



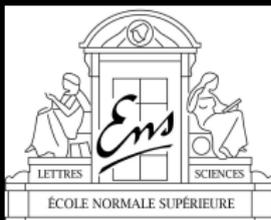
Distance-Based Shape Statistics

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Shapes and Shape Metrics

Set of Shapes

Shape Metrics

Variational Shape Warping

Shape Gradient

Gradient Descent Scheme

Generalized Gradients

Mean and Modes of Variation

Mean

Modes: example

Graph Laplacian

Theory

Examples

Summary



Shapes and Shape Metrics

► Set of Shapes

A shape: a smooth, closed manifold of \mathbb{R}^n .



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Explicit

$$d_H(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2) = \max \left\{ \sup_{\mathbf{x} \in \Gamma_1} d_{\Gamma_2}(\mathbf{x}), \sup_{\mathbf{x} \in \Gamma_2} d_{\Gamma_1}(\mathbf{x}) \right\}$$



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Explicit - Implicit

$$d_{W^{1,2}}(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2)^2 = \left\| \tilde{d}_{\Gamma_1} - \tilde{d}_{\Gamma_2} \right\|_{L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R})}^2 + \left\| \nabla \tilde{d}_{\Gamma_1} - \nabla \tilde{d}_{\Gamma_2} \right\|_{L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n)}^2$$

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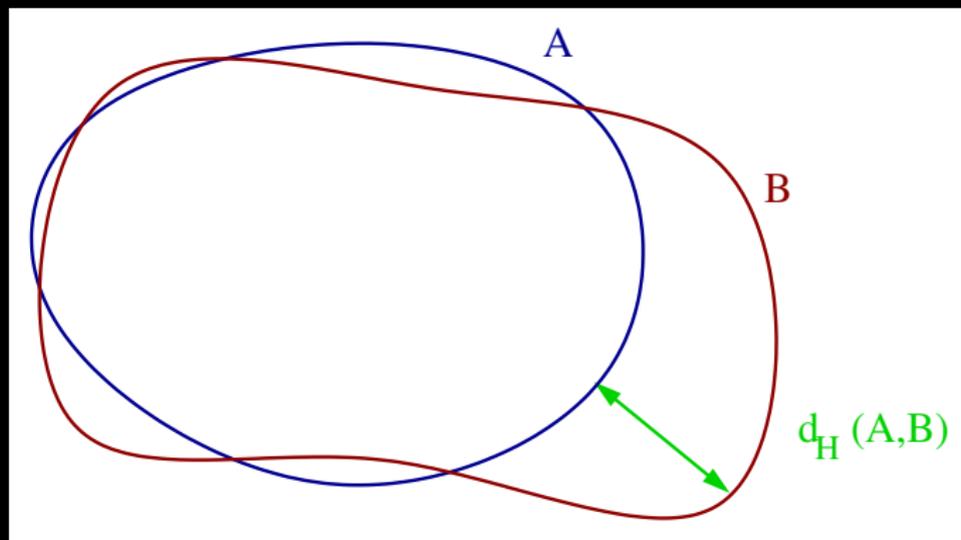
Explicit - Implicit - Path-based

$$\arg \min_{\nu, \begin{array}{l} \nu(0, \cdot) = \Gamma_1 \\ \nu(1, \cdot) = \Gamma_2 \end{array}} \int_t \|\nu(t, \cdot)\|_{L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt$$



- Hausdorff distance:

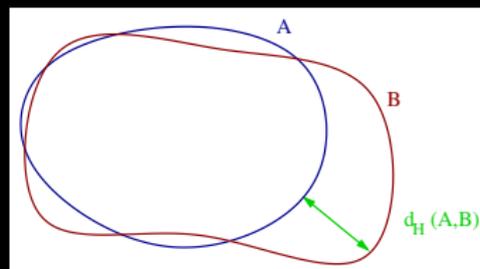
$$d_H(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2) = \max \left\{ \sup_{\mathbf{x} \in \Gamma_1} d_{\Gamma_2}(\mathbf{x}), \sup_{\mathbf{x} \in \Gamma_2} d_{\Gamma_1}(\mathbf{x}) \right\}$$





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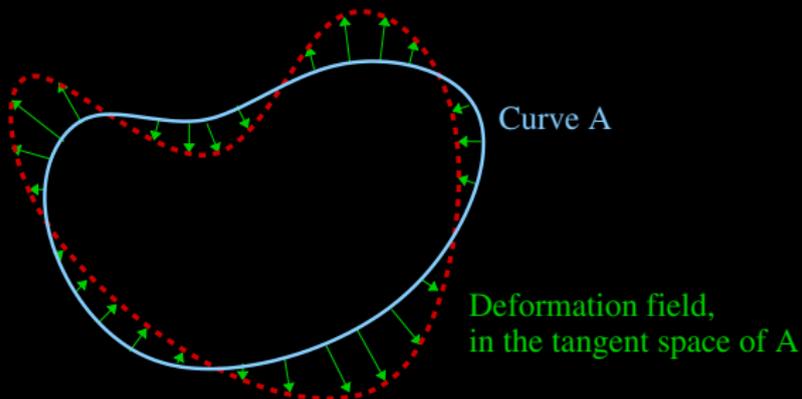
- ▶ smooth, differentiable approximation



Variational Shape Warping

Shape Gradient

Directional derivative:
$$\mathcal{G}_\Gamma(E(\Gamma), \mathbf{v}) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{E(\Gamma + \varepsilon \mathbf{v}) - E(\Gamma)}{\varepsilon}$$





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Gradient: field ∇E , $\forall \mathbf{v} \in F$, $\mathcal{G}_\Gamma(E(\Gamma), \mathbf{v}) = \langle \nabla E | \mathbf{v} \rangle_F$



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Usual tangent space: $F = L^2$:

$$\langle f | g \rangle_{L^2} = \int_\Gamma f(\mathbf{x}) \cdot g(\mathbf{x}) d\Gamma(\mathbf{x})$$



Gradient Descent Scheme

- ▶ Build minimizing path:

$$\Gamma(0) = \Gamma_1$$

$$\frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial t} = -\nabla_{\Gamma}^F E(\Gamma)$$



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Gradient Descent Scheme

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- ▶ $-\nabla_{\Gamma}^F E(\Gamma) = \arg \min_{\mathbf{v}} \left\{ \mathcal{G}_{\Gamma}(E(\Gamma), \mathbf{v}) + \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{v}\|_F^2 \right\}$
- ▶ F as a prior on the minimizing flow



Generalized Gradients: Spatially Coherent Flows

- ▶ L^2 inner product

$$\langle f | g \rangle_{L^2} = \int_{\Gamma} f(x) \cdot g(x) d\Gamma(x)$$



Generalized Gradients: Spatially Coherent Flows

- ▶ L^2 inner product
- ▶ H^1 inner product

$$\langle f | g \rangle_{H^1} = \langle f | g \rangle_{L^2} + \langle \partial_x f | \partial_x g \rangle_{L^2}$$



Generalized Gradients: Spatially Coherent Flows

- ▶ L^2 inner product
- ▶ H^1 inner product
- ▶ Set S of preferred transformations (rigid motion)

Projection on S : P

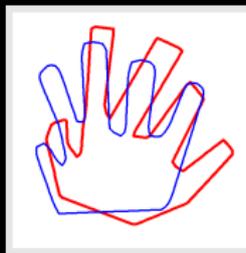
Projection orthogonal to S : Q ($P + Q = Id$)

$$\langle f | g \rangle_S = \langle P(f) | P(g) \rangle_{L^2} + \alpha \langle Q(f) | Q(g) \rangle_{L^2}$$

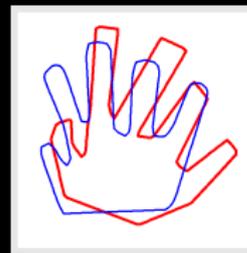


Generalized Gradients: Spatially Coherent Flows

- ▶ L^2 inner product
- ▶ H^1 inner product
- ▶ Set S of preferred transformations (rigid motion)
- ▶ Example: two different geodesics for the Hausdorff distance



usual



rigidified

Mean and Modes of Variation

- ▶ Previous framework: to warp a shape onto another one



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- ▶ center of mass: M minimizes
$$\sum_{i=1, \dots, N} d_H(M, \Gamma_i)^2$$



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- ▶ N fields $\beta_i = \nabla_{\Gamma_i} (d_H(M, \Gamma_i)^2)$



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- ▶ Covariance matrix $\Lambda_{i,j} = \langle \beta_i | \beta_j \rangle_M$



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- ▶ PCA on instantaneous deformation fields β_i :
diagonalize $\Lambda \implies$ characteristical modes m_k



Modes: example

Example: set of 2D corpora callosi contours



First characteristic modes of deformation: 1 2 3



Graph Laplacian method

- ▶ When only knowledge of the distance: distance matrix

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- ▶ K nearest neighbors \implies graph
- ▶ Symmetric weight matrix W

$$W_{i,j} = \delta_{i \sim j} e^{-\frac{d(\Gamma_i, \Gamma_j)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

where

$$\delta_{i \sim j} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i \in N^j \text{ or } j \in N^i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



Graph Laplacian method

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- ▶ K nearest neighbors \implies graph
- ▶ Symmetric weight matrix W

$$W_{i,j} = \delta_{i \sim j} e^{-\frac{d(\Gamma_i, \Gamma_j)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

- ▶ Approximation of the Laplacian operator: $L = W - D$

where

$$D_{i,j} = \sum_i W_{i,j} \delta_{i \sim j}$$



Graph Laplacian method

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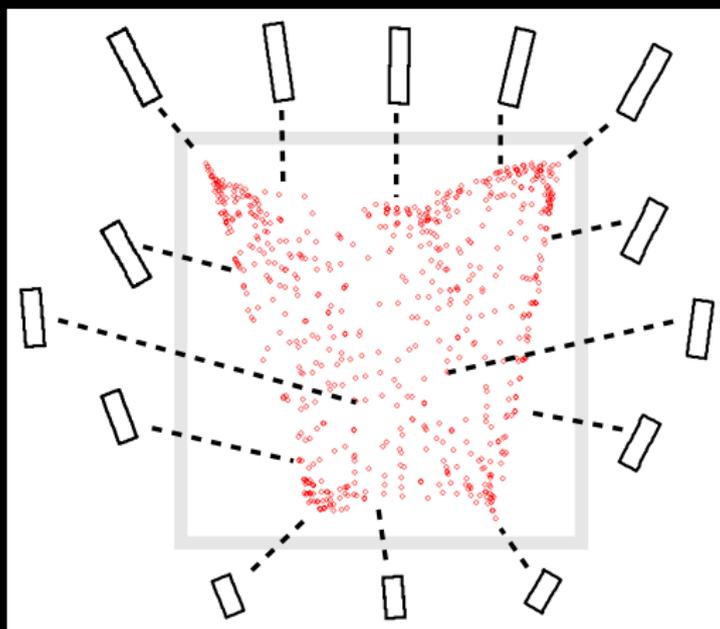
$$W_{i,j} = \delta_{i \sim j} e^{-\frac{d(\Gamma_i, \Gamma_j)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

- ▶ Approximation of the Laplacian operator: $L = W - D$
- ▶ Eigenvector F_k of L : associates to each shape a real value

First eigenvectors \implies best coordinate system: $\Gamma_i \mapsto (F_k(\Gamma_i))$.



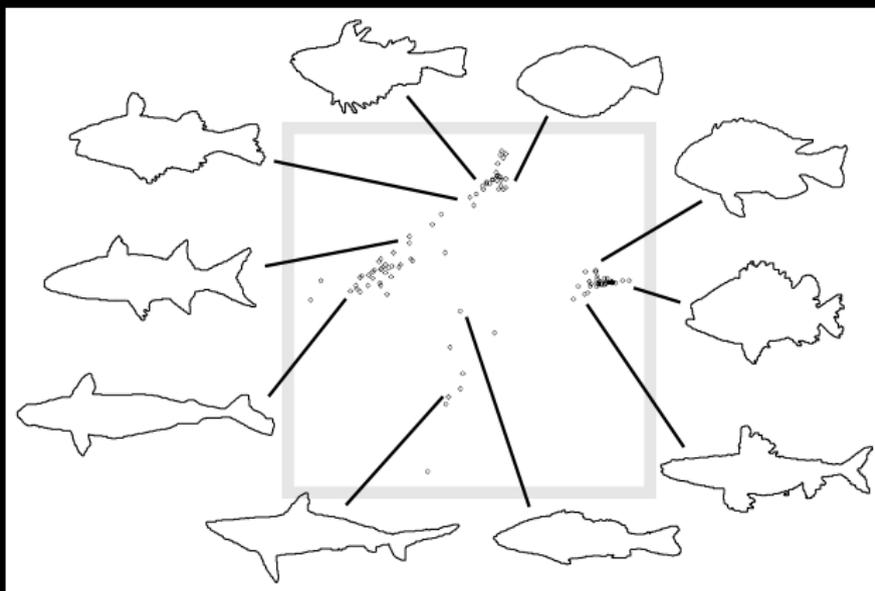
Examples



Map from the graph Laplacian method for a set of rectangles whose length and orientation have been chosen randomly ($K = 15$).



Examples



Two first coordinates for a set of 111 fish from different classes.
The elements from each family are got together into clusters
($K = 25$).



Summary

- ▶ Some distances on the set of shapes
- ▶ Warping through a gradient descent
Importance of the inner product (priors on minimizing flows)
- ▶ Warping \implies Mean and characteristic modes of deformation (first and second order statistics)
- ▶ Without warping: graph methods
coordinate system, maps.

References:

- ▶ *Approximations of shape metrics and application to shape warping and empirical shape statistics*, in *Foundations of Computational Mathematics*, Feb. 2005.
- ▶ *Designing spatially coherent minimizing flows for variational problems based on active contours*, in *ICCV 2005*.