使用手动方法排除背景干扰,将白纸区域涂成黑色

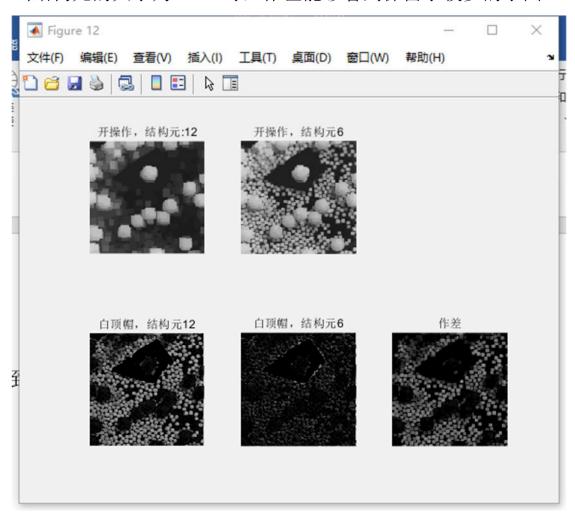
```
ta Ø Q Q ₹ 100°
Pixel info: (246, 127) [160 160 160]
代码:
clc;
clear;
close all force;
o_img = rgb2gray(imread('Chapter5_1.bmp')); %原始图像\
maxsize = 100; % 设置最大值 100
step = 6; % 步长
value=[];
for i=step:step:maxsize
    %生成结构元
     filter1 = strel('square',i);
     filter2 = strel('square',i-step);
     %开操作
     img1 = imopen(o img,filter1);
     img2 = imopen(o_img,filter2);
     % n*step~ (n-1) *step 原始图像减去开元算后的图像
     sub1 = o img - img1;
     sub2 = o img - img2;
     sub = sub1/255 - sub2/255;%归一化计算面积
```

```
v t = sum( sub(:) )/(i*i); % 面积除以结构元面积计算介于
      if v_t < 0.1
          v t=0; %排除掉特别小的细节
      end
    value = [value, v_t];
       if i < 40
        figure(i);
        title(['size=',i,'\sim',i-1])
       subplot(231);
       imshow(img1);
       title(['开操作,结构元:',num2str(i)])
       subplot(232);
       imshow(img2);
       title(['开操作,结构元',num2str(i-step)])
       subplot(234)
       imshow(sub1);
       title(['白顶帽,结构元',num2str(i)])
       subplot(235)
       imshow(sub2);
       title(['白顶帽,结构元',num2str(i-step)])
       subplot(236);
       imshow(sub1-sub2);
       title('作差')
       end
size = step:step:maxsize;
figure(2);
bar(size,value);
```

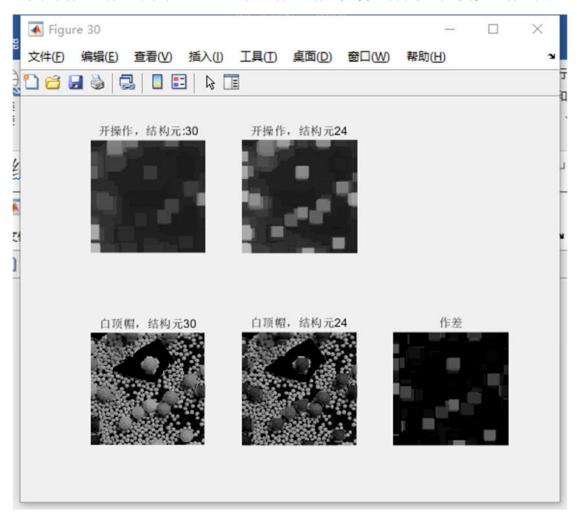
end

得到结果如下:

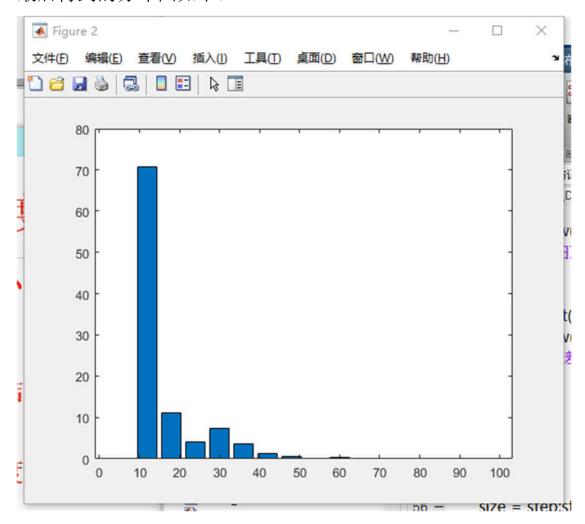
当结构元的大小为6~12时,作差能够看到保留了较多的小圆



当结构元的大小为 24~30 时,作差能够看到保留了较多的大圆



最后得到的分布图如下:



Size 在 10*10 左右的粒子占大多数,30*30 左右的占比较少