



Universidade Estadual de Londrina  
Departamento de Computação  
**Programa de Mestrado em**  
**Computação**  
**Módulo 5 - processamento**  
**morfológico de imagens**

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# Sumário

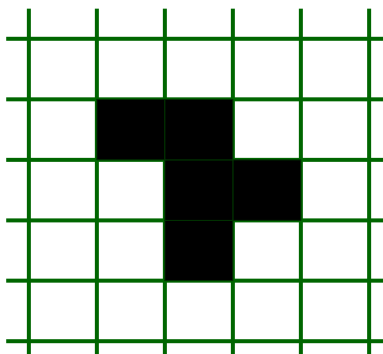
- Erosão e dilatação
- Operação de abertura e fechamento
- Detecção de borda, preenchimento de buracos, componentes conectados, transformação Hit or miss.
- Processamento Morfológico para imagens em níveis de cinza.
- Transformada Top-Hat e Botton-Hat
- Gradiente
- Exercícios
- Referências Bibliográficas



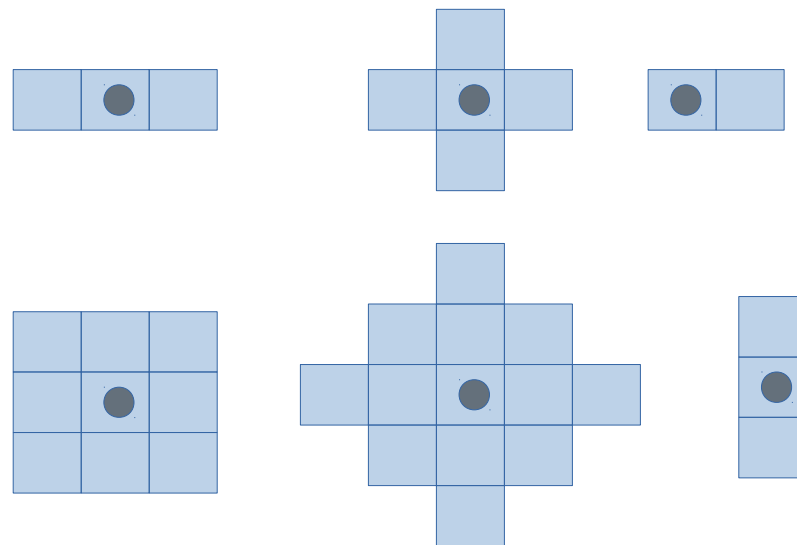
# Morfologia Matemática

Morfologia- extrai informações relativas a geometria e a topologia de objetos contidos em uma imagem. Utiliza um elemento estruturante para extração das informações. Usa teoria de conjuntos como formalismo matemático.

Objeto de interesse



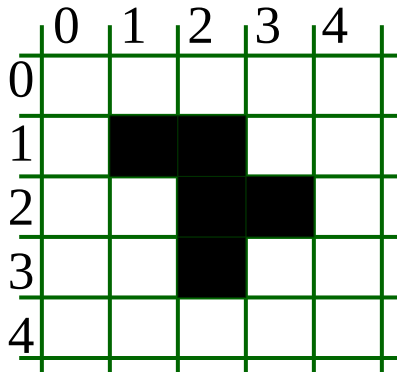
Elementos estruturantes



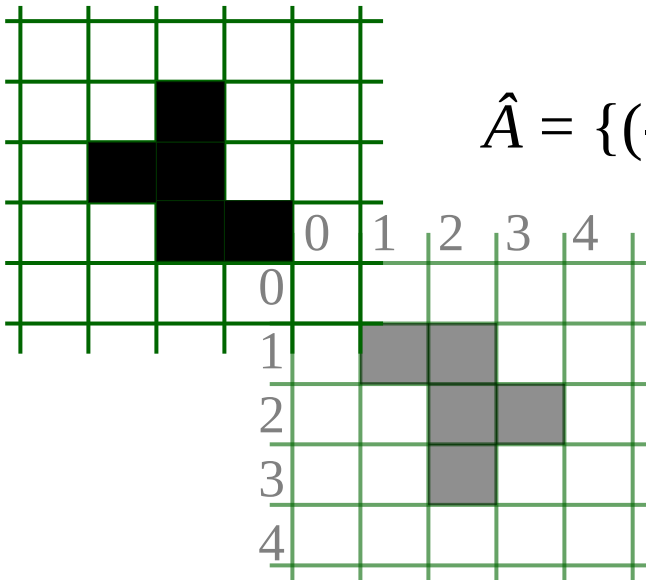


# Reflexão

$$\hat{B} = \{w \mid w = -b, \text{ para } b \in B\}$$



$$A = \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,2), (3,2), (2,3)\}$$



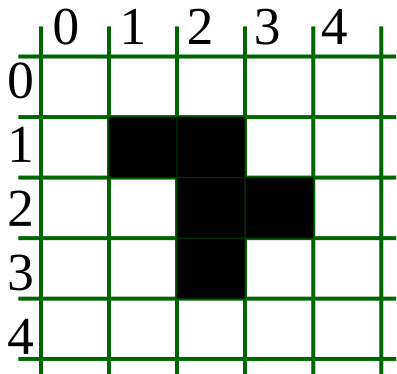
$$\hat{A} = \{(-1,-1), (-1,-2), (-2,-2), (-3,-2), (-2,-3)\}$$



# Translação do conjunto $B$ em relação a $z$

Dado  $z = (z_1, z_2)$

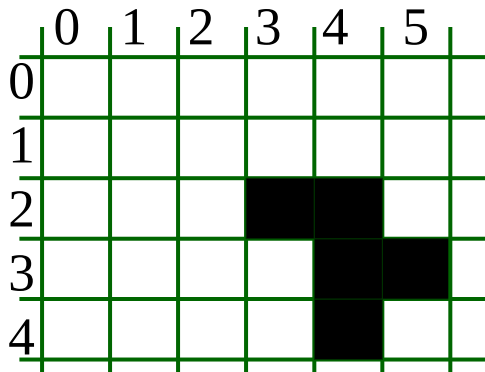
Ex:



$$(B)_z = \{c \mid c = b + z, \text{ para } b \in B\}$$

$$Z = (1, 2)$$

$$A = \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,2), (3,2), (2,3),\}$$

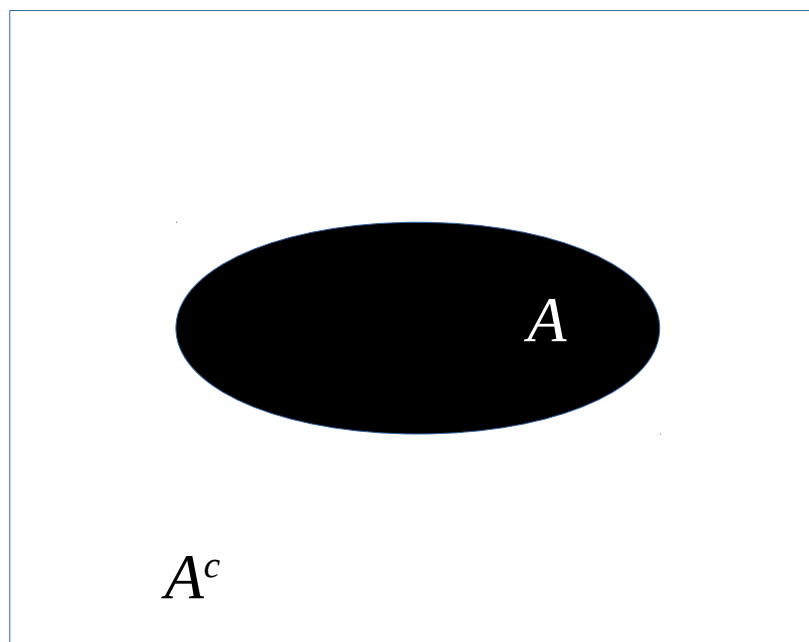


$$(A)_z = \{(2,3), (2,4), (3,4), (4,4), (3,5),\}$$



# Complemento do Conjunto $A$

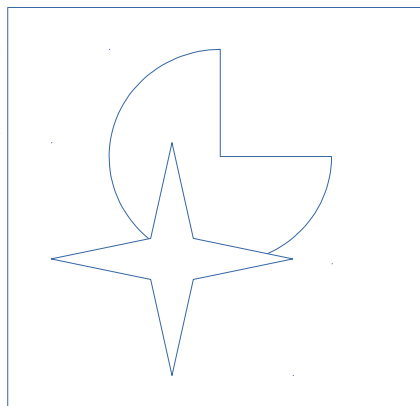
$$A^c = \{x \mid x \notin A\}$$



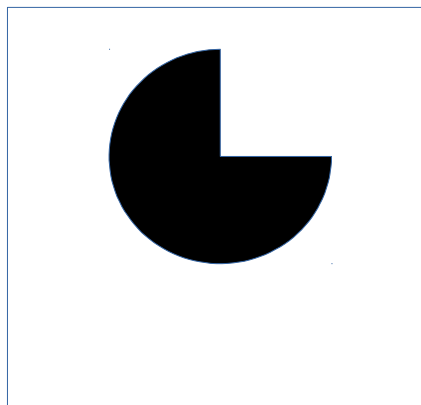


# Diferença, entre $A$ e $B$

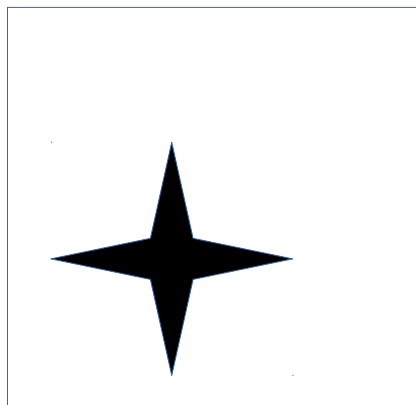
$$A - B = \{x \mid x \in A, x \notin B\} = A \cap B^c$$



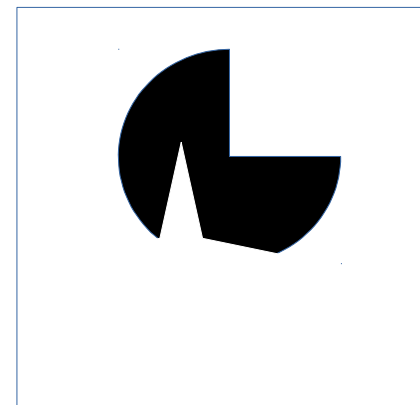
$A$



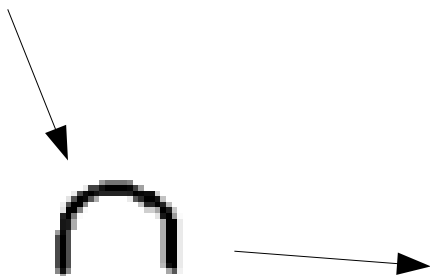
-



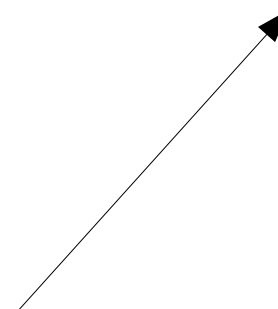
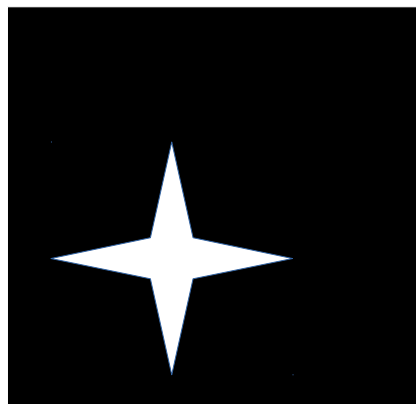
=



$A - B$



$B^c$

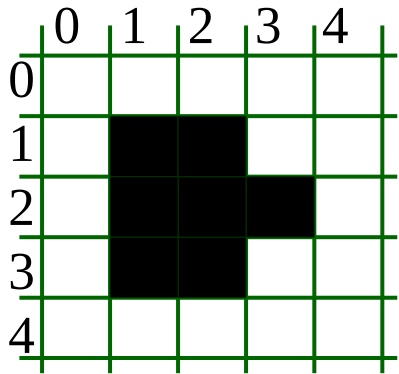




# Erosão

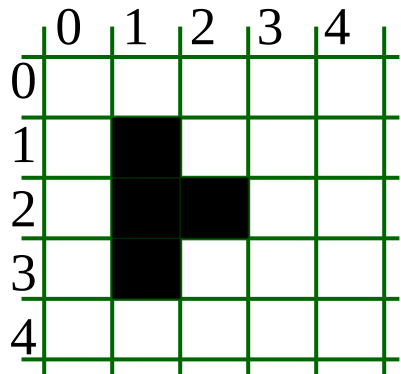
$$A \ominus B = \{z \mid (B)_z \subseteq A\}$$

$B$  transladado por  $z$  está contido em  $a$



$$A = \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,2), (3,1), (3,2), (2,3)\}$$

$$B = \{(0,0), (0,1)\}$$



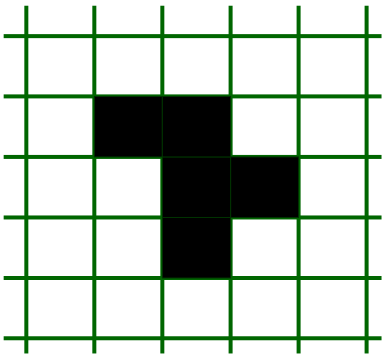
$$A \ominus B = ?$$



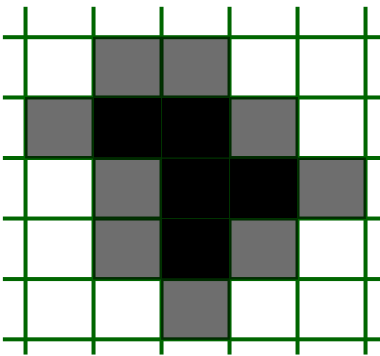
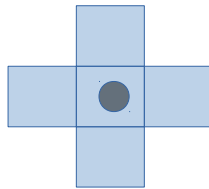


# Dilatação

A



B



$$A \oplus B = \{z \mid (\hat{B})_z \cap A \neq \emptyset\}$$



# Dualidade

$$(A \ominus B)^c = A^c \oplus \hat{B}$$

$$(A \oplus B)^c = A^c \ominus \hat{B}$$

Caso o elemento estruturante for simétrico então:  $B = \hat{B}$

$$(A \ominus B)^c = A^c \oplus \hat{B}$$

Neste caso pode-se fazer a erosão pela dilatação do fundo da imagem utilizando o mesmo elemento estruturante.



# Operação de Abertura

$$A \circ B = (A \ominus B) \oplus B$$

Duas operações:

Primeiro erosão depois dilatação com o mesmo elemento estruturante.

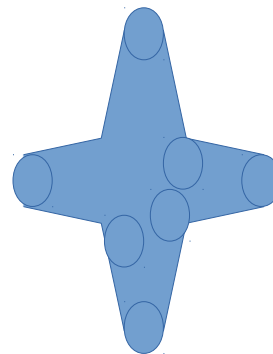
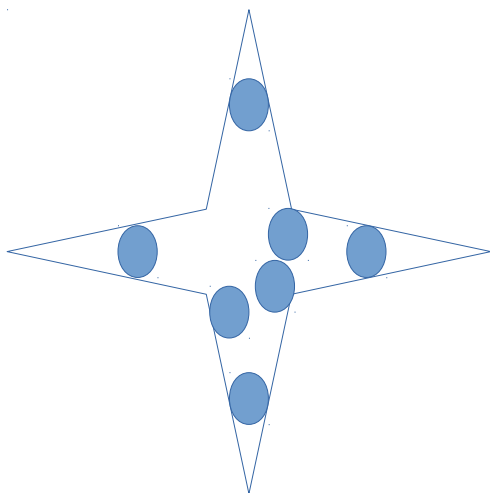
Elimina conjuntos de pixels menores que os Elementos estruturantes. Suaviza.

Elimina detalhes finos na imagem.



# Interpretação Geométrica da operação de Abertura

$$A \circ B = \bigcup \{ (B)_x \mid (B)_x \subset A \}$$



Ajuste de  $B$  em  $A$



# Fechamento

$$A \bullet B = (A \oplus B) \ominus B$$

Duas operações:

Primeiro dilatação depois erosão com o mesmo elemento estruturante.

Elimina buracos e vazios menores que os Elementos estruturantes. Suaviza.

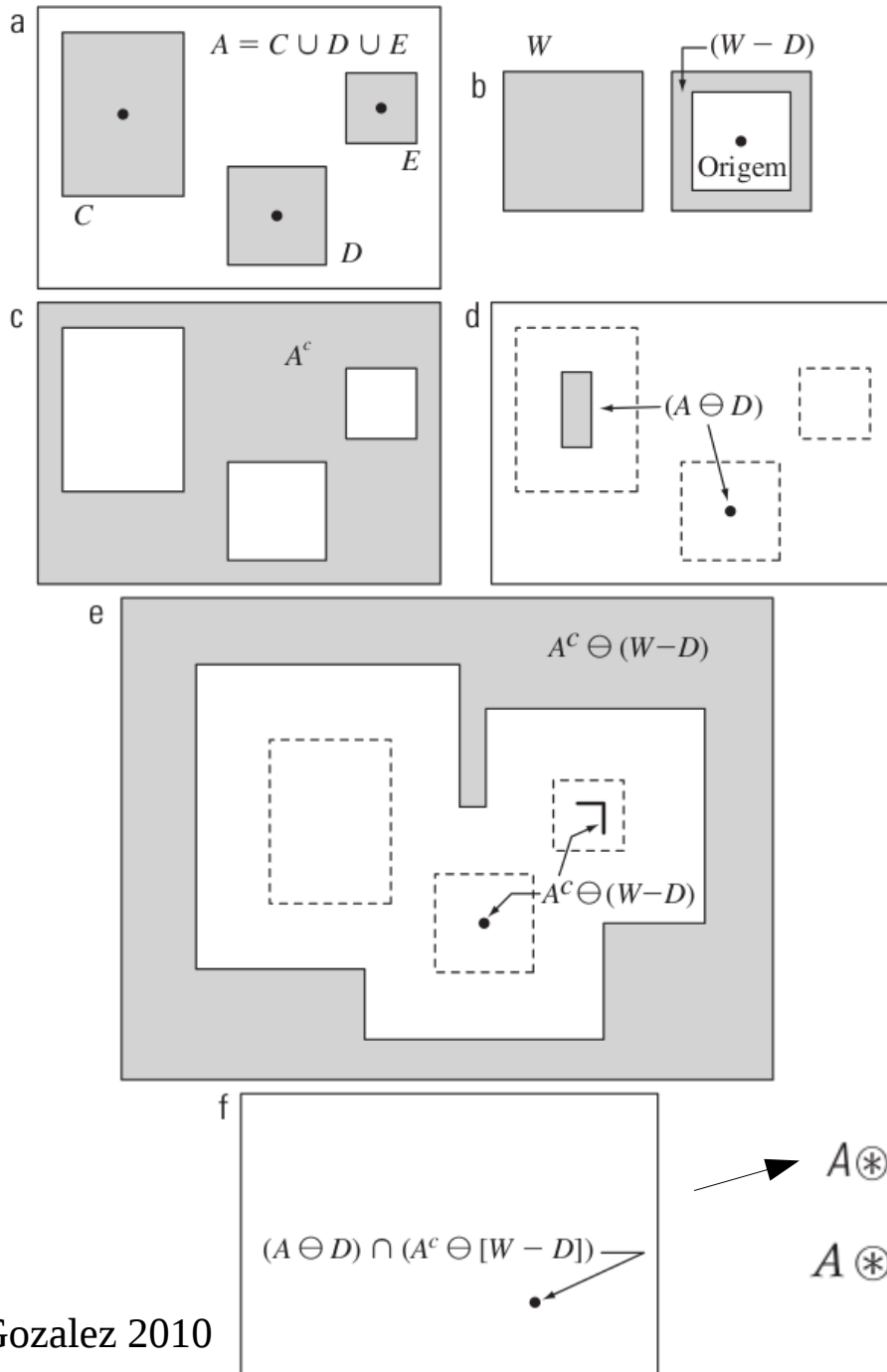


Fonte Gozalez 2010



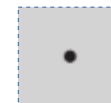
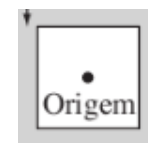
# Extração de Fronteira

$$\beta(A) = A - (A \ominus B)$$



A transformada Hit-or-Miss

Elimina elementos menores  
que o Elemento estruturante



Considere:

$$B_1 = D$$

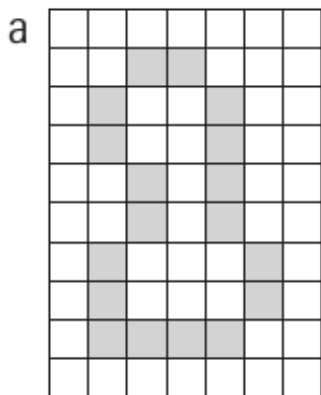
$$B_2 = (W - D)$$

$$A \circledast B = (A \ominus B_1) \cap (A^c \ominus B_2)$$

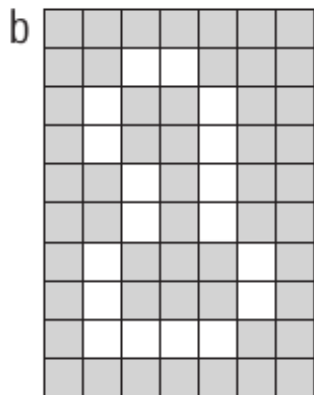
$$A \circledast B = (A \ominus B_1) - (A \oplus \hat{B}_2)$$



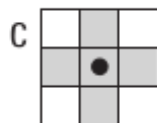
# Preenchimento de Regiões



A



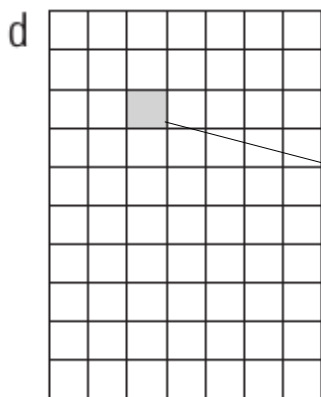
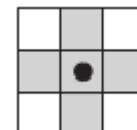
$A^c$



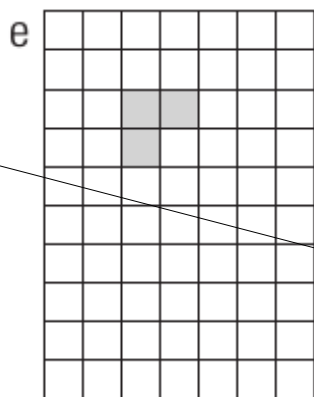
B

$$X_k = (X_{k-1} \oplus B) \cap A^c \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

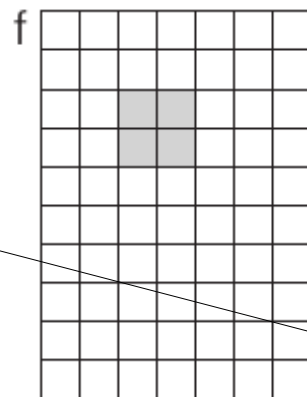
Elemento estruturante utilizado



$X_0$

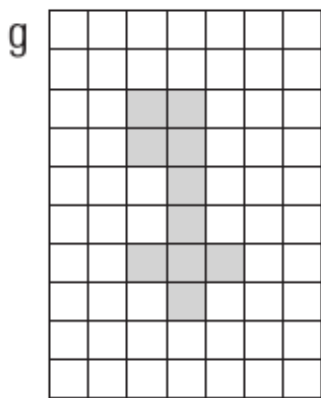


$X_1$

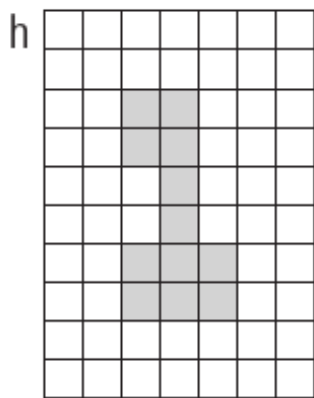


$X_2$

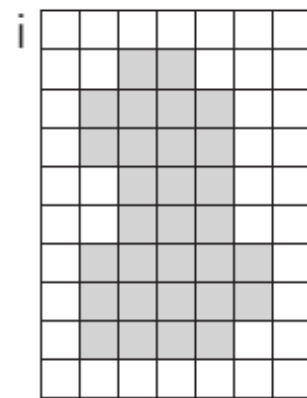
Dilatação começando por este elemento



$X_6$



$X_8$



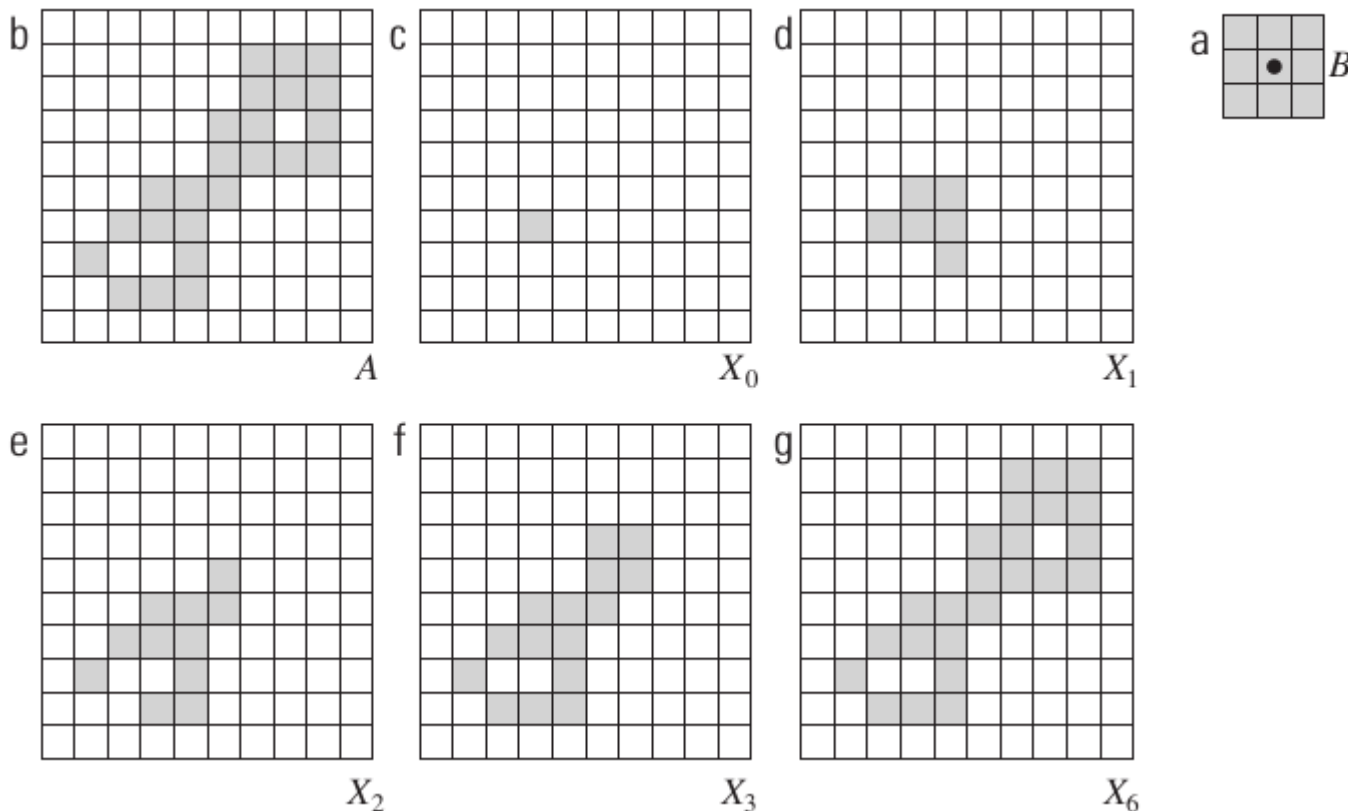
$X_8 \cup A$

Objeto preenchido



# Componentes Conectados

$$X_k = (X_{k-1} \oplus B) \cap A \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

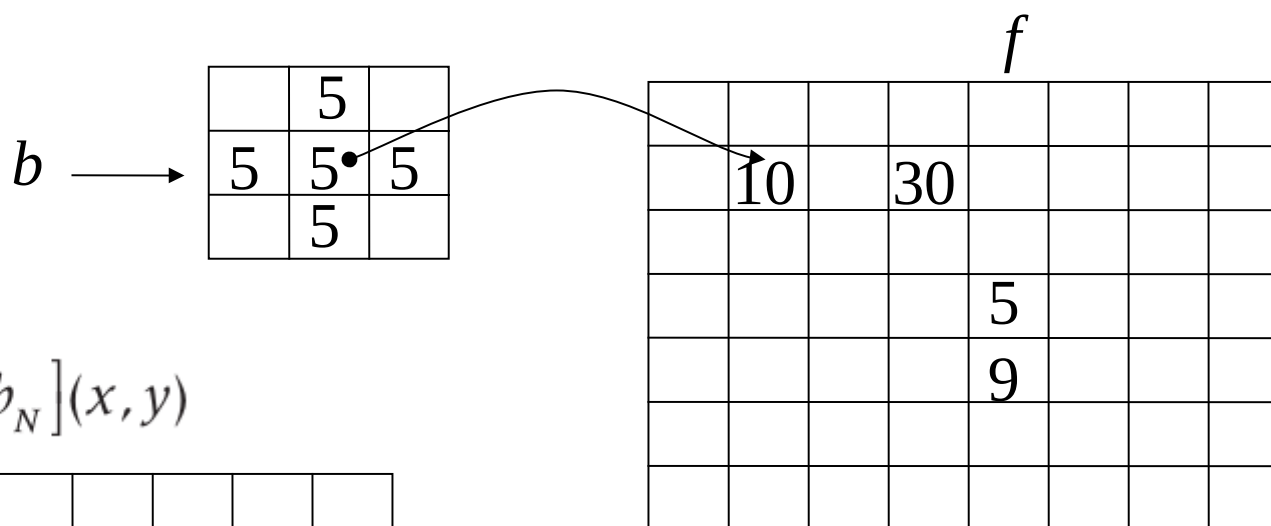




# Processamento Morfológico para imagens em níveis de cinza

Dilatação

$$[f \oplus b_N](x, y) = \max_{(s,t) \in b_N} \{f(x-s, y-t) + b_N(s, t)\}$$



$$[f \oplus b_N](x, y)$$

	15						
15	15	15					
	15						

Continue processando...





# Transformada Top-Hat (Cartola)

$$T_{\text{hat}}(f) = f - (f \circ b)$$

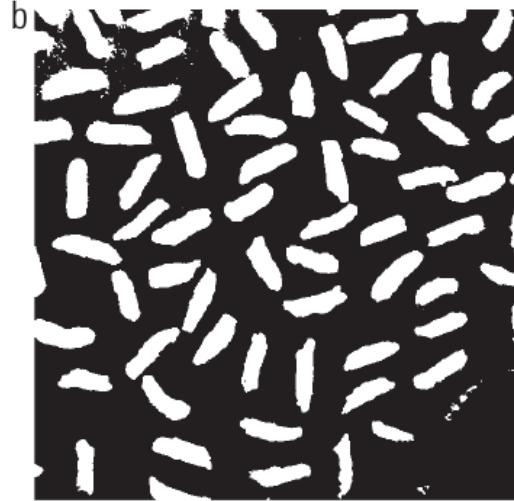
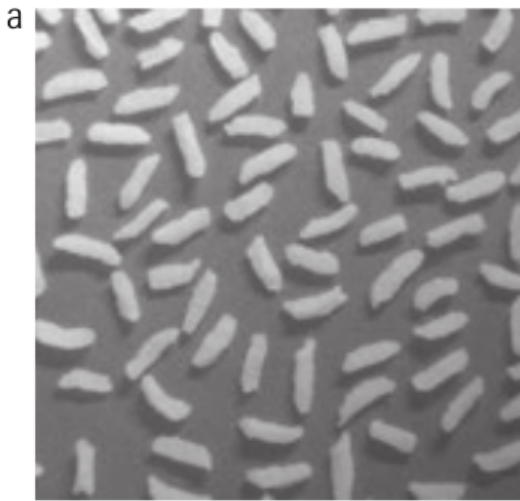
- A abertura remove objetos menores que o elemento estruturante.
- A subtração faz com que fique somente os elementos que foram removidos.
- Usada em objetos claros sobre fundos mais escuros.
- Detecta detalhes na presença de sombras



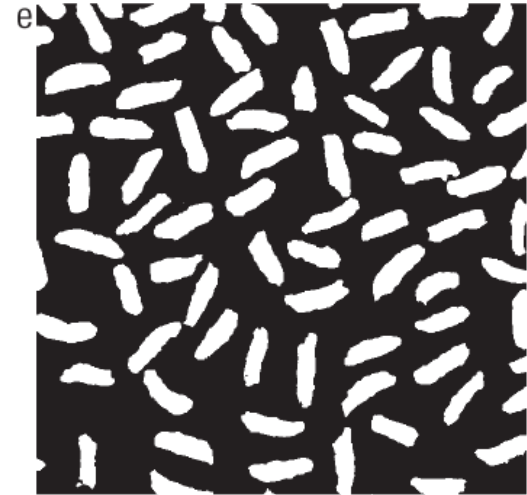
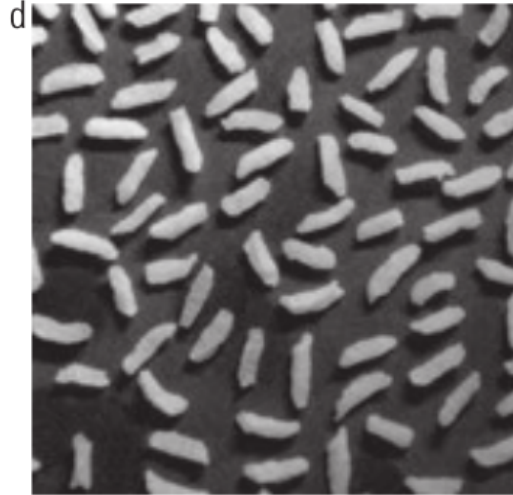
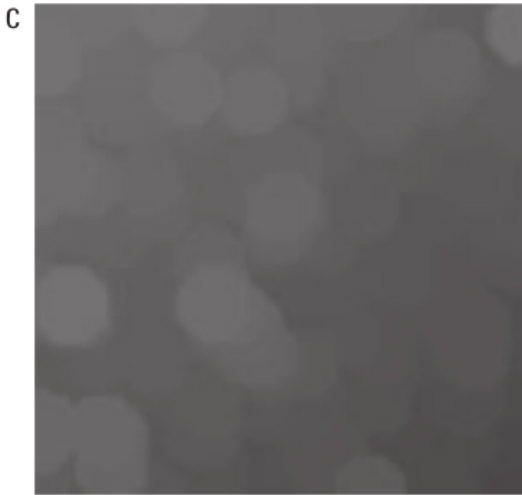
# Aplicação Top Hat

Minimiza o efeito da iluminação não uniforme

f original



f segmentada  
(Otsu)



Abertura  
ES ●

Top Hat  
$$T_{\text{hat}}(f) = f - (f \circ b)$$

d segmentada  
(otsu)



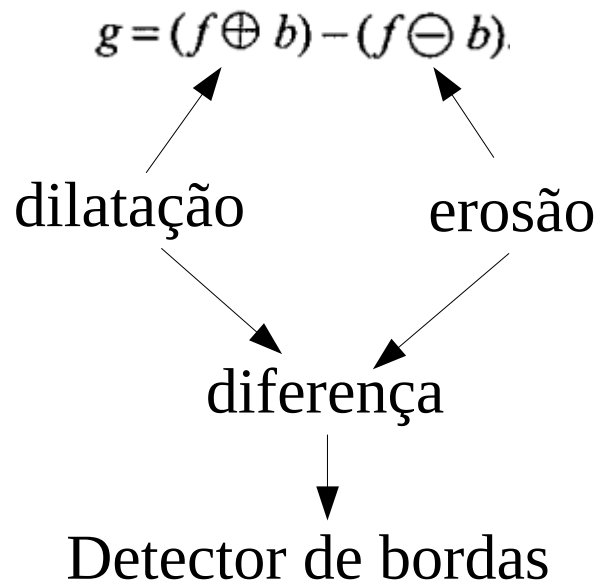
# Transformada Black-Hat (Bottom-Hat)

$$B_{\text{hat}}(f) = (f \bullet b) - f$$

- Detecta detalhes em imagens claras.



# Gradiente







# Questões de implementação em OpenCV



Exemplo de Programa em OpenCV em c++

[https://docs.opencv.org/3.3.0/d8/dc0/morphology2\\_8cpp-example.html](https://docs.opencv.org/3.3.0/d8/dc0/morphology2_8cpp-example.html)

Documentação da rotina **morphologyEx** Opencv 3.3.0 :

[https://docs.opencv.org/3.3.0/d4/d86/group\\_\\_imgproc\\_\\_filter.html#ga67493776e3ad1a3df63883829375201f](https://docs.opencv.org/3.3.0/d4/d86/group__imgproc__filter.html#ga67493776e3ad1a3df63883829375201f)

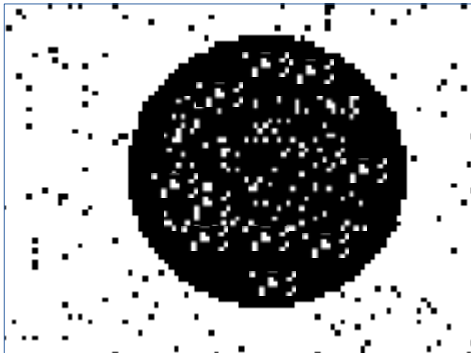
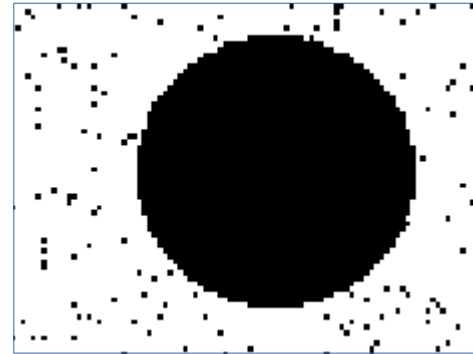
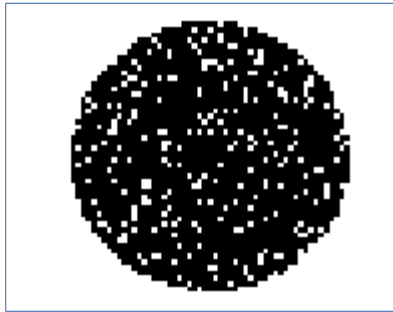
Documentação da rotina **morphologyEx** Opencv 2.4 :

<https://docs.opencv.org/2.4/modules/imgproc/doc/filtering.html?highlight=morphologyex#morphologyex>



# Exercícios

1) Usando morfologia matemática retire os ruídos das imagens



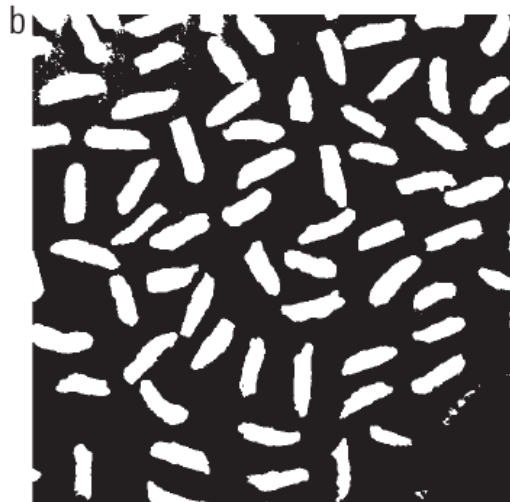
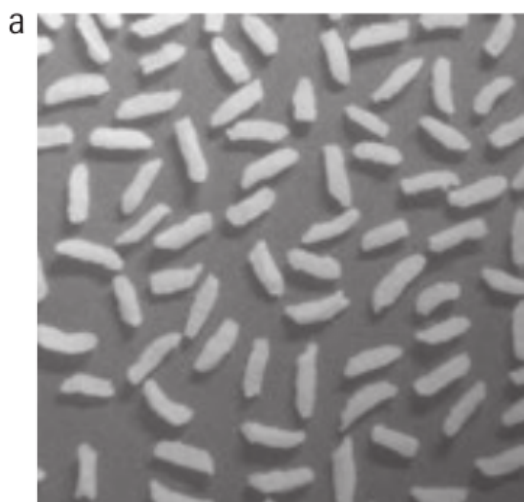
Quais operações morfológicas aplicáveis ?

2) Dado uma imagem binária e os conceitos de processamento de imagens morfológicas, implemente um detector de bordas

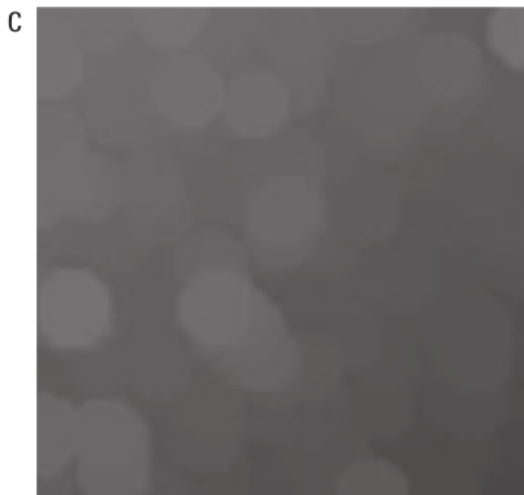


3) Implemente a seguinte aplicação da transformada Top Hat, que minimiza o efeito da iluminação não uniforme na segmentação dos objetos de interesse

f original

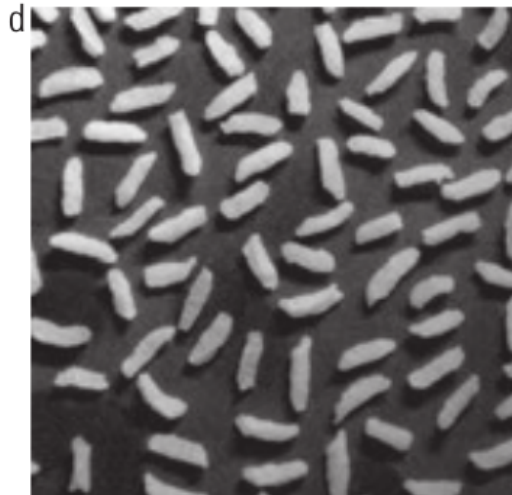


f segmentada  
(Otsu)



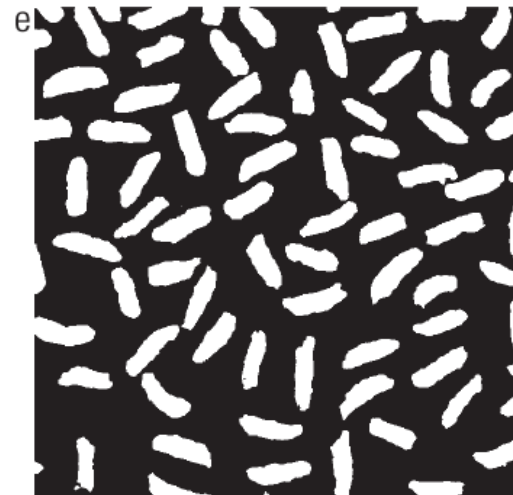
Abertura

ES



Top Hat

$$T_{\text{hat}}(f) = f - (f \circ b)$$



d segmentada  
(otsu)



# Bibliografias

- [Castleman (1996)] Castleman, K. R. Digital Image Processing. Prentice Hall pp-667. 1996.
- [Gonzalez (1993)] Gonzalez, R. F.; Woods, R. E. Digital Image Processing. Addison-Wesley, p 716. 1993.
- [Gonzalez (2010)] Gonzalez, R. F.; Woods, R. E. Processamento Digital de Imagens , 3ª edição, Pearson Prentice Hall, 624p. 2010.**
- [Hearn (1997)] Hearn, D; Baker, M. P. Computer Graphics, C Version. Prentice Hall, 2ª edição, p. 650. 1997.
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- [Pratt (1991)] Pratt, Willian K. Digital Image Processing. A Wiley-Interscience Publication, 2ª edição. 698 p. 1991.