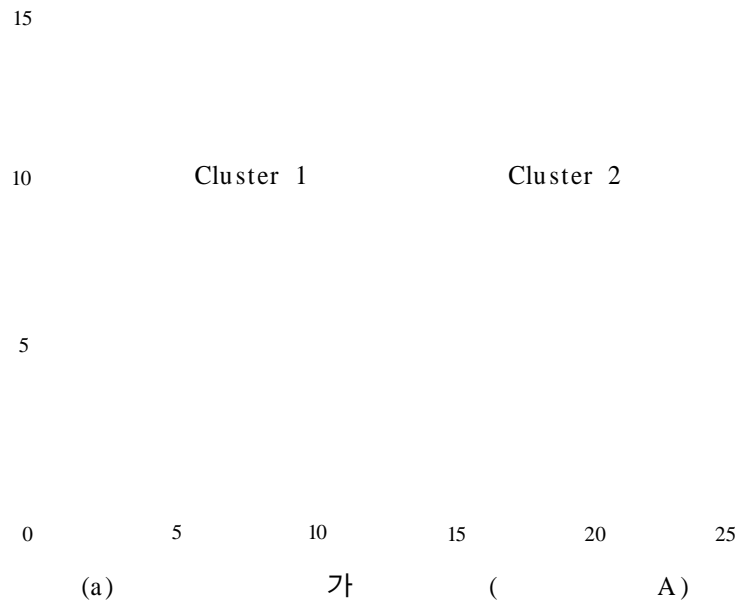
$$u_{ij}^{(l+1)} = \frac{1}{\sum_{k=1}^c \left( \frac{\|x_j - v_i\|}{\|x_j - v_k\|} \right)^{\frac{2}{(m-1)}}$$

5 : 가  $l$   
 1 가 3 .  
 $\|U(l) - U(l-1)\| < \delta$  ,  $\delta = 0.1$

FCM

가 . 2.2  
 2 .

A Cluster 1 Cluster 2 가 , B Cluster 1  
 . FCM  
 .  
 2.2 .  
 B FCM 가  
 . 2.1 2.2  
 .  
 가 가  
 가



2.2. 가

Fig. 2.2. Data sets with two clusters

2.1. 가 ( A)

Table 2.1. Membership grades belong to the each clusters of the boundary data(Data set A)

		Cluster 1 ( $u_{ij}$ )	Cluster 2 ( $u_{ij}$ )
( $x_j$ )	X (15,3)	0.3646	0.6354
	X (15,4)	0.3439	0.6561
	X (15,5)	0.3278	0.6723
	X (15,6)	0.3214	0.6786
	X (15,7)	0.3278	0.6722
	X (15,8)	0.3442	0.6558
	X (15,9)	0.3650	0.6350

2.2. 가 ( B)

Table 2.2. Membership grades belong to the each clusters of the boundary data(Data set B)

		Cluster 1 ( $u_{ij}$ )	Cluster 2 ( $u_{ij}$ )
( $x_j$ )	X (15,3)	0.5152	0.4839
	X (15,4)	0.5473	0.4527
	X (15,5)	0.5568	0.4432
	X (15,6)	0.5610	0.4390
	X (15,7)	0.5573	0.4426
	X (15,8)	0.5482	0.4518
	X (15,9)	0.5381	0.4619



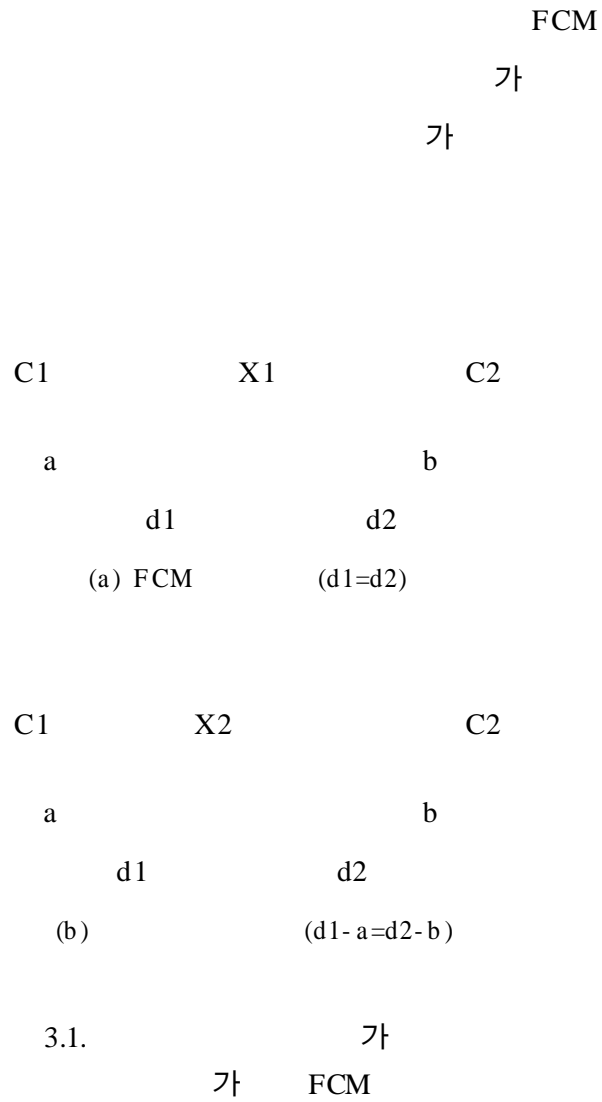


Fig. 3.1. FCM and proposed algorithm with the same membership grade in data sets with two clusters

가

3.1 C1 C2  
 , a b , d1  
 d2 , x1,  
 x2 가 3.1 FCM  
 x1 가  
 FCM

가

3.1

(3.1)

$$J_m(U, V) = \sum_{i=1}^c \sum_{j=1}^n (u_{ij})^m \|x_j - v_i\|^2 - \sum_{i=1}^c \eta_i \sum_{j=1}^n (u_{ij})^m \quad (3.1)$$

$$, \quad j \quad \sum_{i=1}^c u_{ij} = 1$$

$\eta_i$

가

$u_{ij}$

$$X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}, \quad V = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_c\}$$

$$U = [u_{ij}]$$

$c \times n$

$m$

가

$m$

가

$m \geq 1$

$i, j$

$v_i \neq x_j$

가

$J_m$

$(U, V)$

$$u_{ij} = \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^c \left( \frac{d_{ij} - \eta_i}{d_{kj} - \eta_k} \right)^{\frac{2}{(m-1)}} \right\}^{-1} \quad (3.2)$$

$$d_{ij} = \|v_i - x_j\|, \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, c; j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$v_i = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^n (u_{ij})^m x_j}{\sum_{j=0}^n (u_{ij})^m} \quad (3.3)$$

(3.2)

(3.3)

$J_m$

### 3.2

$\eta_i$  가 Krishnapuram<sup>[8]</sup>  $\eta_i$  (3.4) (3.5)

$$\eta_i = K \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n (u_{ij})^m d_{ij}^2}{\sum_{j=1}^n (u_{ij})^m} \quad (3.4)$$

$K$  1 가  $\eta_i$

$$\eta_i = \frac{\sum_{x_j \in (II)_\alpha} d_{ij}^2}{|(II)_\alpha|} \quad (3.5)$$

$\Pi_i$  가  $i$   $(II)_\alpha$   $\alpha$ -cut  $\alpha$   $i$  가 가  $d_{ij}$   $i$   $j$  (3.5)

$$(3.4) \quad \eta_i$$

### 3.3

$V$   $U$  .

1:  $(c)$  가  $(m)$  .

(  $2 \leq c < n$  ,  $1 < m < \infty$  )

2:  $c$   $U^{(0)}$  .

$$\sum_{i=1}^c u_{ij} = 1 , \quad 0 < \sum_{j=1}^n u_{ij} < n ; \quad 1 \leq i \leq c, 1 \leq j \leq n$$

3:  $v_i^{(l)}$  . (  $l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$  )

$$v_i^{(l)} = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^n u_{ij}^{(l)m} x_k}{\sum_{j=0}^n u_{ij}^{(l)m}}$$

4:  $\eta_i$  .

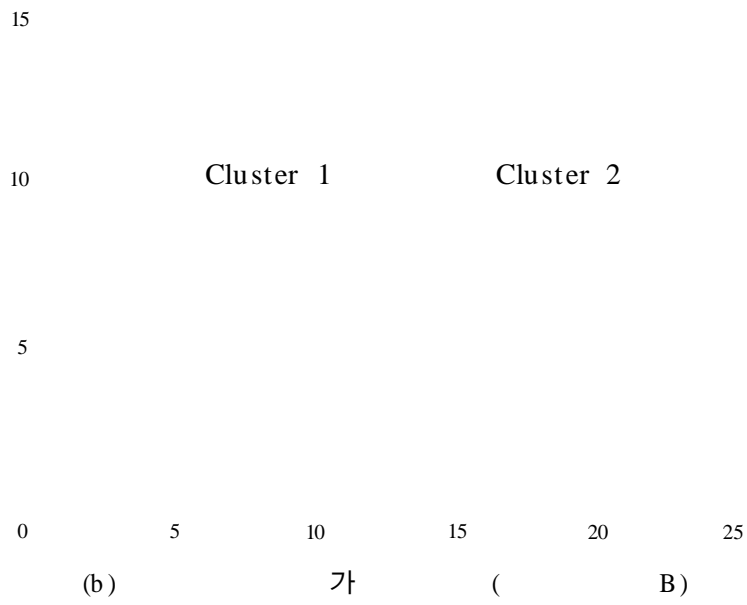
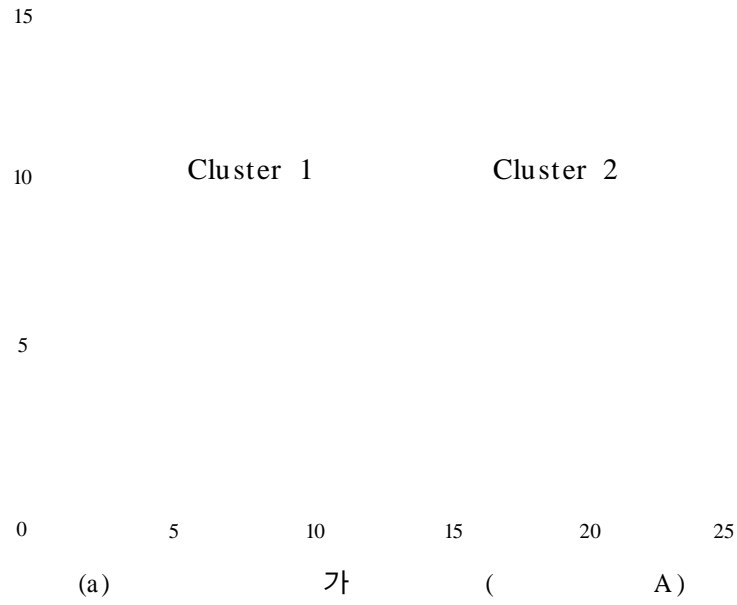
$$\eta_i = K \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n (u_{ij})^m d_{ij}^2}{\sum_{j=1}^n (u_{ij})^m}$$

5:  $c$   $U^{(l+1)}$  . ,  $\eta_i \neq d_{ij}$

6:  $\| U^{(l+1)} - U^{(l)} \| \leq \varepsilon$

3 .

가 FCM  
가 FCM  
3.2  
. FCM  
3.2 Cluster 1  
FCM  
3.1  
FCM Cluster 1  
가



### 3.2. 가

Fig. 3.2. Data sets with two clusters

3.1. 가 ( A)

Table 3.1. Membership grades belong to the each clusters of the boundary data(Data set A)

		Cluster 1 ( $u_{ij}$ )	Cluster 2 ( $u_{ij}$ )
( $x_j$ )	X (15,3)	0.3412	0.6588
	X (15,4)	0.3153	0.6847
	X (15,5)	0.2949	0.7051
	X (15,6)	0.2869	0.7131
	X (15,7)	0.2949	0.7051
	X (15,8)	0.3153	0.6847
	X (15,9)	0.3412	0.6588

3.2. 가 ( B)

Table 3.2. Membership grades belong to the each clusters of the boundary data(Data set B)

		Cluster 1 ( $u_{ij}$ )	Cluster 2 ( $u_{ij}$ )
( $x_j$ )	X (15,3)	0.4143	0.5857
	X (15,4)	0.3979	0.6021
	X (15,5)	0.3846	0.6154
	X (15,6)	0.3793	0.6207
	X (15,7)	0.3846	0.6154
	X (15,8)	0.3979	0.6021
	X (15,9)	0.4143	0.5857



4

가

100 × 100

가

가

C

가

FCM

가

가

(Classification Entropy)

(Compactness)

(Separation)

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

(4.1) Bezdek<sup>[11]</sup>

(CE) (4.2) Xie<sup>[12]</sup>

(S)

$$CE = - \frac{1}{k} [ \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^C \{ u_{mn}^i \log ( u_{mn}^i ) \} ] \quad (4.1)$$

$$S = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^c \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{n=1}^N (u_{mn}^i)^2 \|x_{mn} - v_i\|^2}{k \left[ \min_{i \neq j} (\|v_i - v_j\|) \right]} \quad (4.2)$$

$k$   $M \times N$ ,  $u_{mn}^i$

$$\frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^c \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{n=1}^N (u_{mn}^i)^2 \|x_{mn} - v_i\|^2 \quad (\text{Compactness})$$

$$\left( \min_{i \neq j} [\|v_i - v_j\|] \right) \quad (\text{Separation})$$

(Uniformity)

(Homogeneity)

#### 4.1

4.1 C 2 3 FCM

FCM

4.2

4.1 C

가 가

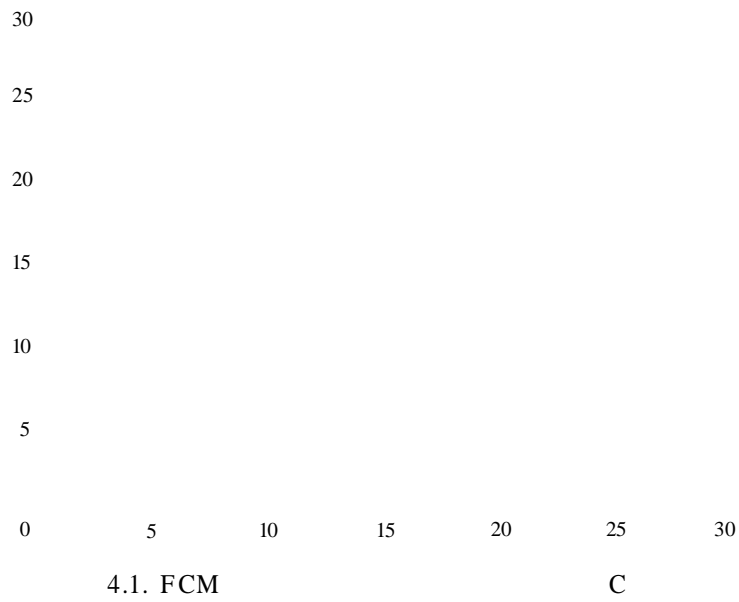


Fig. 4.1. The center of experimental data set C by FCM method

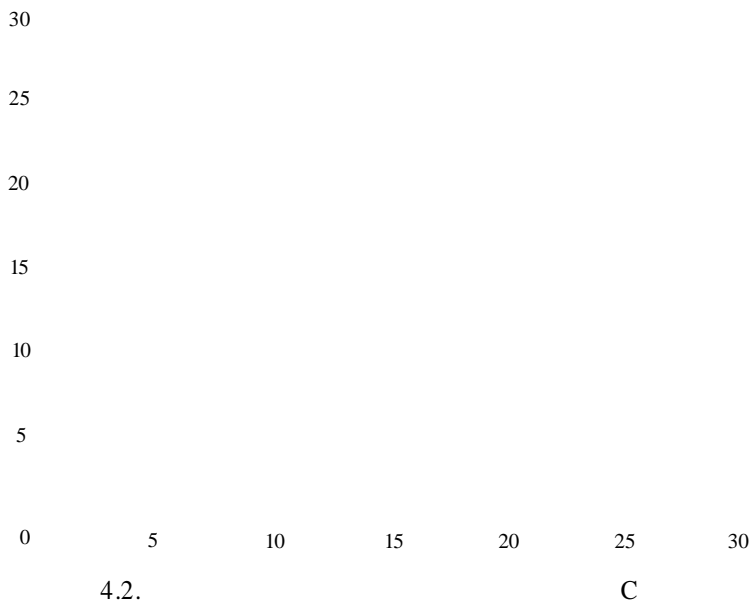


Fig. 4.2. The center of experimental data set C by the proposed method

4.1. ( C)

Table 4.1. Comparison of criteria for the each clusters(Data set C)

	FCM	
1	(6.0428,21.1668)	(6.0891,9.0729)
2	(16.9771,18.3205)	(6.4278,21.9989)
3	(20.9085,18.7888)	(20.1533,18.9993)
CE	0.2776	0.1913
S	0.3798	0.2745

4.2

가 가  
 가 .  
 가 . ,  
 (Texture)  
 가 , ,  
 (hole) . ,  
 가 ,  
 . 가 가  
 . 가  
 가 ,  
 가 .  
 가 가 가 .  
 가  
 가 .  
 가

CE

S-function

가 .

CE S-function

가

가

$$F = CE \times S^{(3)}$$

4.3

1

FCM

가 m 2

2 7

F .

FCM

4.4

1

(a) , (b)

, (c), (d), (e)

3 , 4 , 5

F 가 가

가 3

가

가

4.5

2

F

FCM

3

가

4

가

4.6

2

(a)

(b) 3

FCM

(c) 4

가

4.7

4

3

(c)

FCM

4

4.8

4.9

2 가

15% 가

2

4.8 (c) FCM  
가

(d)  
가

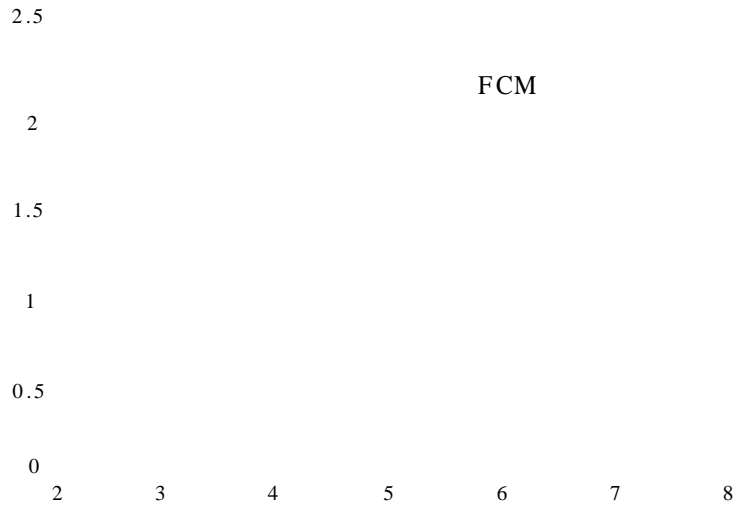
4.9

가

4.10

가





4.5. 2 F-

Fig. 4.5. F-function of image 2

(a) 2 (b)

(c) FCM d)  
 (3 ) (4 )  
 4.6. 2

Fig. 4.6. Segmentation of image 2 with compatible partition number



(a) 3

(b) 3

(c) FCM

(d) FCM

(e)

(f)

4.7. 4 가 3

Fig. 4.7. Segmentation of image 3 with 4-partitions

(a) 2

(b) 2

(c) FCM

(d)

4.8. 4

2

Fig. 4.8. Segmentation of image 2 with 4-partitions

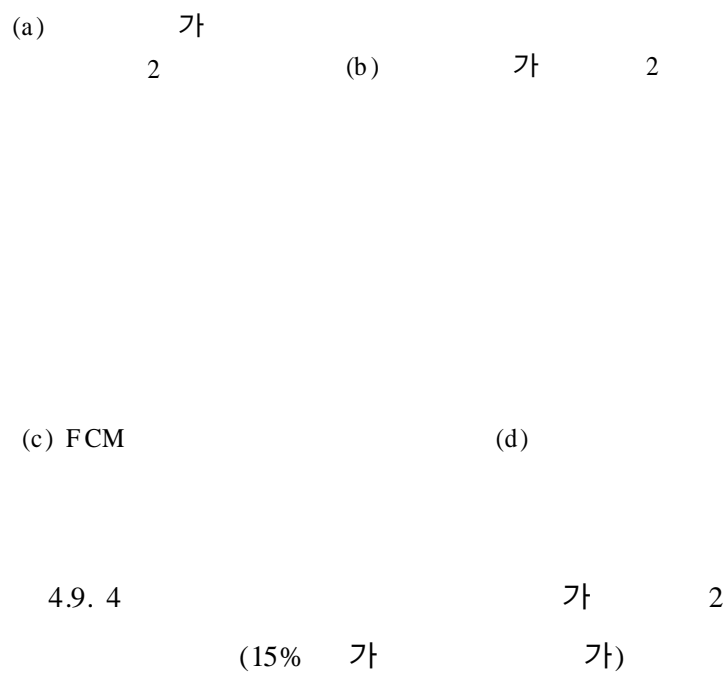
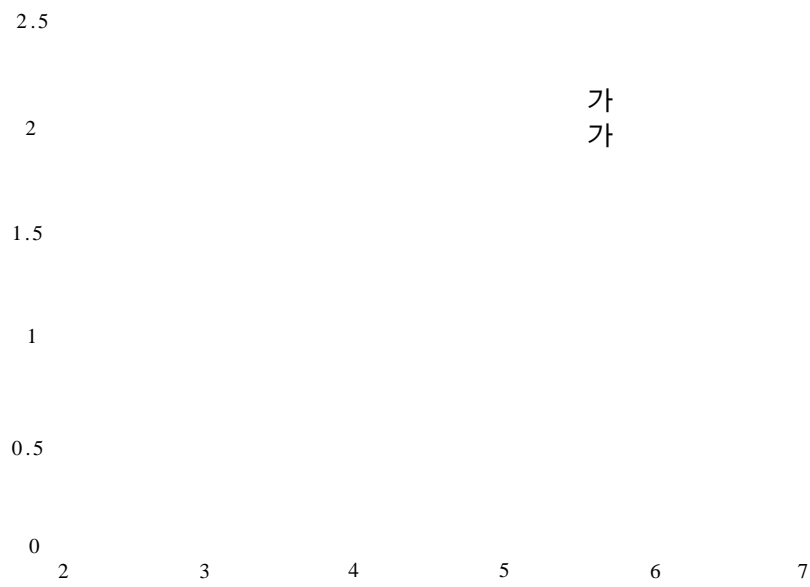


Fig. 4.9. Segmentation of noisy image 2 with 4-partitions (15% gaussian noise)



4.10. 2 F 가

2 F

Fig. 4.10. F-function of image 2 and noisy image 2 for the proposed method(15% gaussian noise)

5

가

가

FCM

가

가

가

가 2

가

가

가

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