# SMI'11

June 22 - 24, 2011

**Shape Modeling International** 

The Interdisciplinary Center, Herzliya, Israel

## A Comparative Evaluation of Foreground/Background Sketch-based Mesh Segmentation Algorithms

Min Meng Lubin Fan Ligang Liu

Zhejiang University, China





### Foreground/background Sketch-based UI



- Easy mesh cutting [Ji et al. 2006]
- [Wu et al. 2007]
- [Lai et al. 2008]
- [Xiao et al. 2009]

• Easy to use



SMI'11

June 22 - 24, 2011

IDC, Herzliya, Isael

### Motivation

Current State

- Lots of algorithms
- Different results and performance levels
- No work on the quantitative evaluation

#### How well the approaches perform?







# • The first evaluation of sketch-based mesh segmentation algorithms

- 5 state-of-the-art algorithms
- 100+ participants
- A software platform
- A ground-truth segmentation data set
- Extensive analysis
- Valuable insights





### **This Work**

### **Related Work on Evaluation**



- Automatic Mesh Segmentation
  - Mesh segmentation a comparative study [Attene et al. 2006]
  - A survey on mesh segmentation techniques [Shamir 2008]
  - A benchmark for 3D mesh segmentation [Chen et al. 2009]
    - 7 automatic mesh segmentation algorithms
    - Publicly available data set & software



## **Related Work on Evaluation**



- Image Segmentation
  - A comparative evaluation of interactive segmentation algorithms [McGuinness et al. 2010]



SMI'11

June 22 - 24, 2011

IDC, Herzliya, Isael

- Image Retargeting
  - A Benchmark for Image Retargeting [Rubinstein et al. 2010]





### Outline



- Evaluated Algorithms
- Date Set
- Evaluation System
  - Training Mode
  - Evaluation Mode
- Experiment
- Analysis
- Conclusion

### **Evaluated Algorithms**



Method	Algorithms	Abbreviation
Region growing	[Ji et al. 2006] * [Wu et al. 2007]	EMC
Random walks	[Lai et al. 2008] *	RWS
Bottom-up aggregation	[Xiao et al. 2009] *	HAE
Graph-cut	[Brown et al. 2009] *	GCS
Harmonic field based	[Meng et al. 2008] * [Zheng et al. 2009]	HFM

Note:

- The evaluated algorithms are marked by \*
- For further details, please refer to the original papers.



#### • Our Data Set

- Based on the Princeton database [Chen et al. 2009]
- 18 categories



Princeton segmentation database [Chen et al. 2009]



#### • Our Data Set

- Based on the Princeton database [Chen et al. 2009]
- 18 categories
- 5 models in different poses from each category
- One part for each model



Princeton segmentation database [Chen et al. 2009]



#### • Our Data Set

- Based on the Princeton database [Chen et al. 2009]
- 18 categories
- 5 models in different poses from each category
- One part for each model



Models in our ground-truth corpus



#### • Our Data Set

- Based on the Princeton database [Chen et al. 2009]
- 18 categories
- 5 models in different poses from each category
- One part for each model
- Assistant images



### **Evaluation System**



System Overview



#### **Evaluation Panel**

### **Evaluation System**



System Overview



### **Training Mode**



#### • Training Process



### **Evaluation Mode**





#### **Begin Task**

### **Evaluation Mode**



Rec

Algorithm's name

Users' interactions;

Time of interaction;

Run time of the

algorithm.

Segmentation results;





• Task for each participant





• Task for each participant





• Task for each participant





### Questionnaire

- Personal information part
  - Gender, age, education background, experience on geometry processing
- Algorithm part
  - How easily the users specified the segmentations?
  - How fast they carried out their initial segmentations?
  - How accurate they considered their initial segmentations?
  - How fast they refined their segmentations?
  - How accurate they considered their final segmentations?
  - How stable is the method?
  - Rate the algorithm by considering the general performance.



#### User statistics

- 105 participants.
- 30 participants have experience in geometry processing,
- 40 participants are familiar with human-computer interaction.
- Most of them are computer science graduates.





- Collected experiments
  - One month.
  - 2625 segmentations collected
    - 2310 accepted
    - 315 discarded
  - Each model was segmented an average of 5 times by each algorithm

## **Criteria of Evaluation**



#### • Accuracy

- The degree to which the extracted part corresponds to the ground-truth
- Efficiency
  - The amount of time or effort required to perform the desired segmentation
- Stability
  - The extent to which the same result would be produced over different segmentation sessions when the user has the same intention

### **Accuracy Measurement**



#### Boundary Matching

The matching degree between the cut boundaries of two interactive segmentations

- Cut discrepancy (NCD) [Chen et al. 2009]



### **Accuracy Measurement**



 $S^2$ 

 $G^{\prime}$ 

#### Region Difference

The consistency degree between the parts of interest produced by interactive segmentations in our study

- Hamming distance (NHD) [Chen et al. 2009]
- Rand index (RI)
- Global/Local consistency error (NGCE, NLCE)
- Binary Jaccard index (JI) [McGuinness et al. 2010]
- Normalized Measures

- the higher the number, the bettern the segmentation

Ground-truth

 $S^1$ 

 $G^1$ 

### Analysis



#### • Accuracy

- Boundary Matching
- Region Difference

### • Efficiency

- Interactive time
- Updating time for new sketches
- Number of interactions
- Stability
- User feedback
- Comparison with automatic algorithms





Boundary Accuracy



0.015 0.01 0.005 0.005 0.005 EMC RWS HAE GCS HFM

**Boundary Accuracy** 

Variance of Accuracy





Region Accuracy



#### **Region Accuracy**

Variance of Accuracy





• Interactive time







• Updating time for new sketches







• Number of interactions



Average number of interaction

#### • Averaged normalized coverage

The percentage of triangles with the same labels (foreground or background) found when using different user inputs per model, averaged across all models for each algorithm.







### **User Feedback**



#### Perceived accuracy







### **User Feedback**



• Feedback for Each Algorithm



### vs. Automatic Algorithms



#### Automatic Algorithms

- Randomized cuts algorithm (RC) [Golovinskiy et al. 2008]
- Segmentation results are from the Princeton segmentation database [Chen et al. 2009]









#### Object

- No interactive algorithm is better than all the others.
- EMC performs better:
  - The region growing scheme is very efficient.
  - Capture the geometry features
  - Quick feedback

### **Subject**

- Efficient refinement
- Few interactions
- Instant feedback

Fast feedback and quick update process are more important than accuracy.

### Conclusion



- Evaluation methodology for foreground/background sketch-based interactive mesh segmentation algorithms
- A software platform for evaluation
- Extensive user experiments
- Thorough analysis
- Valuable insights

#### **Future Work**

- Expand corpus and ground-truth
- Different sketch-based user interfaces

### **More details**



• Webpage:

http://www.math.zju.edu.cn/ligangliu/CAGD/Projects/SketchingCuttingE val-FB/default.htm

- Supplementary file
- Share the data (soon!)
  - Data set
  - Segmentation tasks and assistant images
  - User data
  - Analysis data

# SMI'11

June 22 - 24, 2011

**Shape Modeling International** 

The Interdisciplinary Center, Herzliya, Israel

## A Comparative Evaluation of Foreground/Background Sketch-based Mesh Segmentation Algorithms

Min Meng Lubin Fan Ligang Liu

Zhejiang University, China

