信息科学与技术学院 SCHOOL OF INFORMATION SCIENCE&TECHNOLOGY





计算机视觉

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特征检测

罗伯茨(Roberts)算子

```
def getRoberts(img):
    #Roberts算子
    kernelx = np.array([[-1,0],[0,1]], dtype=int)
    kernely = np.array([[0,-1],[1,0]], dtype=int)
    x = cv2.filter2D(img, cv2.CV_16S, kernelx)
    y = cv2.filter2D(img, cv2.CV 16S, kernely)
    absX = cv2.convertScaleAbs(x)
    absY = cv2.convertScaleAbs(y)
    Roberts = cv2.addWeighted(absX,0.5,absY,0.5,0)
    return Roberts
```



普雷维特(Prewitt)算子

```
def getPrewitt(img):
   #Prewitt算子
   kernelx = np.array([[1,1,1],[0,0,0],[-1,-1,-1]], dtype=int)
   kernely = np.array([[-1,0,1],[-1,0,1],[-1,0,1]], dtype=int)
   x = cv2.filter2D(img, cv2.CV_16S, kernelx)
   y = cv2.filter2D(img, cv2.CV_16S, kernely)
   #转uint8
   absX = cv2.convertScaleAbs(x)
   absY = cv2.convertScaleAbs(y)
   # Prewitt = cv2.addWeighted(absX,0.5,absY,0.5,0)
   Prewitt = (0.5*absX**2.0+0.5*absY**2.0)**0.5
   return cv2.convertScaleAbs(np.uint8(Prewitt))
```



索贝尔(Sobel)算子

```
def getSobel(img):
   #Sobel算子
    kernelx = np.array([[1,2,1],[0,0,0],[-1,-2,-1]], dtype=int)
    kernely = np.array([[-1,0,1],[-2,0,2],[-1,0,1]], dtype=int)
    x = cv2.filter2D(img, cv2.CV 16S, kernelx)
    y = cv2.filter2D(img, cv2.CV_16S, kernely)
   #转uint8
    absX = cv2.convertScaleAbs(x)
    absY = cv2.convertScaleAbs(y)
    Prewitt = (0.5*absX**2.0+0.5*absY**2.0)**0.5
    return cv2.convertScaleAbs(np.uint8(Prewitt))
```



拉普拉斯(Laplacian)算子

```
def getLaplacian(img):
    #Laplacian算子

# kernel = np.array([[0,1,0],[1,-4,1],[0,1,0]], dtype=int)
kernel = np.array([[1,1,1],[1,-8,1],[1,1,1]], dtype=int)
# kernel = np.array([[-1,2,-1],[2,-4,2],[-1,2,-1]], dtype=int)
laplacian = cv2.filter2D(img, cv2.CV_16S, kernel)
return cv2.convertScaleAbs(laplacian)
```



拉普拉斯-高斯(LoG)算子

```
def getLoG(img):
   #LoG算子
    kernel = -np.array([[-2, -4, -4, -4, -2],
    [-4, 0, 8, 0, -4],
    [-4, 8, 24, 8, -4],
    [-4, 0, 8, 0, -4],
    [-2, -4, -4, -4, -2]], dtype=int)
    laplacian = cv2.filter2D(img, cv2.CV_16S, kernel)
    return cv2.convertScaleAbs(laplacian)
```



坎尼(Canny)算子

```
img = cv2.imread('catdogN.jpg')
out = cv2.Canny(img, 100, 200)
cv2.imshow('img',img)
cv2.imshow('out',out)
cv2.waitKey(0)
```



3.1 特征检测-角点检测

ORB角点检测

```
img = cv2.imread('catdog.jpg')
out=np.copy(img)
gray = cv2.cvtColor(img,cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
#SIFT对象创建
orb=cv2.ORB_create()
#进行检测,其中第二个参数为None,表示对整张图进行检测
kp=orb.detect(gray,None)
#进行特征匹配
# kp,des=surf.compute(gray,kp)
kp,des=orb.detectAndCompute(gray,None)
print(des)
#绘制角点
cv2.drawKeypoints(image=out,keypoints=kp,outImage=out,color=(0,255,0))
cv2.imshow('img',img)
cv2.imshow('dst',out)
cv2.waitKey(0)
```



3.1 特征检测-霍夫检测

标准霍夫变换

```
def line detection(image):
   # 变换为灰度图
   gray = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR BGR2GRAY)
   # 进行Canny边缘检测
   edge = cv2.Canny(gray, 50, 100, apertureSize=3)
   cv2.imshow("edge", edge)
   # 讲行霍夫直线运算
   lines = cv2.HoughLines(edge, 1, np.pi/180., 200)
   for line in lines:# 对检测到的每一条线段
       # 霍夫变换返回的是 r 和 theta 值
       rho, theta = line[0]
       a = np.cos(theta)
       b = np.sin(theta)
       # 确定x0 和 y0
       x0 = a * rho
       y0 = b * rho
       # 构建(x1,y1),(x2, y2)
       x1 = int(x0 + 1000 * (-b))
       y1 = int(y0 + 1000 * a)
       x2 = int(x0 - 1000 * (-b))
       y2 = int(y0 - 1000 * a)
       # 用cv2.line( )函数在image上画直线
       cv2.line(image, (x1, y1), (x2, y2), (0, 0, 255), 2)
   cv2.imshow("line detection", image)
   cv2.waitKey(0)
```

3.1 特征检测-霍夫检测

渐进概率式霍夫变换

```
def line_detectionP(image):
   # 变换为灰度图
   gray = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
   # 进行Canny边缘检测
   edge = cv2.Canny(gray, 50, 100, apertureSize=3)
   cv2.imshow("edge", edge)
   # 进行霍夫直线运算
   lines = cv2.HoughLinesP(edge, 1.0, np.pi/180., 200, minLineLength=150,maxLineGap=20)
   # 对检测到的每一条线段
   for line in lines:
      for x1,y1,x2,y2 in line:
          cv2.line(image,(x1,y1),(x2,y2),(0,0,255),2)
   cv2.imshow("line_detection", image)
   cv2.waitKey(0)
```

3.1 特征检测-霍夫检测

霍夫圆检测

```
def HoughCircles(src):
    image = np.array(src)
    cimage = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY) # 灰度图
    circles = cv2.HoughCircles(cimage, cv2.HOUGH_GRADIENT, 1, 40, param1=260, param2=50, minRadius=10)
    cv2.imshow("in", cimage)
    circles = np.uint16(np.around(circles)) # 取整
    for i in circles[0, :]:
        cv2.circle(image, (i[0], i[1]), i[2], (0, 0, 255), 2) # 在原图上画圆,圆心,半径,颜色,线框
        cv2.circle(image, (i[0], i[1]), 2, (255, 0, 0), 2) # 画圆心
    # cv2.putText(image, "param1=250, param2=58", (20, 20), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.75, (0, 0, 255), 2)
    cv2.imshow("row_circles", image)
```

3.1 特征检测

◆ 接下来的时间: 上机实验并完成实验报告

《计算机视觉》实验报告。

· 实验 03:特征检测:边缘、角点与线。

姓名⇨	43	学号4	₽	4
实验地点₽	₽	实验日期₽	₽	4

一、实验内容。

【1】任选图片, 通过 python 编程检测其轮廓, 探索如何使其轮廓获得很好的效果。4

【2】任选图片,通过 python 编程检测其角点,探索怎样提高其准确率。+

【3】任选图片,用霍夫变换检测直线和圆,探索怎样使得获得的效果较佳。4

