# Computational Model Of Gestalt Laws

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#### **Prior Work**



Image Reference: Dipendra, Amit & Amitabha, 2012

### **Addition of Law of Proximity**

- Break image into connected components
- Calculate size + centroid of connected parts
- Calculate ratio: <u>Minimum Distance</u> <u>Size of Objects</u>





Isolated

#### **Group by Proximity**



**Group by Contour** 

Group by Continuity

#### **Comparison between Gestalt cues :** *Proximity, Shape, Colour, Size, Curvature*

• Created 33 images with conflicting gestalt cues



• Surveyed 21 persons to segment the images

# **Ordering of Gestalt Cues**

- Asked to segment image into Rows, Columns or Diagonals
- Found ordering of cues as:

Proximity > Shape > Colour > Size > Curvature

• Very high dependency on the person doing segmentation task

#### **Survey Results**



#### **Survey Results**



#### Image Set





## Conclusion

- Analysed human segmentation biases
- Proximity is the most dominant factor
- Algorithm implemented to identify connected regions in images
- Quantified proximity in images based on size of object and distance
- Extended continuity, colour contrast with proximity in image segmentation code

#### References

- Learning to apply Gestalt Laws by Amit Barjatya & Dipendra Kumar Misra & Amitabha Mukerjee 2012
- Image and code used by Dipendra and Amit, 2012
- Book : From Gestalt Theory to Image Analysis: A Probabilistic Approach By Agnès Desolneux and Lionel Moisan
- Dejan Todorovic (2008) Gestalt principles. Scholarpedia, 3(12):5345
- Learning a Classification Model for Segmentation, Xiaofeng Ren and Jitendra Malik (2003)
- Grouping by proximity and multistability in dot lattices, Michael Kubovy' and Johan Wagemans (1995)